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A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. III.
DERRYGYLE—HENSALL.

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DER

DERRYGGLE, a bog, from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Mountmellick, Queen's co. Area 1,361 acres. The highest point lies 17 ft. above the summit-level of the Grand canal, and 281 ft. above the level of high water in Dublin bay; the lowest point lies 33 ft. lower than the highest point.

DERRYKEIGHAN, a parish of co. Antrim, 4 m. NNE of Ballymoney. Area 7,645 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,666; in 1841, 3,167; in 1851, 2,400.

DERRYLORAN, a parish, partly in co. Londonderry, but chiefly in co. Tyrone. Area of the Londonderry section 2,443 acres; of the Tyrone section 9,656 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 8,406; in 1841, 8,480; in 1851, 7,532.

DERRYNAHINCH, or **DERNAHENS**, a parish 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 8,339 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,998; in 1851, 1,691. Within the limits is the v. of Ballyhale.

DERRYNOOSE, or **MADDEN**, a parish in co. Armagh. Area of the Turaney section 5,395 acres; of the barony of Armagh section 9,653 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 8,768; in 1841, 9,089; in 1851, 6,345. Lead-mines exist in this p.

DERRYPATRICK, or **DRPATRICK**, a parish in co. Meath, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Trim. Area 1,951 acres. Pop. in 1841, 399; in 1851, 332.

DERRYSOLLOP, a village in the p. of Clonsilla, co. Armagh.

DERRYVILLANE, a parish in co. Cork, 4 m. SW of Mitchellstown. Area 1,828 acres. Pop. in 1831, 788; in 1841, 826; in 1851, 459.

DERRYVULLEN, a parish in co. Fermanagh, extending along the E bank of both the fluvial and the lacustrine Erne, from the foot of the Upper to near the foot of the Lower great lake. Its area, exclusive of 3,678 acres in Lower Lough Erne, and in other lakes, or under water, is 19,967 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,613; in 1841, 10,675; in 1851, 7,606.

DERSEINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. NNE of Castle-Rising. Area 3,472 acres. Pop. 812.

DERSKOW, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 22 m. SSE of Stralsund, and 7 m. SW of Greisswald. Pop. 333.

DERSUM, a town of Hanover, in the bailiwick of Aremberg-Meppen, SE of Steinbild. Pop. 316.

DERTENG, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 60 m. W of Kermanshah. To the W is a pass in the Aiagh-Dagh or Zagros mountains of the same name, which forms an important route of communication with Turkey.

DERTINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 8 m. NE of Wertheim,

DER

on the Aalbach. Pop. 812, of whom 40 are Jews and 8 Catholics.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. N of Maulbronn, on the Kriech, by which it is divided into two parts, distinguished as High and Low. Pop. in 1840, 1,839.

DERVAL, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Chateaubriand. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,875; in 1841, 8,803. The v. is 16 m. W of Chateaubriand, and 35 m. N of Nantes. Pop. 2,185.

DERVAL, **DERVILLE**, or **DARVEL**, a flourishing village in the p. of Loudon, Ayrshire, 10 m. E of Kilmarnock, on Irvine water. Pop. 1,362.

DERVENICH, a small island of the gulf of Venice, in the Dalmatian circle of Spalatro, 13 m. SW of Trau. Its only inhabitants are fishermen.

DERVENT, a village of Turkey, in Macedonia, in the sanjak of Salonica, SE of Kavala.—Also a v. in the sanjak of Kostendil, SW of Kuprili.

DERVICHIANA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 20 m. SSW of Janina, on the l. bank of the Romandes.

DERVIO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 23 m. NNE of Como, on the NE bank of the lake of that name.

DERVISH-AGA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the shore of the gulf of Arcadia, and 7 m. N of the town of that name.

DERVOCK, a village of co. Antrim, 4 m. NNE of Ballymoney, on the river Bush. Pop. 329.

DERWEN, a parish of Denbighshire, 6 m. SSW of Ruthin. Pop. 584. This p. comprises the townships of Derwen-Dyfanedd and Derwen-Ysgeiniog, containing respectively 324 and 245 inhabitants.

DERWEN-LLANERCH, a township in the p. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Denbighshire. Pop. 369.

DERWENT, or **DARWENT**, a chapelry in the p. of Hathersage, Derbyshire, 12 m. WNW of Sheffield, on the E bank of the Derwent. Pop. 137.

DERWENT, a river in Cumberland, which has its origin at the head of Borrowdale; and flows into Keswick lake or Derwent-water. Issuing from this beautiful lake, it unites with the Greta; and meanders through an extensive tract of meadow-land, till it reaches Basseuthwaite-water, through which it pursues its course, and at length emerges at Ouxbridge. Again, confined in a rocky channel, it assumes a W direction, and flows rapidly through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, where it is joined by the Cocker; it then pursues its course, through a more open country, to the sea at Workington. The scenery along

the whole extent of this river is exceedingly varied and interesting. It is said to be the most limpid and colourless stream in England.

DERWENT, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which forms, for the distance of 20 m., the line of separation between the districts of Clyde and New Norfolk; thence continues its course in a SE direction through the latter district to New Norfolk, where it curves to the NE, expands into a spacious estuary, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 5 m. in breadth, flowing between the districts of Hobart Town and Richmond; and which ultimately falls into Storm bay, on the N side of Buren island. This river can be ascended a distance of 27 m. by vessels of the largest size; but is navigable for those of 50 tons burthen as far as New Norfolk, 35 m. from its mouth. Its navigation is here obstructed by a line of rocks running across its bed. Its principal affluents are Broad, James, and Sorrell rivers, which flow into it on the r.; and the Dee, Ouse, Clyde, and Jordan, on the l. Hobart Town, the cap. of the English colony of Van Diemen's Land, is situated on its l. bank, 18 m. from its mouth.

DERWENT. See **DERBYSHIRE** and **YORKSHIRE**.

DERWENT-WATER, or **KESWICK LAKE**, as it is termed from its vicinity to the town of Keswick, one of the celebrated Cumberland lakes, formed by the river Derwent. It is upwards of 3 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; and is adorned by several islands, richly clothed with wood, of which the principal are, Lord's island, Vicar's island, St. Herbert's and Rampsholm. From the extent of the plain in which this lake lies, and the several valleys diverging from it, a much greater number of mountains are seen from its surface than from any other of the Cumberland lakes; and their rocky, irregular, and tumultuous character gives to its scenery a deep and wild sublimity, distinct from either the solemn grandeur of Ullswater or the soft beauties of Windermere. At the SE corner of the lake occurs the phenomenon of a floating island, which rises occasionally above the surface; but, being attached to the bottom by its sides, does not change its place except by rising and sinking. The extent of this island is sometimes half an acre. The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause; and, in a perfectly calm day, have been seen to swell in high waves, with a progressive motion from W to E. This phenomenon has received the name of 'the bottom wind.' The swell sometimes continues for an hour or two only; at other times, it lasts almost all the day, even when scarcely a breath of air is felt in the vicinity of the lake. Near the NE corner of the lake is the celebrated fall or cascade of Lodore.

DERWIDD and **PISTILL**, hamlets in the p. of Llandebie, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 274.

DERYE, a town of Arabia, in the Nedjed, 230 m. SW of Derayah, on the Haj route from Yemen.

DESAGUADERO, [*i. e.* 'the Drain,'] a river of Bolivia, which issues from the N extremity of lake Paria, in the district of that name, and on the confines of the intendancies of Potosi and Charcas, directs its course first NE and then bends NNW, expands into a considerable lake, and after a total course of about 195 m., throws itself into lake Titicaca, 70 m. WNW of La Paz. It is crossed near its mouth by a bridge called the Desaguadero or Inca bridge, which is said to have been erected by the 4th Inca of Peru for the purpose of forming a passage for his troops, and which is periodically repaired by the aborigines.

DESAGUADERO, a river of the Buenos Ayres territories, the drain of a singular chain of lakes called Guanaenche. It rises in the prov. of San Juan, and is formed by the confluence of the Men-

doza, which runs into these lakes from the S, and the San Juan river, which, after passing the town of that name, is discharged into them from the N. The D., after receiving these rivers, runs first E, and afterwards S, into a vast lake called the Bevedero, below the town of San Luis, the reservoir of the greater part of the streams which issue from the E side of the Andes between the 31st and 34th parallels, and which it is supposed, may discharge its waters into the Atlantic by the Colorado in about 40° S lat. Falkner says the crew of a Spanish vessel wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado ascended it in boats to Mendoza.

DESAGUADERO-DE-OSORNO, or **HUANAUCA**, a lake of Chili, in the S part of Araucania, 54 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 3 to 6 m. Its principal outlet is the Osorno, an affluent of the Bueno.

DESAIGNES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of La Mastre, on the r. bank of the Doux. Pop. in 1841, 3,947. It contains extensive Roman remains.

DESBOROUGH, a parish of Northamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Kettering. Area 2,410 acres. Pop. 1,850.

DESCABEZADO PEAK, a summit of the Andes, on the confines of La Plata and Chili, 40 m. S of the volcano of Peteroa or Curico, and 150 m. SSE of Santiago, under the parallel of 35°. Its height is supposed to be nearly equal to that of Chimborazo. Its summit forms a plateau comprising an area of 6 sq. m., with a deep lake in the centre. See the article **CHILI**, p. 503. The Colorado or Barancas has its source on the E side of this mountain, and the Maule on the W.

DESCARGAMARIA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Caceres, partido of Los Hoyos, on the r. bank of the Arrago.

DESCHAILLONS, an island of Lower Canada, in the river Richelieu, in the centre of the seignory and 1 m. NW of the village of St. Ours.

DESCHAMBAULT, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Portneuf, bounded on the SE by the St. Lawrence, from which it rises in ridges of small gradation. It is intersected by the St. Ann, La Chevrotière, Belleisle, and several other small streams, and possesses a luxuriant and finely cultivated soil, with a considerable supply of good timber. The parish, which is 6 m. in breadth and 9 m. in length, comprises two seignories. Pop. 1,570. The church stands on Point Deschambault, an elevated promontory which stretches into the St. Lawrence, at the Richelieu rapids.

DESCHAUX (LE), or **LE GRAND DESCHAUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. of Chausson. Pop. 987.

DESCOBERTO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, district of Desemboque, situated in the midst of the auriferous head streams of the Riadas-Velhas.—Also a lake in the prov. of Goyaz, near Moquem, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into the Crixá.

DESCONOCIDA, a cape of Mexico, on the NW coast of Yucatan, 60 m. N of Campeche, in N lat. 20° 50', and W long. 90° 15'.

DESE, a river of Venetian Lombardy, which takes its rise on the S confines of the delegation of Treviso, 3 m. SE of Castelfranco, crosses the NE part of the del. of Venice, passes Marocco, where it becomes navigable, unites with the Zero, and after a total course of 27 m., falls into the lagunes of Venice, 6 m. NNE of the town of that name.

DESEADA. See **DESIDADE**.

DESEADO (CAPE), a headland of Tierra del Fuego, on the W side of the land of Desolation, to

the S of the W extremity of the straits of Magalhães, in S lat. 52° 55', and W long. 74° 37'.

DESECHO, or ZACHEO, a small island in the Mona passage, in the Caribbean sea, 11½ m. W ½ N of Porto Rico, and 66 m. E of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 25', and W long. 67° 32'. It is so high as to be seen at 12 leagues distance.

DESEMBOQUE, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on one of the head-streams of the Velhas, 60 m. ESE of the confluence of that river with the Paranaíba, 360 m. SSE of Goyaz and 280 m. WNW of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,000. The district is intersected by numerous streams, and contains several mineral springs. Wood is abundant, and a species of tea-plant locally called mate or the tea of Paraguay grows here plentifully. The culture and manufacture of cotton, the rearing of cattle and horses, and the manufacture of cheese form also important branches of local industry.

DESENBERG, or DASEBURG, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the regency and 60 m. SSE of Minden, circle and 3 m. NE of Warburg. It has a mineral spring, and in the vicinity is a castle of the same name belonging to the Spiegel family.

DESENZANO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 17 m. ESE of Brescia, and 3 m. ENE of Lonato, on the SW bank of the Lago-di-Garda, on which it has a good port. Pop. 3,600. It is defended by an ancient castle which stands on a hill commanding the town, and contains several churches, a convent, a gymnasium, an hospital, barracks, &c. It has extensive manufactories of hosiery and leather, and possesses an active trade in grain, fish, and other articles of local produce. Fairs are held twice a-year. Communication by steam is maintained between this port—the most frequented on the lake—and Riva. The environs are extremely fertile, producing wine, silk, grain, &c.

DESERET, a recently organized territory in the great interior basin of Upper California, to the S of Oregon, and E of the state of California. Its boundary-line, as set forth by its present Mormon governors, is as follows: Commencing at the point where the 33d parallel of N lat. intersects the 108th meridian W of Greenwich, it runs S and W to the N boundary of Mexico; thence W to and down the main channel of the Gila river to the Pacific; thence along the coast NW to 118° 30' W long.; thence N to where that meridian line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada; thence N along the summit of the Sierra Nevada to the range which separates the waters flowing into the Columbia from the waters running into the Great Basin; thence E, along that dividing range to the summit of the Wind river chain; thence SE and S, along the range which separates the waters flowing into the gulf of Mexico from those flowing into the gulf of California, to the first-mentioned point.—The history of this state is singular. After a long struggle with their enemies in Missouri and Illinois, and undergoing a regular siege in their newly founded city of Nauvoo, the Mormons came under a formal engagement to leave Illinois in the spring of 1846. Their first companies crossed the Mississippi on the 3d of Feb. in that year; and were followed by successive detachments or companies until August. Directing their march towards the newly discovered land of promise, California, they ultimately fixed upon the Great Salt lake valley as their halting-place, and here they laid out a city, and commenced the building of a new temple, in 1847. The houses of the infant city are either built of logs or of mud bricks. Each house stands in the centre of 1½ acre of garden-ground; and 8 lots form a block or square. The streets are laid off on a wide scale, and are to be lined with trees. The Salt

lake valley is about 80 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 m. in breadth. Its climate is said to be excellent, and the soil fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and pease, besides vines, melons, fruits, and vegetables in abundance.—The route pursued by Mormon emigrants from Europe to this settlement is as follows. After reaching New Orleans, they start by steamer, in companies of 200 or 300 to St. Louis on the Mississippi, a distance of 1,300 m. Their next stage, also by steamer, is to Council Bluffs, a distance of 800 m. Here a Mormon pop. of about 20,000 have squatted on a vast prairie or plain, where they raise provisions, graze cattle, and make and mend waggons; and here the emigrant bands generally remain to fatten their young cattle until they are ready to proceed on their march to the Great Salt lake city, a distance of 1,030 m., which they perform in about 3 months, exchanging with the Indian tribes, on their march, fire-arms and ammunition for buffalo robes and peltries. See articles CALIFORNIA and UTAH.

DESERT (THE GREAT). See SAHARA.

DESERT, a parish of co. Cork, 1½ m. E of Clonakilty, comprising an area of 725 acres. Pop. 411.

—Also a quondam parish in the same co., 1½ m. SE of Rathcormack, now consolidated with Gortroe. See also DYSEET.

DESERTA, an island of Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

DESERTAS (LES), or ILHAS DESERTAS, three small rocky islets off the SE coast of the island of Madeira. The N end of the northern islet is in N lat. 32° 36' 30", and W long. 16° 33'. The S end of the southern islet is in N lat. 32° 28' 30", and W long. 16° 31' 18". Bogia, or Bujio, the southernmost, has a great resemblance on all sides to Capri. A channel from 60 to 300 fath. deep, and from 1 to 1½ naut. m. wide, separates it from the central and largest isle of the group, which forms a long sharp ridge, extending in a straight line. The northernmost isle, Ilheo Chaõ, rises, in a line with the others, like a tabulated rock, just above the surface of the sea. A clear passage 8 m. broad, with no soundings except close on the Madeira side, lies between these islets and the island of Madeira. Sea-fowl and rabbits abound on these rocks. Their only vegetation is a species of lichen.

DESERTCREIGHT, a parish of co. Tyrone, 2½ m. SW of Cookstown. Area 14,399 acres. Pop. 5,856.

DESERTEGNEY, a parish of co. Donegal, 3½ m. NNW of Buncrana. Area 7,577 acres. Pop. 1,604.

DESERTINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Montlucon. Pop. 1,137.—Also a commune in the dep. and 18 m. NW of Mayenne, cant. of Landivy. Pop. 1,415.

DESERTLYN, a parish of co. Londonderry, intersected by the road from Monenmore to Coleraine. Area 5,561 acres. Pop. 2,284.

DESERTMARTIN, a parish of co. Londonderry, 3 m. SE of Tubbermore. Area 9,579 acres. Pop. 3,693.

DESERTMORE, a parish in the co. and 8 m. WSW of Cork. Area 3,943 acres. Pop. 789.

DESERTOGHILL, a parish of co. Londonderry, 4½ m. WNW of Kilrea. Area 11,469 acres. Pop. 3,745.

DESERTS (LES), a village of Savoy, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, 8 m. NE of Chambéry, on the r. bank of the Laise. Pop. 1,050.

DESERTSERGES, a parish of co. Cork, 5½ m. WSW of Bandon. Area 15,730 acres. Pop. 3,352.

DESFORD, a parish of Leicestershire, 5 m. E of Market Bosworth, on the Leicester and Swamington railway. Area 3,830 acres. Pop. 1,025.

DESFUL, or DIZFUL, a town of Persia, in the

prov. of Khuzistan, situated in a plain on the l. bank of a river of the same name—which is here crossed by a fine bridge of 32 arches—30 m. WNW of Shuster, and 130 m. NNE of Basra. Pop. 15,000. It is surrounded by walls, and possesses extensive manufactories, and an active trade in silk and woolen fabrics. At 9 m. N of the town are extensive ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Elymais*. The river D. is also called the *Abi-Zal*, or river of *Dizful*. See *AB-KUREN*.

DESHA, a county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 800 sq. m., bordered on the E by the Mississippi, and intersected by the Arkansas and White rivers. It is level, and liable to inundation, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,598. Its capital is *Belleville*.

DESI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the pass, and 46 m. SE of Janina, and 3 m. ENE of Crania, near the l. bank of the *Venternico*.

DESIERTA, an island of the South Pacific.

DESIMA, or *ТЕННОУ-ТАО*, a small island of Japan, of artificial construction, in the bay and opposite the town of Nagasaki, on the W coast of the island of Kiusiu. It is fan-shaped, and is about 236 paces in length, and 82 in breadth; in height above sea-level it does not exceed 3 or 4 ft. A small stone-bridge—on which a military guard is constantly maintained—connects it with the town. On this island, the Dutch trading with Japan are literally imprisoned, or placed under a rigorous surveillance which, for the degradation of its details, has no parallel. The rudders of their vessels are unshipped, their guns dismantled, their arms and ammunition removed, and a military guard set over them, with a corps of constables and interpreters. When the Japanese gov. began to entertain jealousy towards all foreigners, the island of D. was built in the bay, after the manner of a pier or breakwater, as a spot where they could be at once confined and closely watched. The number of Europeans resident in this singular island is now limited to 11, viz. the *opperhoofd* or president of the factory, a warehouse-master, a book-keeper, a physician, 5 clerks, and 2 warehousemen. Foreign domestics are not allowed; and all Japanese servants must leave the island at sunset. Even for their dwellings in this singular species of prison the Dutch pay an exorbitant rent. Native purveyors are appointed by the Japanese gov., and the prices at which they are to serve the factory with their several wares are fixed at about 50 per cent. above the regular market-price; a rate of charge avowedly intended to defray the expenses incident to the safe custody of the strangers. To the Dutch, all money-transactions are prohibited. Their cargoes, when landed, are delivered to Japanese authorities, who transact the sale of them, employ the proceeds in purchasing articles of export, and render their unchecked accounts to the president of the factory. From 60 to 70 natives, reckoning superior and inferior classes, are formally appointed interpreters to the Dutch factory, but are forbidden to communicate, even with the president, except in the presence of a municipal officer of Nagasaki. A quadrennial visit of state is allowed to be made by the Dutch president of D. to Jedo, the Japanese cap. The journey across the island of Kiusiu occupies 7 days; the sea-voyage, through a sort of archipelago of small islands to Nippon, occupies from 4 to 14 days; and the third stage, being the land-journey from Nippon to Jedo, occupies 22 or 33 days.—In the year 1825, the island of D. suffered materially from an earthquake.

DESIO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 9 m. N of Milan. It is a well-built town, of about 2,000 inhab. In the neighbour-

hood is the celebrated *Villa Casani*, one of the finest mansions in Lombardy, and celebrated for its noble gardens.

DESIR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Lisieux. Pop. 1,350.

DESIKRADE (LA), or *DESEADA*, a small rocky island in the Caribbean sea, to the E of Guadalupe, of which the NE point is in N lat. 16° 20'. W long. 61° 6½'. It is destitute both of wood and of fresh water; but spreads into a table-land of limestone rock. Pop. in 1836, 1,568. Its area is estimated at 10,695 acres, of which about 1,800 are cultivated, and 300 are covered with wood. It is a dependency of Guadalupe.

DESIRE (PORT), a harbour of Patagonia, on the E coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in S lat. 47° 45'. W long. 65° 50'. It is large and commodious, but destitute of shelter to the S. It was first visited by Sir Thomas Cavendish, in 1586. It is celebrated as being the place where the Dutch navigator, Schouten, is said to have found human skeletons measuring from 11 to 12 ft. in length!

DESKFORD, a parish of Banffshire, 4 m. S of Cullen. Area 8,500 acres. Pop. in 1801, 610; in 1851, 917.

DES MOINES, a river of the state of Iowa, U. S., which takes its rise in the *Coteau-des-Prairies*; flows SE; and enters the Mississippi below the *Des Moines* rapids, on the confines of the state of Missouri. In the rainy season it is navigable for steam-boats to the distance of 100 m.—Also a co. of the same state, bordered on the E by the Mississippi, and by Skunk river on the SW, and drained by Flint river and its tributaries. Its soil is fertile, and possesses fine prairies and timber. Pop. in 1840, 5,577.—Also a township of Clark co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 435.

DESNA, a river of Russia in Europe, which takes its rise in the gov. of Smolensk, in the district and 5 m. NE of Selnia; runs SSE into the gov. of Orel; passes Briansk and Troubchevsk; at 16 m. SSW of the latter town takes a SSW direction, and enters the gov. of Tchernigov, in which it waters Novgorod-Sieherof, Tchernigov, and Oster; and on reaching its SW confines, unites with the Dnieper, 6 m. N of Kiev. It has a total course of about 600 m., and is navigable in almost its entire extent. Its principal affluents are, on the r. the *Soudost* and *Snov*; and on the l. the *Snopot*, *Vetina*, *Bolva*, *Navlia*, *Nerousa*, *Ivot*, *Seim*, and *Oster*. It has been proposed to effect a communication between the Black sea and the Caspian, by connecting this river, by means of the *Bolva* and *Jizdra*, with the *Oka*. The chief articles of transit on the D. are provisions for Kherson, salt, wood, manufactures, &c. Its waters are clear and salubrious, and abound in fish.

DESOJO, a village of Spain, in Navarre, in the prov. and 25 m. SW of Pampeluna.

DESOLADA (POINT), or *DESOLADOS (PUNTA DE-LOS)*, a cape on the W coast of Nicaragua, in N lat. 11° 52'. Its name is appropriate, for only two or three stunted shrubs appear on its summit.

DESOLATION (CAFE), a rugged many-peaked headland, forming the S part of *Basket Island* in *Tierra-del-Fuego*. Its S summit is in S lat. 54° 45' 40', W long. 71° 37' 10".—Also a cape on the E side of *Davis' strait*, in Arctic America, in N lat. 60° 50' W long. 48° 30'.

DE SOTO, a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, U. S., intersected by Cold Water river and its branches. Area 925 sq. m. Pop. 7,002. The cap. is *Hernando*.

DESPAIR (CAFE), a headland on the E coast of the district of Gaspé, in Lower Canada, at the entrance of *Chaleurs bay*, in N lat. 48° 20'.

DES PLAINES, a village in Cook co. in the state

of Illinois, U. S., 182 m. NE by N of Springfield.—Also one of the head-branches of the Illinois river, rising in Wisconsin, and uniting with the Kaukaee.

DESPOBLADO, [*f. e.* 'the uninhabited,'] a name given to the immense tracts of elevated table-lands which spread over Peru from NW to SE, between the Cordillera and the Andes; enter Bolivia; and run E into the territories of the Argentine republic. The main portion of the D. lies between the parallels of 22° and 24° S. The climate of these regions—which have an average alt. of 12,000 ft. above sea-level—is rigorous. The therm. often falls during the night below freezing-point; and the keen winds which blow from the W and SW across the snow-topped Cordillera, are so keen as to chafe the skin when exposed to them: yet remarkable narrow streams or currents of warm air are often encountered on these heights. The aspect of the D. is singularly dreary and monotonous; their chief vegetation consisting of a few grasses of a yellowish-brown hue, with here and there a stunted quenna tree, or a patch of ratanhia. The only plant cultivated with success in these regions is a tuberous root, about the size of a large chestnut, called *maca*, which will not thrive at a lower alt. than 12,000 ft. above sea-level. Barley is grown, but only as food for horses, being cut green, and seldom even shooting into ear. The D. is the native home of the llama, the alpaca, the huanaqui, and the vicuña. The warmer valleys are inhabited by the *cuguar* or *puma*; the *chinchilla*, resembling the rabbit in form and colour, makes its abode in the steep rocks; the *hucumari* or *Ursus ornatus* is sometimes, but rarely, seen on the D. Cattle are grazed in the D. at an alt. of 15,000 ft. above sea-level; and sheep are left during the whole year in the higher regions, under the care of Indian shepherds. Gold is collected from the alluvial deposits after heavy rains; and there are extensive plains covered with salt. The D. is divided from S to N by a deep valley upwards of 150 m. long, and in some places scarcely exceeding a furlong in breadth. Nearly at mid-distance from either extremity of this singular valley the town of *Jajai* is built.

DESPOTO-DAGHI, a mountain-range of Turkey, in the prov. of Romelia, running SE from the Balkan chain near Ghiustendil, to the banks of the Maritza river. It has a total length of 160 m., and attains an elevation of 7,800 ft. in Mount Rilo. It is the *Rhodope* of the ancients. See **BALKAN**.

DESPOUL. See **DESFUL**.

DESSAU, the capital of the German duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the l. bank of the Mulde, 2 m. above its junction with the Elbe, and 67 m. SW of Berlin, at an alt. of 116 ft. above sea-level. It is a regularly built town, and is enclosed on three sides by a wall, the river forming the defence on the fourth side. The ducal palace is the principal edifice in the town. The gymnasium, founded in 1744, is one of the best educational institutes in Germany. Woollen cloth, hats, beer, silver lace, and some chemical articles, form the chief manufactures of the town. Pop. in 1848, 13,000.

DESSAUN, or **DESAN**, a river of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, rising in the Vindhian chain, in Malwah, and flowing NNE to the Betwah, which it joins on the r. bank, about 30 m. N of Gijni, after a course of 220 m.

DESSEHEL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 9 m. SE of Turnhout, on the Lesser Nethe. Pop. 1,714.

DESSOUBRE, a river of France, in the dep. of Doubs, an affluent of the Doubs, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of about 24 m.

DESSYE, a town of Hindostan, in the SW part of the prov. of Malwah, 16 m. NNW of Dhar.

DESTELBERGEN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 2 m. E of Ghent. Pop. 2,850.

DESTERRO. See **CATHARINA (SANTA)**.

DESTRUCTION ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific, off the coast of Oregon, in N lat. 47° 36'.

DESVRES, or **DESURENES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.—The cant., comprising 23 com., had a pop. of 10,542 in 1841.—The com. and v., 10 m. SE of Boulogne, had a pop. of 2,808. It has manufactories of woollen cloth, leather, and earthenware.

DESUG (Ed), or **DEIR IBRAHIM**, a large village in the Delta of Egypt, supposed to occupy the site

of the ancient *Naucratis*, on the E bank of the Bolbitine or Rosetta branch of the Nile. Denon says it possesses a celebrated mosque, to which upwards of 200,000 pilgrims annually resort; but Mr. St. John could obtain no corroboration of this statement from the Arab natives of the place.

DESULO, a village of the island of Sardinia, on the side of Monte Genn-e-Casta, in the district of Barbagia Centrale, compart. of Mandra-e-Lisai; at an alt. of 2,914 ft. above sea-level.

DETHANT, a township in Belford p., in Northumberland, 2 m. NW of Belford. Pop. 150.

DETHIAM, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 60 m. ENE of Scutari, and 12 m. WNW of Jacova.

DETHWICK-LEA and **HOLLOWAY**, a cheselry in the p. of Ashover, in Derbyshire, 2 m. SE by E of Matlock. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 866.

DETMOLD, a town of Germany, the cap. of the principality of Lippe-D., on the l. bank of the Verra, 47 m. SW of Hanover, in N lat. 51° 56'. Pop. in 1846, 4,716. It consists of an old and a well-built new town; and has a Lutheran and 2 Calvinist churches, a fine chateau, and a palace. It is the seat of the criminal and civil courts-of-appeal for the principality; and possesses a gymnasium, a normal school, and a good public library.—In the vicinity a monument, recently erected, marks the spot where the legion of Varus was defeated by Arminius.

DETOUR (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Lake Michigan, at the W side of the entrance of St. Mary's strait, in N lat. 46° 30'.—Also a headland at the SW extremity of Lake Superior, in N lat. 47° 10'.

DETROIT, an important trading and commercial town, the cap. of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., situated on the W side of a river or strait of the same name, 7 m. below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 18 m. above the W or upper end of Lake Erie; in N lat. 42° 20', W long. 82° 58'; by steam-boat route 372 m. W of Buffalo, and 675 m. E by N of Chicago. It extends 1 m. along the river, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. back from it. For 1,200 ft. from the river, its plan is rectangular. From this point 8 avenues, each 200 ft. wide, radiate, dividing it into triangular portions, all terminating at a large open area called the Grand Circus. The principal public and private offices and dry-goods stores are located on Jefferson avenue, a fine street running parallel with the river. In talking of streets, however, it is to be observed here, as in relation to many other 'cities' in our own young colonies as well as in the U. S., that the word by no means implies a paved road, with a foot-path for pedestrians on each side. The fact is that in the streets of D. you may find yourself up to the knees in mud in rainy weather; and in summer wading in dust. There are several public squares. The town is drained by public sewers, and partially supplied with water from an elevated reservoir, into which water is raised by steam-power from the river. Among the public buildings are the state-house, a handsome brick building 90 ft. by 60 ft., with 6 Ionic columns in front, and surmounted by a dome. The City hall is a neat brick edifice, 100 ft. by 50. The lower story is a market; the second contains a spacious hall in which the courts are held. D. has 9 churches, viz., a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, a Baptist, a German Lutheran, 2 for coloured people, which are supplied by clergymen of different denominations, and 2 Roman Catholic churches. Some of these churches are large and splendid buildings. The bank of Michigan is a fine stone edifice of Grecian architecture. There are three other banks, with a united capital of 2,250,000 drs. There are also in D. a U. S. land-office, 3 mar-

kets, a theatre, a museum, a public garden, a state-penitentiary, a government-magazine, a mechanic's hall, and numerous charitable and benevolent institutions. The Protestants and Catholics have orphan asylums. There are several literary and scientific societies; 3 female institutes of a high order; and several public schools.—The pop. of D. in 1810 was 770; in 1840, 9,102.

D. is admirably situated for trade; and is becoming a great commercial emporium. The navigation of the river and lake is open about 8 months in the year. The arrivals of vessels and steam-boats at this place are about 300 annually. The tonnage of the port in 1840 amounted to 11,432 tons. The first steam-boat arrival at this place was in August 1818; now, several of the largest class arrive and depart daily. There were in D. in 1840, 11 commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a cap. of 123,000 drs.; 113 retail stores, with a cap. of 412,760 drs.; 4 lumber yards, 3 furnaces, 1 tannery, 2 breweries, 1 pottery, 3 printing offices, 2 binderies, 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers.—The central railroad, which is designed to extend across the peninsula, is finished from D. to Kalamazoo, a distance of 146 m.—D. is among the earlier settlements of N America, having been founded in 1701 by La Motte Cadillac, who left Montreal, in Canada, with 100 men, and a Jesuit, and made a permanent settlement at this point,—the foundation of the state of Michigan. Five times its flag has changed; three different sovereigns have claimed its allegiance; twice it has been besieged by the Indians; once captured in war; once burned to the ground; and since it has been held by the U. S., its government has been thrice transferred.

D. was incorporated as a city in 1815. It has several times suffered severely by fires. The name is derived from the French *étroit*, a 'strait.' Before this name was selected, D. was styled in early grants Fort Pontchartrain of the strait of Lake Erie.

DETROIT, a river of N America, forming a portion of the boundary between Canada and the U. S., and extending from Lake St. Clair 28 m. to Lake Erie. Opposite to the town of D. it is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. in width, and it increases in width as it descends. It is navigable for vessels of any burden. Near its mouth are several islands, the largest of which are Bois Blanc, Peach island, and Fighting island. Back from the river the land descends into low grounds, and the settlements are only one farm deep on the banks. The settlements appear like a continued village on both the British shore and the American shores, for many miles above and below D., and increase in density as they approach the town. The houses are surrounded with orchards, in which pears, nectarines, peaches, grapes, and apples, grow in perfection, and present a pleasing appearance in passing through the strait. The inhabitants are French Canadians, and tenaciously retain the habits and customs of their brethren the *habitants* of Lower Canada. Large quantities of fish are taken in the D., and wild ducks are still numerous in the marshes bordering its islands, and portions of its banks. On the Canadian shore, a short distance above Amherstburg, is an Indian reserve of about 8,000 acres, occupied by Chippewas, Hurons, Munsees, and Shawnees.

DETTA, a town of the Hungarian Banat, in the comitat of Temes, 25 m. S of Temeswar, on the r. bank of the Berzava.

DETELACH, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Unter-Main, 15 m. ENE of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 2,362. It contains 2 churches. The environs produce good wine. Pop. of the district, 7,050.

DETTENHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat, 30 m. SE of Anspach, and 5 m. N of

Pappenheim. In the environs are the ruins of a canal, formed in 793 by Charlemagne, between the Altmühl and Rednitz, in order to connect the navigation of the Rhine and Danube.

DETTET, a river of Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tyvi near Llandypill.

DETTINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and 4 m. NW of Urach, on the l. bank of the Erms. Pop. in 1840, 2,919. It has a manufactory of carriages and of white iron, and a considerable trade in dried fruit.—Also a town in the same state, in the circle of the Jaxt, 7 m. SSW of Heidenheim, and 17 m. NNE of Ulm. Pop. 1,285. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dettingen.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Unter-Main, 10 m. NW of Aschaffenburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 460.—The French were here defeated by the English and Austrians in 1743.

DETTINGEN-AM-SCHLOSSBERG, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and 3 m. S of Kirchheim. Pop. in 1840, 2,353. Linen is manufactured here, and in the environs is a quarry of marble.

DETTINGEN-GROSS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, on the r. bank of the Aar, about a mile SSE of Klingenau.

DETTWILLER, or DETTWEILER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Saverne, on the l. bank of the Zorn. Pop. in 1841, 2,082. Cotton and woollen socks form the chief manufacture of this place.

DETTWA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Sohl. Pop. 3,156. It has an extensive glass-manufactory.

DEUCAR, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, 55 m. WNW of Khachi, and 210 m. WNW of Khatmandu.

DEUIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Montmorency. Pop. 1,287.

DEULE (CANAL DE LA), a canal of France, which commences at the Scarpe, in the dep. of the Nord, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Douai, enters the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, joins near Courrières the canal of Lens, and near Berclau that of La Bassée, returns to the dep. of the Nord, passes Haubourdin, Lille, Le Quesnoy-sur-Deule, and after running a total distance of 50 m., unites with the Lys on the l. bank, between Deuslemont and Frelinghem. Its traffic, consisting chiefly in coal, charcoal, grain, stone, lime, &c., is extremely active.

DEURNE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, 15 m. ENE of Eyndhoven, and 7 m. ESE of Helmond, on an affluent of the Aa. United with the village of Borgerhout it forms a commune. Pop. 5,190. The embroidery of tulle and cotton printing form its chief branches of industry.—Also a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. E of Antwerp.

DEUSLEMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Tunesoy-sur-Deule, 10 m. NW of Lille. Pop. 2,168.

DEUSTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya, or Biscay, partido of Bilbao. Pop. 1,511. It is of modern foundation, and has a parish church and a convent.

DEUTICHEM, or DOETICHEM, a town of Holland, cap. of a cant. in the prov. of Gelderland, 13 m. SSE of Zutphen, on the r. bank of the Alt-Yessel. Pop. 2,000. Its fortifications are much dilapidated. It has a manufactory of bombs and bullets.

DEUTSCHEN, a town of the Tyrol, in the prov. and 8 m. NE of Botzen, on the Eisach.

DEUTSCHENDORF, or POPRAD, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 9 m. SW of Kaysmark, on the l. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,171. It

has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and possesses manufactories of linen, paper, and brandy. D. is one of the 16 privileged towns in the com. of Zips.

DEUTSCHHAUSE, or HUZOWA-NEMECKA, a small town of Moravia, in the gov. of Brünn, circle and 16 m. NNE of Olmutz. Pop. 1,602.

DEUTSCHLAND. See GERMANY.

DEUTZ, or DEITZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle of Cologne, on the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, of which it forms a suburb, and with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 3,550. It has a Benedictine abbey and an arsenal, and possesses extensive manufactories of silk, soap, &c. Its commerce is very active.

DEUVAR, a village and aghalik in Anatolia, on the Xanthos river, near the foot of the mountain on which Tlos stands.

DEUX-CHAISES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Montel. Pop. 1,146.

DEUXHILL, a parish of Shropshire, 4 m. SSW of Bridgenorth, on a branch of the Severn. Area 470 acres. Pop. 45.

DEUX-PONTS. See ZWEIFBRUCKEN.

DEUX-SEVRES. See SEVRES (DEUX).

DEVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido of Aspeitea, 20 m. NW of Tolosa, on the gulf of Cantabrico, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Pop. 2,490. It is of great antiquity, and contains extensive remains of its former importance. The parish church is a fine edifice; and there are also an hospital, a convent, &c. The harbour is one of the best on the coast, but since the establishment of the woollen trade at Bilbao, is comparatively little frequented. The fisheries on the coast are extremely productive. In the environs are several iron works, and in the adjacent mountains are extensive quarries of jasper.—The river D. rises in Mount Arcamo, and has a total course in a N direction of about 33 m.

DEVA, DIMRICH, or SCHLOSSBERG, a town of Transylvania, cap. of the comitat of Hunyade, 40 m. WSW of Carlsburg, near the l. bank of the Maros, at the foot of a mountain on which stands what is now the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 3,800. It has 3 churches—a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek. The environs produce good wine, and contain mines of copper and coal. The town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Decideva*. The fortress of D. crowns an isolated jagged rock, rising precipitously, overlooking towards the W the valley of the Maros far and wide, and commanding the road in such a way that it would be difficult to find a passage for artillery not under its fire. On one side the fortifications stand erect; but on the other—the upper side of the valley—they are burst outwards, and a suspended cataract of gray-coloured wall ruins and rubbish covers the sloping rock down to the ledge of the precipice. This was produced, according to some reports, by the accidental explosion of the powder-magazine in August 1849, when between 400 and 500 troops were killed and wounded,—stores, legs, arms, heads, and trunks falling into the town below like a hailstorm. Other reports represent the catastrophe as having been occasioned by the deliberate act of the garrison themselves, at the moment that the Russian forces were approaching to storm the place.—About 10 m. from D. are some of the richest gold mines in Transylvania.

DEVA, or TCHHOU-IU, a prov. of Japan, in the NW part of the island, bounded on the N and E by the prov. of Mutsu, and on the SW by that of Yetsingo. It is divided into 12 districts; the principal town, Sone-zawa or Mi-tse, is situated near the l. bank of the Sakadagawa, 170 m. NNE of Yedo.

This prov. is remarkable for the number of temples and places for religious worship which it contains. Its chief productions are carthamine, indigo, varnish, wax, oil-paper, tin, silver, linen, and sulphur.

DEVAPRAYAGA, or DEOPRAG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gurhwal, presidency of Bengal, 12 m. WSW of Sirinuggur, in N lat. 30° 7', and E long. 78° 38'. It is situated near the base of a lofty mountain, at the confluence of the Bhaghi-retti and Alacananda, respectively 142 ft. and 112 ft. in breadth at their ordinary level, and immediately below their junction 80 yards. This town, the name of which signifies 'union of the gods,' one of the five *prayagas* or sacred places of the Hindus, contains about 250 houses, generally two stories in height, built of stone, and covered with shingle. In its upper part is the temple, a structure 60 ft. high, consisting of masses of stone piled up without mortar, and containing an image of the deity Ramachandra, or Raghunath, 6 ft. in height, cut in black stone, and partly painted red. The baths for the use of the pilgrims are cut in the rock at the confluence of the rivers. The origin of this temple is unknown. Brahminical tradition gives it an existence of 10,000 years. The pop. consists chiefly of Brahmins, who derive a large revenue from the devotees who periodically resort to this shrine.

DEVECSER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 23 m. W of Vespriem, on the right bank of the Maros.

DEVEKINI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, in the sanj. and 30 m. NNW of Tchirmen.

DEVELI, a town of Asia Minor, in Caramania, 17 m. ENE of Kara-hissar, and 160 m. ENE of Konieh.

DEVENISH, a parish of co. Fermanagh, extending W from Lower Lough Erne to Lough Melvin. Area 32,243 acres, of which 1,436 are in Lower Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 8,219; in 1851, 5,841.—Also an island called also Holy island, in the above p., at the head of Lower Lough Erne, 2½ m. NE of Enniskillen, comprising an area 70 or 80 acres in extent, and remarkable for its fertility. It contains one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient Irish pillar-towers. It is 82 ft. high, and 49 ft. in circumf. The outline of this tower is very beautiful. The stones of which it is built were accurately cut, in the external and internal end, to the curve according to which the tower is constructed. The summit or cap is built of accurately cut stones, laid in diminishing series, till it is crowned by a single stone fashioned to a cone. The cement used is mortar; but the quantity laid in is so small that an accurate and close inspection is necessary to discern it.

DEVENTER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, cap. of the arrond. of the same name, 20 m. S of Zwolle, and on the right bank of the Yssel, at the confluence of the Schip. Pop. 13,639. It is large and well-fortified, and has a cathedral, a town-house, a fine promenade, &c. It possesses extensive manufactories of carpets, linen, hosiery, and iron-ware, and an active trade in cattle, grain, butter, cheese, beer, wool, stone, &c.—This town has sustained several sieges; in 1813 it successfully held out against the Russian and Prussian forces. The environs are extremely fertile.—The arrond. comprises the 4 cant. of Deventer, Hardenberg, Ommen, and Raalte, and contains 41,570 inhabitants.

DEVEREUX (St.), with DIDLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. SSW of Hereford, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 1,095 acres. Pop. 207.

DEVERILL-LONGBRIDGE, a parish of Wiltshire, 3 m. S of Warminster. Area 4,156 acres. Pop. 1,378.

DEVERILL-MONCTON, a parish of Wiltshire, 4½ m. NNE of Mere. Area 1,735 acres. Pop. 202.

DEVERON, or **DOVERAN**, a river which has its main head-stream in the p. of Cabrach in Aberdeenshire, and after a course of about 60 m. through highly cultivated plains, falls into the sea at Banff. It forms the boundary betwixt Aberdeenshire and Banff for many miles, and in its course receives numerous rivulets, particularly the Bogie, which falls into it at the town of Huntly, and the Isla which joins it a little above Rothiemay. It is well-stored with trout and salmon. There is a bar at the mouth of the river which varies with gales of wind. In 1834 the mouth was entirely shut up by it, but broke out 600 yards further to the E. Hence arise frequent disputes amongst the cruiwe-owners as to the line of the bed of the river.

DEVESSET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of St. Agrève. Pop. 1,157.

DEVÈZ, a mountain of France, a ramification of the Alps, extending into the dep. of the Drôme, to the N. of Nions. On its summit is a hermitage.

DEVICOTTA, a fort and sea-port town of Hindostan, in the district of Tanjore, at the mouth of the Colerun river, 60 m. NE of Tanjore. This place was taken in 1749, and became one of the East India company's principal factories on the Coromandel coast. The approach to the port is dangerous, owing to an extensive shoal, which lies off it.

DEVIDAN, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Dindigul, 17 m. S of Dindigul.

DEVILLAN, a small island 2 m. WSW of the point of the Mullet, co. Mayo.

DEVIL ISLE, one of the Molucca islands.

DEVIL'S BASIN, a harbour in Christmas sound, in Tierra del Fuego, in S lat. 55° 16', so called by Cook, who visited it in 1774, from its gloomy appearance. It is encompassed by rocks of a savage aspect, and of such a height as to shut out during summer the light of the meridian sun. The harbour is, however, commodious.

DEVIL'S BERG, a mountain-summit to the E of Table-mountain, on the peninsula of the Cape of Good Hope. Alt. 2,312 ft.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, a range of heights, partly in co. Tipperary, and partly on the boundary between that co. and King's co. They rise a little W of Templemore, and extend in a NNE direction. Their extreme alt. is 2,684 ft.

DEVIL'S BLUFF, the N point of St. Mark's bay, on the W coast of Hayti, 1½ m. WSW of the mouth of the Artibonite.

DEVIL'S CREEK, a small stream on the coast of Guayana, between the Berbice and the Corentyn, which the Dutch claim as their boundary. It is choked up by sand, and forms a mere outlet to the swampy ground behind the sea-coast.

DEVIL'S GATE, a remarkable fissure in the rocky mountain-wall which runs parallel with the upper part of the Sweetwater river, on the trail from Arkansas to Oregon.

DEVIL'S GLEN, part of the mountain-section of the vale of the Vartrey, a little W of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, in co. Wicklow. It is a wild, narrow, and dark ravine; near its head the Vartrey makes a romantic waterfall over a high ledge of rocks.

DEVIL'S HEAD, or **OAK POINT**, a high headland on the coast of New Brunswick, in Oak bay.

DEVIL'S HILL, a hill on the Guinea coast of Africa, near Winneba. It is thickly wooded, and has an alt. of about 500 ft. It is the highest point of the coast between Accra and Cape Three Points.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, an islet in Turk lake, co. Kerry. It is a mass of rock, of considerable elevation, crowned with shrubs; and looks as if it had been separated by a convulsive shock from the shore of Moerris.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, an island on the E side of Chesapeake bay, in Maryland.—Also a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, in long. 79° 42' W.—Also an island in Halifax harbour.

DEVIL'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands near the coast of Guayana, in long. 53° 36' W, lat. 5° 12' N.

DEVIL'S KEY, a small island on the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore, in long. 82° 35' W, lat. 14° 5' N.

DEVIL'S LIMB, a rocky islet, off the W side of Seal island, in the bay of Fundy.

DEVIL'S MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the coast of Russian America near Cape Decat.

DEVIL'S NOSE, a promontory on the S side of Lake Ontario, in N lat. 43° 16'.

DEVIL'S PASS, a narrow winding road crowning the ridge between the Breadalbane and Yass plains in S. Australia

DEVIL'S POINT, the S point of Cat island, or St. Salvador, in the Bahama group.

DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL, a lake near the summit of Mangerton mountain, co. Kerry. It lies probably 2,700 ft. above sea-level, measures 4 by 3 furlongs, and has a depth at the centre of upwards of 156 ft. Some geologists suppose it to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano.

DEVIL'S RACE, a group of rocks near the S coast of Jamaica, off Calabash bay.

DEVIL'S ROCKS, a reputed patch of rocks in the Atlantic, about 110 leagues WSW of Usulut, in N lat. 46° 35', W long. 18° 7'.

DEVIL'S TOWER, an island of Australia, in Bass's strait, 3 leagues N 41° E from Curtis island. It has an alt. of 350 ft.

DEVILLE-LES-ROUEN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. and 2 m. N of Rouen, cant. of Maromme, on the Caillay. Pop. 4,061. There are extensive cotton-mills here.

DEVIZE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Marciac, 29 m. WSW of Auch, on a mountain, between the Larros and Adour.

DEVIZES, or colloquially **the Vise**, a borough and market-town, locally in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, co. of Wilts, 2½ m. NW by N of Salisbury, 89 m. W by S of London, and 10 m. W of the Chippenham station on the Great Western railway, situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the co., of which it is the secondary capital. The principal post-road from London to Bath passes through it, and it is close on the Kennet and Avon canal, which traverses the S districts of England, is joined by the Wilts and Berks canal in its course, and meets the Great Western railway at its W terminus at Melksham, and Bath, and at its E terminus at Reading, where it also joins the Thames. The parliamentary limits of D., which the act fixes as its future municipal boundary, also comprise the ps. of St. John the Baptist and the Virgin Mary, together with a part of the p. of Rowde, and of the chapelry of St. James, with a tything of the p. of Bishops-Cannings.

The extreme length of the borough from NE to SW is about 2 m.; its greatest breadth about 1 m. Pop. in 1831, 6,367; in 1851, 6,554. The old borough contained 660 acres, and 810 houses. Pop. in 1801, 3,547; in 1831, 4,562; in 1851, 4,527. The town consists of several streets branching from a spacious marketplace, and a semicircular one, or crescent, on the N side towards the canal, uniting with the others at its centre and extremities. It is well-paved, and lighted with gas; and, having hitherto been a great thoroughfare between London and Bath, contains some excellent inns, which, with many of the shops and private houses, are spacious and handsome buildings. The town-hall is a handsome building; and the new county-bridewell, to the W of the town, is a large substantial structure. The church of St. John displays some interesting specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture.—The D. poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 87 sq. m., with a pop. returned in 1831 at 20,638; in 1851 at 22,230.

Average annual expenditure on poor of this district, during three years preceding formation of union, £16,004. Expenditure in 1838, £10,755; in 1845-6, £11,024.—Under the reform act, the privilege of returning 2 members has been continued. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 266; in 1848, 385. D. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the members for the N division of the co. Income of the borough in 1837, £445 14s. 10d.; in 1846-7, £1,058. The winter quarter-sessions, and the summer-assizes for the co. are held here. The house-of-correction contains 210 cells, 11 wards, and 11 airing-courts. The prisoners have each a separate cell, which they occupy by night and by day.—The chief manufacture is silk-throwing; crape-weaving is now extinct. Snuff and tobacco are extensively manufactured. There are extensive breweries, and one of the largest corn-markets in England is held here

every Thursday. It is a pitched market; that is, every farmer brings his load of grain for sale at once, without the intervention of samples.

History.] D. is a place of great antiquity, but its origin is uncertain. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the vicinity. Early writers give it the name of De Vies, and Divisio, from its having been divided, in the reign of Henry I., between the king and Roger, the celebrated bishop of Salisbury, who erected a strong castle here. This castle was dismantled, probably in the reign of Edward I. The vicinity of D. was the scene of the most signal defeat sustained by the parliament during the whole course of the war.

DEVLET, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rume-lia, in the sanj, and 22 m. NNW of Kirk-Kilissia, on the r. bank of the Telee.

DEVOCK WATER, one of the Cumberland lakes, situated among the hills, about 5 m. SE of Ravenglass, near the southern or English Esk, in Allerdale ward above Derwent, on ground of considerable elevation. It occupies about 300 acres. The immediate boundaries of this lake are humble; but the high mountains of Eskdale, Wastdale, and Coniston, are in view from its W side. It is formed by the sources of a tributary to the Esk; and is famed for its trout.

DEVON, a small river which rises in the W part of the Oehils, in the p. of Blackford in Perthshire. After flowing W till it arrives at the small village of Milntown at the extremity of Glendevon, it makes a bend toward the SE, till it reaches the v. known by the name of Crook-of-D., where, turning abruptly to the SW, it flows onward till it falls into the Forth a little above Alloa, after a course of fully 30 m. in length. The Devon is celebrated for its falls, and for the romantic scenery which adorns its banks. The D. is of no great breadth, and is not navigable, although Mr. James Watt, who made a survey of it in 1766, reported that it was capable of being made so for several m. above its confluence with the Forth, at an expense of about £2,000.

DEVON (NORTH), a district of Arctic America, extending along the N side of Lancaster sound, and Barrow's strait, between Baffin's bay and Wellington channel, and intersected by the 75th parallel.

DEVONPORT, till within these few years called **PLYMOUTH-DOCK,** a town and celebrated naval arsenal, in the p. of Stoke-Damerel, co. of Devon, about 2 m. WNW of Plymouth, built within a circular sweep of land at the mouth of the river Tamar, which here forms a magnificent basin called the Hamoaze, nearly 4 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It stands on elevated ground, and is nearly surrounded with fortifications. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are paved with a limestone-marble which abounds in the vicinity. D. and Stonehouse are connected by a neat stone-bridge of one arch. On the S is a ferry to Mount Edgumbe, and on the NW one to Torpoint. Morice-town, inhabited chiefly by those who find employment in the docks, the ships lying in ordinary, &c., has been erected on the N of D., beyond the lines with which the town and arsenal are surrounded. There is a floating-bridge across the Hamoaze to Torpoint. The width of the river at this site is 2,550 ft. at high water; and its greatest depth at spring-tides 96 ft.; velocity of stream $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 knots an hour. The bridge is guided by chains and worked by 2 steam-engines of 11 horse-power each. A column erected to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town, from Plymouth-dock to D., is a conspicuous object to the whole neighbourhood, rising 112 ft. above the brow of Windmill-hill. In the dock-yard is a chapel built by government. The parish-church is a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. In the town there are a chapel-of-ease, a proprietary chapel, belonging to the Episcopalians, 4 Independent chapels, 3 Wesleyan, 2 Baptist chapels, 3 for Methodists, and 1 Moravian.

There are also 3 Bethel lofts, in each of which there are weekly services for sailors and watermen. A public library, now well furnished, was established here in 1819; and a Mechanics' institute was established in 1825. By 3d William IV., the p. of Stoke-Damerel and the township of Stonehouse are included in the parl. borough of D. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 2,101; in 1848, 2,161. Pop. of the borough in 1821, 39,621; in 1831, 44,454; in 1851, 50,159. D. has been constituted a corporate town. The corporation revenue in 1846 was £1,373. The trades and manufactures conducted here are mostly those connected with ship-building and equipping vessels. There are also breweries and soap-boiling manufactories.

Government establishments.] D. owes its present importance entirely to its advantageous situation having rendered it the site of a great naval establishment. Till the beginning of last cent. it scarcely had an existence; but since the reign of William III. it has rapidly increased in extent, and risen in importance, till it has not only become a flourishing town—the most populous in Devon—but a borough, represented by 2 members in parliament. William III. constructed the basin and two of the naval docks. Other two were built in the reign of George III. The following are the dimensions of the several docks:

	Length.	Breadth.	Spring-tide.
South dock, .	197 ft.	49 ft. 6 in.	16 ft.
Head dock, .	223 ...	52 ... 3 ...	16 ... 10 in.
Stem dock, .	192 ...	52 ... 4 ...	18 ... 10 ...
New dock, .	239 ...	56 ... 1 ...	15 ... 10 ...
North new dock,	272 ...	56 ... 7 ...	20 ...
Graving slip, .	142 ...	69 ... 4 ...	14 ... 6 ...

The dock yard, recently completed, extends along the shore 3,500 ft. in length. Its width in the middle is 1,600 ft., and at the extremities 100 ft. The whole includes an area of 96 acres. The wharf-wall extends along the shore, and there is sufficient depth of water to allow the largest warships to range along the jetties, and take in their ordnance-stores immediately from the wharfs. In the line facing the harbour are two dry-docks for ships of the first-rate; and a double and single dock for ships-of-the-line. A canal about 70 ft. wide, termed the Camber, communicating with the boat-pond, runs nearly through the yard, to which stores are thus conveyed. Five jetties project from the entrances of the dry-docks into the bay. On the N side are three slips for building vessels of the largest size, and two for those of a smaller class. Adjoining these is a building in which planks of wood are steamed and curved; here also are the outer mast-pond and mast-houses, timber-berths, saw-pits, and an extensive smithery containing 48 forges in a building 210 ft. square. Higher up, on this side, are mast-ponds, hemp-magazines, and a ropery, consisting of two ranges of buildings—one the laying-house, the other the spinning-house—each 1,200 ft. long, and 3 stories high. The largest cables made here are 25 inches in circumf., and 100 fath. long, weighing nearly 6 tons. On the N side, besides the docks and basin, and the sheds and workshops of the different artificers, there is a quadrangular range of handsome stone buildings including an area of 450 by 300 ft. Within this space are two ranges of buildings constructed of iron, which contain magazines for different sorts of stores, rigging-houses, and sail-lofts. The immense arched roofs over the docks are spans without a buttress, and are extraordinary specimens of architectural skill. A steam-engine of 18 horse-power is used for pumping the docks; and another of 20 horse-power is employed in working turning-lathes, saw-mills, &c. The number of persons of every class employed in this great establishment in 1848 was 529; in time of war it has amounted to upwards of 3,000.—The Hamoaze is a spacious and excellent harbour for ships-of-war, though the entrance is dangerous, and requires a pilot. It is 4 m. in length; its depth at low water 15 fath. In time of peace, a considerable part of the English navy is stationed here.—There is a cordon of 8 barrack squares, capable of accommodating 3,000 men; and the government-house, a handsome building, appropriated to the business of the military, stands on Mount Wise.—The port-admiral's house is also in this quarter. It is an elegant building, and is, or was, the first of 32 telegraphic stations all communicating with the admiralty in London, and, if necessary, receiving a response in 15 minutes. The port-admiral holds the chief naval command of the port; and all naval courts-martial are held on board the flag-ship in the Hamoaze. A military hospital is situated on the NE, without the lines; and the powder-magazine is to the W of Morice-town. See also **STONEHOUSE** and **PLYMOUTH**.

DEVONSHIRE, an extensive maritime county near the SW extremity of England; bounded by the Bristol channel on the N; by the cos. of Somerset and Dorset on the E; by the English channel on the S and SE; and by the river Tamar, and a small rivulet called Marsland-water, separating it from Cornwall, on the W. Its figure is nearly rhomboidal. In length, from N to S, it is about 70 m.

from E to W it is about 65. It has a perimeter of 280 m., and it is calculated that it has altogether above 130 m. of sea-coast. Vancouver says that the most modern calculation assigns it an area of 1,595,309 acres, or 2,493 sq. m. The highway returns for 1839 estimate it at 2,585 sq. m.; and the ordnance survey at 1,519,360 acres, or 2,374 sq. m. An insulated portion of this co. is surrounded by Dorset and Somerset; while, on the other hand, it surrounds an insulated portion of Dorset. There is also in its outline a peculiar projection into Cornwall; and the small island of Lundy, about 10 m. NW of Hartland point, belongs to D. In point of extent, D. is the third co. in England, being inferior only to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

General aspect.] The surface of this co. is exceedingly diversified and irregular. The vale of Exeter, in some parts, especially between Tiverton, Exeter, and Collyponton, has an irregular, billowy surface, and presents eminences of considerable altitude; but the central and more southern parts of it preserve the vale character. This district contains about 200 sq. m.—The district called the South Hams is frequently termed the garden of Devonshire, from its fertility. Its natural boundaries are Dartmoor and the heights of Chudleigh on the N; Torbay on the E; the English channel on the S; and Plymouth sound on the W. Its area, including the rich valley of the Dart, which extends towards Ashburton, includes nearly 250 sq. m. This tract is strikingly diversified by bold swells, winding coombs, and fine vales; in many parts, particularly towards the N, the scenery is picturesque and highly romantic.—West D., a district bounded on the E by the Dartmoor heights, on the S by Plymouth sound and its estuaries, on the W by the Tamar and on the N by the Brent Tor and the adjacent heaths, is extremely varied in surface, not only from the number, narrowness, and depth of the larger valleys, but likewise from the wide spaces which extend between the valleys, being rent and broken in a very peculiar manner. No part of this district can be strictly called vale.—North D. comprehends the whole district between Dartmoor and the Bristol channel; but its signification is generally limited to the country round Bideford, Barnstaple, South Molton, and the N coast. This tract is greatly diversified. The Dartmoor district is of a far different character: its scenery may claim the attribute of sublimity, but not that of beauty. See DARTMOOR.

Rivers.] From Dartmoor, the great headland of D., some of its principal and many of its numerous smaller rivers take their origin. Of the more important of these, the Dart runs SE from Okement-hill, in a winding course, to Totness; and, after a course of about 35 m., gradually widens into a deep navigable estuary, and falls into the English channel at Dartmouth-haven. Its course is tidal for 10½ m.—The E. and W Okement, though they also rise in and near Okement-hill, take an opposite course from that of the Dart, and uniting at Okehampton, form one of the chief branches of the Torridge, which rises in the NW angle of the co., near the source of the Tamar, and, after a tortuous course, unites with the Okement, flows NW past Torrington and Bideford, where it becomes navigable for larger vessels, and, after a course of about 45 m., issues into an estuary, at Barnstaple bay, common to it with the Taw. Its course is tidal for about 15 m.—The Tav rising in Dartmoor, flows N past Chumleigh, where it meets the Little Davy; pursuing a NW course, it receives various tributaries, among which is, the Moule, and, after a course of about 45 m., flows by Barnstaple, into the estuary to which we have alluded. It is tidal in its course for 11½ m.—The

Tay, or Tavy, flows from the common centre S by Tavistock, and issues into the estuary of the Tamar.—The Teige originates in two branches in the most elevated district of Dartmoor. The main branch flows E, between the Dart and the Exe, and, by a circuitous S route, passes Chudleigh; after being joined by the Wrey, it flows on to Newton-Bushel, below which it widens into a navigable estuary, and falls into the sea at Teignmouth. It is tidal in its course for 5 m.—The Plym rises in Dartmoor, and mingles with the waters of the Tamar and the Tavy in Plymouth sound.—The Erme and the Avon, between the Plym and the Dart, are also considerable rivers, rising in Dartmoor, and falling into the English channel.—The Axe rises in the vicinity of the isolated portion of Axminster hundred in Dorsetshire, and falls into the English channel at Axmouth.—The Otter, to the W, runs nearly parallel to it, and passing Otterton, falls into the English channel.—The main branch of the Exe rises in Exepool in Somersetshire; enters Devonshire near Dulverton; and flowing past Tiverton and Bickleigh, is reinforced by the waters of the Culm, the Creedy, and the Yeo, with other tributaries, before it reaches Exeter, whence it flows, through fertile meadow-land, to Topsham, near which and where its navigable estuary begins, it is joined by the Clist. Its length thence to the sea is nearly 8 m.; its width, in some places, 1½ m. Its whole length of course is about 55 m. The main drains of the co. are the Taw and Torridge on the N; and the Dart, the Teign, the Exe, and the Tamar, on the S.

Climate.] Devonshire has been termed the Italy of the west. The climate in general is so mild, especially on the S coast, that orange and lemon trees, myrtles, &c., grow in the open air, with little shelter during winter, though exposed to SE winds. This, however, as De la Beche observes, is partly attributable to the geniality of the soil. From 6 years' observation, by Mr. Snow Harris, at Devonport and Plymouth, the most prevalent winds were found to be from the W, in the ratio of 522 days out of 2,191. Out of the remaining days, the winds were E 298; SW 288; N 280; S 219; variable 197; NW 178; SE 119; and NE 90. The mean annual temperature, from 11 years' observation by Mr. Harris, was found to be 52°5'. But from its advanced position in the ocean, the climate of this co., especially in the vicinity of the mountainous districts, is unquestionably a moist one. According to Mr. Harris' observations at Devonport and Plymouth, the mean annual quantity of rain for 6 years was 5313·58 cubic in.; or, according to the usual mode, 36·24 in. in depth. Sidmouth and its vicinity are considered to be amongst the most salubrious situations in the county.

Soils.] The soils of this extensive co. are extremely various; but may be generally characterized according to the rock, or stratified substances which they cover, as granitic, slatey, calcareous, arenaceous, argillaceous, gravelly, and loamy. The poorest soil is that covering the granite of Dartmoor, which has also the disadvantages of a cold wet climate; that which lies on the slate district is more or less fertile, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Very extensive tracts, however, of this soil, are of a thin staple; others are in contact with a cold bed of clay, and some are so elevated as to have a very low degree of temperature. The most uniformly fertile soils are perhaps in the red sandstone district; but the richest are those occurring in contiguity with limestone or greenstone rocks, in many parts of the slate district, particularly in the South Hams, "the garden of the west," which is exceeded by few tracts in the whole kingdom in rich and productive soil.

A large district extending W of Dartmoor to the Tamar, N to Hatherleigh and Holworthy, and E to Newton-Bushel, is chiefly sand or gravelly. The chief manures employed in the co. are lime and sea sand. The lime is extensively burnt in kilns along the banks of the rivers; and the sand is brought, in immense quantities, from all parts of the coast. The sands differ in their calcareous contents and fertilizing powers, from 40 to 70 per cent. The farmers prefer that which the tide has just left; Borlase has observed, that the saltier the sand, the better it is for agricultural purposes.

[*Produce.*] Fraser supposes that there are about 320,000 acres, being a fifth part of the whole co., in waste land. Dartmoor alone has been computed at 350,000 acres; but, in a stricter sense, 53,900 acres are the square contents of that region. The cultivated land is pretty equally divided between arable and pasture; but the greater portion is the latter. Farms generally are of moderate, or even of small size; and although individual farmers may hold 600 or 700 acres in several separate farms, the great majority run from 50 or 60 to 200 or 250 acres. Farm-buildings are very often found collected in a village, the housing of four adjoining farms being placed at their point of junction, which, of course, must also be the extremity of each. Wheat, barley, pease, and beans, are the usual crops towards the E districts; wheat, oats, and the artificial grasses, are more usual towards the W. Potatoes are extensively reared in the S parts, and are largely exported from Dartmouth. The chief corn-markets in the co. are Exeter, Tavistock, Totness, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge. D., and above all South Hams, has been for centuries celebrated for its cider: almost every farm has its orchard, and the general produce is so great as to afford a considerable surplus for exportation, even after large deductions have been made for home-consumption. An orchard produces 10 to 15 hhd. an acre, the selling price of which at present is 25s. to 30s. a hhd., and the cost of preparing it, 3s. to 5s. As much as 150 hhd. are produced on some farms, the half of which is consumed by the farm-labourers. The wages of the labourer vary from 7s. to 8s. and 9s. a-week, with 3 pints to 2 quarts of cider daily, the men bringing in every morning their wooden bottle to receive their day's allowance. Task-work is much encouraged, and better wages are earned. Little or no reduction has yet been made on the labourer's wages. Women are not employed at outdoor work. Amongst the natural vegetable productions of this co. is the beautiful scarlet lichen of Dartmoor, which, not many years ago, was used as a dye for cloth. In some parts of the co. considerable attention is paid to the breeding of sheep. The established breed, reared chiefly on Dartmoor and Exmoor, is the middle-woolled class, bearing a strong resemblance to the Dorsets; but many other kinds are also reared. The total stock is estimated at 630,000, nearly 200,000 of which produce heavy fleeces of long wool. The Dartmoor sheep is a small breed, weighing about 14 lbs. per quarter. The wool averages 7 lbs. a fleece. But the extensive pasture-lands are most generally appropriated to the purposes of the dairy, and the fattening of the native cattle,—a very fine breed with wide-spreading horns, and of an uniformly light brown colour. For symmetry of form and limb, as well as richness of bronze colour, this breed is regarded as a model of beauty in its kind. Heifers and cows of 3 and 4 years old are preferred for feeding; and they are fit for the market in the short space of 20 weeks. The characteristic points of these cattle are apparent at a glance. They are small-boned and under-sized animals, quick and somewhat fierce in their looks, active and sprightly in their movements,

and distinguished by a sleek, brown hide, curiously mottled with dark star-shaped spots. The breed is indigenous only in a comparatively small corner of D. A line drawn from Portlock, on the Bristol channel, to Dalverton, thence W to Chumleigh, and on to the sea about Barnstaple-bay, would enclose the original domain of the North Devons. And even within this small compass, the qualities of the animals reared differed very widely. A tract of land lying in the ps. of Northmolton, Zwichin, and Moland, has long been celebrated as the native place of the very *crème de la crème* of North D. bullockocracy. Pig-breeding, chiefly for the London market, forms an important branch of the rural avocations of the co. The native breed of horses is small, resembling the Welsh and Highland breeds. The Dartmoor ponies are usually about 12½ hands high, coarse in form, but surprisingly spirited and hardy. The red or forest deer once abounded in D., but it is now also almost extinct.

[*Strata, Minerals, &c.*] In the confused intermixture of the strata in D., the operation of earthquakes and volcanoes is strikingly apparent. Granite occupies the central and most elevated portion of the co., including the whole forest of Dartmoor, and a large district around it. This stone is quarried to a considerable extent, and is largely exported. The red granite of D. is exceedingly beautiful when polished: on exposure to the atmosphere it becomes extremely hard; but when first raised it may be easily worked. Slate occupies an extensive surface of the co. There are several large quarries of slate, which is used for roofing: the principal are at Staverton and Nethway. Limestone is quarried and burnt to a great extent for the purposes of manure, especially at Naldon. Beautifully veined marble is worked in different parts; and is used for tablets, pillars, mantelpieces, &c. The greater part of the SE and S coast is marble. Red sandstone occupies what is usually termed the Dist district, immediately around Exeter, and along the coast as far as Torbay on the one side; and, on the other, forming the coast-line of cliffs to and beyond Sidmouth. Coal of a peculiar nature is obtained in the extensive flat called Bovey-Heathfield, which constitutes a large natural basin of irregular form, and appears to have been formerly covered by the tide. China clay is now artificially prepared in the S part of Dartmoor, and in Cornwall, by turning streams of water upon decomposed granite. The clays towards Kingsteignton are of great purity, and are worked in square open pits to depths of from 30 to 80 ft. The clay is cut into small cubic junks, technically termed 'clay balls,' and weighing about 30 lbs. each; and many thousand tons of these are annually shipped from Teignmouth to the Staffordshire and other potteries. China clay was selling in 1838 at £1 12s. per ton; and china stone, a semi-decomposed granite, at 16s. per ton. It is calculated by De la Beche, that of these and other china clays, artificial and natural, 37,500 tons are annually shipped from the Devon and Cornwall district to the potteries.

[*Ores and mines.*] D. participates in the celebrity of Cornwall as a great mining district; but, in this respect, it is more a mere adjunct than a co-equal to Cornwall. Anciently, however, D. produced greater quantities of tin than Cornwall. In 1213, the duty on tin payable to the earl of Cornwall was farmed at £200 for D. and only at 200 marks for Cornwall. Although the tin works in this county were almost altogether abandoned after the Cornwall mines became productive, they have been recently reworked, and have given promise of a revival of this branch of industry in D. The chief tin ore is the peroxide, from which all the pure metal is produced. The great stanniferous district in D. is Dartmoor, considered as a part of the Tavistock district: the granite rock itself here is sometimes found impregnated with the metal. The mines around the town of Tavistock are principally cupriferos. On the N are the lead lodes of Wheat Betsey and Lidford; and on the S, the argentiferous lead-mines of Beer

Alston. The ore has been extensively worked at Beeston-creek and Falmouth harbour. Valuable manganese mines have been worked to the E. of Dartmoor, at Dabblesbleigh and Ash-ton, and fine iron-ore is found near Dabington, and at Hey Tor rocks. In the stripe of the carbonaceous series which runs to the N. of Exeter, lead-ore has been raised near Newton St. Cyres; and there is a valuable manganese lode near the latter place. The ores of manganese and antimony are chiefly found in those portions of the granite which are much associated with trappean rocks. It is difficult to obtain a fair approximation to the quantity of manganese now raised in the district; but it is usually estimated at about 5,000 tons per ann. This annual produce, taking the value of the ton to be, on the average, £8, would give £40,000 as its value.—Copper pyrites, or the bisulphuret of copper, is the chief ore of that metal which occurs in D. and in Cornwall. See the art. CORNWALL, for general information as to the sale and smelting of the ores, &c., the mines of Cornwall and D. being similarly circumstanced in these respects. Though it would appear that copper was raised in D. early in the last cent., it was not until the commencement of the present, that the copper mines in this co. became important. The produce of the ores, from 1801 to 1837, varied from about 8.2 to 11.2 per cent., and frequently to 9 and 10 per cent. Their value was £12,878 in 1801; £11,517 in 1811; £44,242 in 1837. In the lead-mines in D., some lodes have produced large quantities of argentiferous galena, often containing from 80 to 120, and sometimes even 140 ounces of silver per ton of lead. Several fine lodes of rich hematite from ore are found in the district, which have been worked at various times. Micaeous iron ore, provincially known as 'shining ore,' occurs in small lodes; it contains so large a proportion of carbon, that it may perhaps be considered as an inferior kind of graphite or plumbago. Various other metallic or mineral substances, such as cobalt, zinc, antimony, arsenic, gold, &c., are found in this co.; but copper, manganese, tin, and lead, are the staple articles of handicraft and commerce.—There are numerous chalybeate or mineral springs; but the Victoria spa at Plymouth &c. we believe, the only one in the district at present medicinally used.—The mining system in D. has been from ancient times under a separate jurisdiction, similar to, and connected with, that in Cornwall.

Manufactures and Trade.] This co. is an important woollen district. Its principal manufacture, from an early period, has been woollen cloth, which was woven at Exeter and Chudleigh in the reign of Edward I. In the 15th cent. friezes, Tavistocks, or 'western dozens,' and other species of coarse cloths, were exported by the D. merchants to Brittany, and bartered for dowlas, lockram, and canvas. In the reign of Edward IV. an Italian taught the English the art of weaving kerseys. The D. kerseys had acquired celebrity, and were an important article of commerce to the Levant, in the early part of the 16th cent.; but towards the end of that cent., frauds of the manufacturers brought them into discredit. In the early part of the 17th cent., the kersey trade revived, and serges, previously introduced—which differ from kerseys in this, that the chain is worsted, while that of the kersey is the same as the shute or warp, only more twisted—were extensively manufactured. Crediton had then become pre-eminent for fine spinning. Totness produced a sort of coarse cloth called 'Pynn whites,' not elsewhere made; Barnstaple and Torrington furnished bayes and fryzados, &c.; and Pilton, cottons and lining. This trade was supposed to have come to its greatest height towards the close of the 17th cent. In 1759 it had somewhat declined; but Exeter, whence a great part of the woollen goods manufactured in the co. was then, as it still is, exported, was still esteemed the greatest wool market in England, next to Leeds. From 1795 to 1805, the East India company annually purchased from 250,000 to 300,000 pieces of serge for the Chinese market. After the latter date their purchases began to decline to about 200,000; and after the renewal of the charter, in 1813, their demand still further declined. In 1838, serges, or long ells, were still made almost at every town and village in the co.; giving employment to more than 3,000 looms. Besides kerseys, and long ells, which have been in general of a scarlet colour, various other branches of woollen manufacture, such as plush, druggets, sagatties, duroys, kerseymeres; with flannel, estameans, and balize, have been carried on here at various times and places; but kerseys and serges have ever been the character-

istic manufacture of D. Since the East India company opened their contracts to public competition, and diminished the amount of their orders, thus reducing the wages of the weavers, the whole of this still extensive manufacture has, in all parts of D., with the partial exception of Collumpton, fallen into the hands of women. The manufacture of blankets has been established in D. since the expiry of the Company's charter; and many of the women, previously employed in wearing serges, have been since employed in glove-making, &c. Since the repeal of the prohibition to export English long wool, great quantities have been exported from D., chiefly to France, for the manufacture of finer articles than serges. The linen trade is carried on at Crediton, where there are about 20 looms; and at Plymouth, where there are about 58. In 1838, there were three flax or linen mills, employing 101 hands, within the co.—At Axminster the most beautiful Turkey and Persian carpets have been imitated with success since 1755.—In 1838 there were three silk-mills, employing 405 hands, at Church Staunton, Aylesbeer, and St. Mary Ottery, in this co.—The manufacture of bone or thread-lace once flourished at Honiton. Lace has also been made at St. Mary Ottery. Blond lace has also been made in D.; but the machine lace trade in general has, of late years, declined one-half.

Fisheries.] Fish is very plentiful on the coasts of D., and in all the rivers. The salmon and trout caught in the larger rivers form a profitable article of trade. Hake is abundantly caught throughout the year on the S coast, and is an important article of food for the poorer classes. The herring and mackerel fisheries are very extensively carried on; and the pilchard fishery is peculiar to this co. and to Cornwall. There are extensive oyster-beds at Dettesham-on-Dart, at Lymington-on-the-Exe, at Stavert, Topsham, and in Torbay.

Canals.] The Bude and Thornbury canal commences in Bude harbour, on the NW coast of Cornwall. It takes a circuitous course, first along the W bank of the river Bude to Hatherleigh. It then turns abruptly NE. and E to Red Post, where the Taunton branch is given off. At Burmston, a branch proceeds to Morston-mill, and at Vesle, about a mile from Burmston, is the Vorworthy branch. This canal is about 21½ m. in length. The act for its formation was obtained in 1829. One of its chief objects is to facilitate the introduction of Welsh coal to Devon.—The Tavistock canal, projected in 1803, and finished in 1817, begins at Tavistock and terminates in the tideway of the Tamar. During its course of about 4 m., it passes, at Morvelhan-down, through a tunnel nearly 2,640 yds. long, and about 460 ft. beneath the highest point of the land above it. It is 16 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep; and has a fall of 256 ft. There is a branch of 2 m. to the slate quarries at Mill hill. It is chiefly used in the conveyance of slate, copper, ore, and other minerals from, and coal, lime, &c., to, this district of the county.—The Stover canal is cut from the Teign to Bovey-Heathfield. Pipe and potter's clay are sent down, and culm and coal brought up this canal.—The projected Grand Western canal, originally intended for internal hydrographic communication between the two counties of Somerset and Devon, and also with the English channel at Topsham, is traced on the map of England, published, in 1837, under the superintendence of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, from near Bridgewater in Somersetshire, whence the river Parret communicates with Bridgewater bay in the Bristol channel; and to the N. of the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Taunton and Wellington, whence it takes a turn W., and runs towards Tiverton.

Roads.] The principal roads are the two great roads which cross the co. from Somerset and Dorset to Cornwall, meeting in Exeter. The road by Dorset and the English coast enters by Axminster, and passes through Honiton, Exeter, Chudleigh, Newton-Bushel, Totness, and Plymouth, whence, after the ferry is crossed, it is continued, on the Cornwall coast, to Liskeard, &c. The road by Somerset enters between Willington and Collumpton, through which it passes to Exeter, and thence the inland continuation runs through Crediton and Oakhampton, N. of the river-source in Dartmoor, to the termination of the Launceston canal, near Launceston, where it enters Cornwall. Another road, from Dorsetshire, enters on the coast, by Lyme Regis, and joins the great road through Axminster, near Exeter. The highway returns some extent of road in this co. far greater than that of any other in England, except Yorkshire. In the 5 years ending October 1814, the turnpike roads and paved streets are estimated at 776 m., and all other highways used for wheeled

carriages at 5,936 m.; the total expenditure on which was £44,658. In 1839, the expenditure on 6,898 m. of highway was £37,556.

Railways.] The Dartmoor and Plymouth railway commences in the p. of Lydford, near the barracks, and runs S in a very tortuous course. It crosses the Tavistock and Kingsbridge road below Walkhampton, and the Plymouth and Exeter great road at the N skirt of Saltram policies, whence it runs to the sound, at Sutton-pool, a short distance S of Plymouth. It has a branch to the flint-works at Catsdown. This railway was executed under acts of parliament passed in 1819-21. It is about 25½ m. in length. —A railway extends from the Heytor quarries to the Stover canal: it is about 8 m. in length, and formed upon granite blocks. —The Exeter and Bristol railway enters this co. to the N and W of Burlescomb, and runs near Collumpton, Bathys, and Stoke-Canon, to Exeter; whence it is continued to Plymouth, by Chudleigh and Totness.

Population, &c.] The pop. of this co. in 1570, estimated by the baptisms, burials, and marriages, was 239,662; in 1600, 268,291; in 1700, 335,667. In 1801 it was returned by census at 343,000; in 1811, at 383,308, being an increase in 10 years of 12 per cent. In 1821 it was 439,040, being an increase in 10 years of 15 per cent. In 1831 it was 494,478, being an increase of 13 per cent.; and in 1841, 533,460, being an increase of 7·8 per cent. within the last decennial period. Of the pop. in 1841, 482,402 were natives of the co.; 4,084 were Irish; and 1,040 Scotch.—The co. is divided into 32 hundreds, 2 boroughs, and 1 city, viz.:

Hundreds.	Area.	Houses in 1851.	Pop. in 1851.
Axminster.	51,745	2,861	14,438
Bampton.	28,757	1,428	7,055
Black Torrington.	145,202	3,772	19,912
Braunton.	75,554	5,198	26,579
Cliston.	15,471	755	3,840
Coleridge.	52,557	3,933	20,954
Colyton.	28,487	1,600	8,103
Crediton.	37,216	2,496	11,954
East Budleigh.	53,739	4,738	23,178
Exminster.	50,388	2,013	10,117
Exminster.	48,250	3,854	19,698
Fremington.	34,840	1,808	9,211
Halberton.	8,744	608	2,998
Harland.	31,718	934	4,691
Hayridge.	46,528	2,794	13,629
Haytor.	62,913	6,343	35,196
Hemyock.	28,288	1,163	5,790
Lifton.	133,300	2,835	16,817
North Tawton.	59,415	2,318	11,829
Ottery St. Mary.	9,942	904	4,421
Plympton.	33,932	1,798	10,523
Roborough.	58,201	3,566	25,164
Shebbear.	76,446	4,284	21,839
Sherwill.	47,648	922	4,657
South Molton.	69,574	2,864	14,252
Stanborough.	63,622	3,072	15,829
Tavistock.	18,629	1,268	9,550
Teignbridge.	58,490	2,853	14,814
Tiverton.	23,699	2,330	11,924
West Budleigh.	17,367	664	3,305
Winkleigh.	9,118	301	1,554
Witheridge.	79,797	2,054	10,490
Wonford.	94,888	5,895	30,233
Exeter city.	1,800	5,111	32,823
Devonport borough.	2,380	3,789	38,180
Plymouth borough.	1,635	5,171	52,221
	1,657,180	98,387	567,098

For parliamentary representation D. is divided into a northern and a southern section, and returns 4 members to parliament, namely, 2 for the N division, which includes the whole of the several hundreds of Bampton, Black Torrington, Braunton, Crediton, Fremington, Halberton, Harland, Hayridge, Hemyock, North Tawton and Winkleigh, Shebbear, Sherwill, South Molton, Tiverton, Witheridge, and West Budleigh; and 2 for the S division, including the whole of the several hundreds of Axminster, Cliston, Colyton, Ottery St. Mary, East Budleigh, Lifton, Exminster, Teignbridge, Haytor, Coleridge, Stanborough, Ermington, Plympton, Roborough, and Tavistock, and also the castle of Exeter, and the hund. of Wonford, except such parts of that hund. as are included in the limits of the city of Exeter. The principal place of election for the members for the N division is South Molton, the polling-places

being Barnstaple, Crediton, Collumpton, Torrington, Holworthy, and South Molton; for the S division, Exeter, the polling-places being Tavistock, Plymouth, Kingsbridge, Newton-Bushel, Oakhampton, Honiton, and Exeter. The isolated portion of Axminster hund. is included in Dorsetshire; and the isolated portion of Dorsetshire in Axminster hund. is included in the S division of this co. for parliamentary representation.—Besides these, Barnstaple returns 2 members, and Tiverton 2, from the N division; and Ashburton 1, Dartmouth 1, Devonport 2, Honiton 2, Plymouth 2, Tavistock 2, and Totness 2, from the S division—in all, from this co., 22 members; besides 2 from Exeter, which is a co. in itself. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837, was, for the N division 7,871; for the S 10,561; in all 18,432. In 1848, the total number on the register was 18,685, viz., for the N division 8,494; for the S 10,191.—D. is in the prov. of Canterbury and dio. of Exeter. It is divided into 451 parishes, besides 22 within the bounds of Exeter. In 1831, the number of daily schools in this co. was 1,772, attended by 52,440 children; of Sunday schools 599, attended by 43,842 children.—The amount raised by parish rates on an average of 3 years, from 1748 to 1750, was £13,790, whereof £34,953 were expended on the poor. In 1803 the assessment was £179,359, of which £148,565 were expended on poor. In 1821, £272,939; expenditure on poor £234,097; and in 1839, £214,500; expenditure on poor £183,300. The co. rates in 1847 amounted to £21,761; the poor-rates in 1845-6 to £183,911, being at the rate of 6s. 11d. per head on the total pop. of the co., the average for all England in the same year being 6s. 3d. per head.—This co. is in the western circuit. The assizes are held twice a-year for the co. in Exeter; the quarter-sessions are also held in Exeter. Taking the proportion of all the criminals to the total pop., in 1834-38 inclusive, as unity, or 1·000, D. ranked as 74, being lowest on a list of 6 southern cos., averaging 1·01; the adjoining co., Somerset, ranking so high as 1·27. On an average of the years 1842 to 1847, the average commitments for more serious offences in this co., were 20·6 per cent. under the average for all England and Wales.

History.] The Cornish Britons named this part of the island *Dunan*, from the inequality of its soil. The Welsh call it *Drafnymt*; and the addition of the word *segyr* produced the Anglo-Saxon *Deenasegyr*, which has been softened down into Devonshire. It is supposed to have been first inhabited by the *Cimbri*, most of whom emigrated to Ireland when a portion of the Belgic invaders settled here. In the time of the Romans it was a prominent part of *Britannia prima*, and inhabited by the *Damnonii*. In the Saxon period it became part of Wessex. Exeter stood a regular siege before it surrendered to William the Conqueror. On the accession of Rufus, it was laid waste by the partisans of Robert, duke of Normandy. During the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, this co. was much disturbed, though no battle was fought within its limits. When the contest between Charles I. and the parliamentary party commenced, the co. was controlled by committees, and the majority of its inhabitants were attached to the parliament. The latest event of national importance which took place in D. was the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, in 1688, preparatory to the revolution which placed him on the throne.—This co. gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Cavendish.

DEVRA DEMO, a mountain-range of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Tigre, which gives rise to some of the head-streams of the Mareb.

DEVRIKI, a town of Turkey in Asia, cap. of a sanjak of the same name, in the pash. and 80 m. E. of Sivas, on the Egkin, 72 m. W. of the confluence or that river with the Euphrates.—This town, originally called *Nicopolis*, was founded by Pompey during his war with Mithridates.

DEWA. See **GOGRA**.

DEWALAN, a village of Afghanistan, 100 m. W. of Candahar, and 40 m. SW. of Girishk, on an affluent of the Helmand.

DEWALGAOM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 70 m. ENE of Aurangabad.

DEWANGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 110 m. NNW of Dacca, on the r. bank of the Brahmaputra. It has a considerable trade in grain and cotton.

DEWANSERAI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, in the district and 15 m. N of Murshehabad, between the Ganges and Suti.

DEWAS, a rajaship and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 15 m. SE of Ougein. Pop. in 1820, 3,930. It is supplied with water by means of two tanks, one of which forms the source of the Little Kali-Sinde river. Towards the end of the last, and for the first 17 years of the present century, it suffered so severely from the depredations of the Loandies as to be almost entirely depopulated; but it has regained more than its former prosperity.

DEWARCOONDAH. See **DAVER-CONDAH**.

DEWCHURCH (LITTLE), a parish of Herefordshire, 5 m. S by E of Hereford. Area 1,652 acres. Pop. 276.

DEWCHURCH (MUCH), a parish of Herefordshire, 6 m. SW of Hereford. Area 4,878 acres. Pop. 620.

DEWGHUR, or **DEVAGHAR**, an island of Hindostan, off the Concan coast, on the S side of the entrance of the D. river, and nearly joined to the main. At its NE point is a good harbour in N lat. 16° 23', 4 leagues SE of Geriah-point.—The river rises on the great mountain-ridge separating the Concan from Bijapur, and has a W by S course of about 35 m.

DEWILMERRY, or **DEVALAYAMARI**, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 55 m. WSW of Bustar, on the l. bank of the Solair. This is one of the largest hamlets in this district of the raja of Bernar's dominions.

DEWLISH, a parish of Dorset, 9½ m. WSW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,090 acres. Pop. 442.

DE WITT, a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 126 m. NW of Albany. It has an irregular surface, and abounds in lime. Pop. in 1840, 2,802.—Also a village of Clinton co., in the state of Michigan, 96 m. WNW of Detroit.—Also a village of Carroll co., in the state of Missouri, on the N side of Missouri river, 81 m. above the confluence of the Grand river. Pop. 200.

DE WITT LAND, a name sometimes given to that portion of the NW coast of Australia which lies between the parallels of 20° and 23° S, and which was discovered by De Witt in 1628.

DE WITT'S VALLEY, a village of Burns township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 248 m. SW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 150.

DEWSALE, a parish of Herefordshire, 4½ m. SSW of Hereford. Area 676 acres. Pop. 30.

DEWSBURY, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 24 m. SW of York, and 10 m. E by S of Halifax, near the Thornhill-Lees station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Area of p. 9,768 acres. Pop. in 1801, 11,752; in 1851, 28,103. The p. comprises the townships of Soothill, Clifton-cum-Harthead, D., and Ousett. Coarse broad cloth is extensively manufactured here; and there are numerous 'shoddy mills' for preparing woollen rags so as to admit of being again wrought up with a little fresh wool into cloth. A railway from Leeds, by Churwell, Morley, and Batley, to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, at Thornhill-Lees station, was recently completed. It is 10½ m. in length; and reduces the distance from Leeds to Manchester from 61 to 41 m. At Morley this line passes through a tunnel 3,370 yds. in length; and at D. it is carried along a viaduct 680 ft. in length, and 60 ft. high, of

11 arches, 8 of which have a span of 45 ft., and 2 a span of 35 ft.

DEXEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, regency of Königsberg and circle of Preussisch-Eylau. It has a normal school.

DEXHEIM, a parish and village of Hesse-Darmstadt, circle of the Rhine, 2 m. from Oppenheim. It has an extensive mine of quicksilver.

DEXTER, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 71 m. NNE of Augusta, occupying a ridge of high land between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, and containing a large pond, on the outlet of which the village is situated. Pop. 1,464.—Also a village of Brownville township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, on the N side of the mouth of Black river. It has a good harbour.

—Also a village of Scio township, Wishtenau co., in the state of Michigan, 52 m. W of Detroit, at the confluence of Mill creek with Huron river, and intersected by the railroad from Detroit to St. Joseph.

DEXTERVILLE, a village of Ellicott township, Chautauque co., in the state of New York, on the N side of the outlet of Chautauque lake, which affords extensive water power.

DEYA, a town of the island of Majorca, on the E coast, in the partido and 13 m. N of Palma, on a hill. Pop. 1,820. In the environs are beds of fine marble.

DEYNUR, a town of Persia, cap. of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Kurdistan, aghalik of Ardelan, 40 m. W of Senna, on the l. bank of the Kazawa, one of the head-streams of the Kerah or Hawiza. The district is inhabited exclusively by nomade Kurds.

DEYNSE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 9 m. WSW of Ghent, on the l. bank of the Lys. Pop. 3,730. It is noted for its distilleries of gin, and has also manufactories of tobacco, linen, and soap, several oil-mills, a salt refinery, &c. Its trade, which is extremely active, consists chiefly in grain, cattle, and linen.—This town is of great antiquity. In 880 it was ravaged by the Normans. In 1625 Philip IV. of Spain erected it into a marquise in favour of Diego-Mexia-de-Gusman, by whom it was sold in 1632.

DEYPALPUR, or **DEVAPALAPUR**, a town and pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 30 m. SW of Ougein. Pop. in 1820, 4,000.

DEYRAH. See **DEHRA**.

DEZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov., partido, and 37 m. SE of Soria, near the Argadel. Pop. 1,224. It has a parish church, and possesses an extensive trade in cattle.—Also a mountain in the same prov., in the Sierra Moneayo, and SSW of the lofty summit of that name.

DEZENSANO. See **DESEZANO**.

DEZERT (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of St. Jean-de-Daye. Pop. 874.

DEZERTAS. See **DESERTAS**.

DEZNA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Arad. In the vicinity are iron mines and forges.

DEZPUL. See **DESFUL**.

DHABUR, **DEYBUR (LAKE)**, or **JAY SAUGUR**, a lake of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, division of Mewar, 27 m. SE of Oodipur, in N lat. 24° 15', and E long. 74° 5', at an alt. of 1,044 ft. above sea-level. It is formed by a dyke 54 ft. high, 3 furlongs in length, and 110 yds. in breadth, thrown across the Myhe, which here passes through an opening of the hills which form its sides. The dyke, one side of which forms a flight of steps descending to the water's edge, is faced with fine white marble, and adorned with figures of elephants on high pedestals, both of the same material. At its eastern extremity is a palace constructed in the same style of magnifi-

cence. The total length of the lake is 8 m., and its breadth from 3 to 4 m.

DHALAC. See DAHALAC.

DHAMALA. See DAMALA.

DHAMDAHA, a large jurisdiction in the district of Puraniya, or the NE corner of the prov. of Bengal, in Hindostan. It has an area of 614 sq. m., with a pop. of 260,000.—The cap., of the same name, is a large place, consisting of about 1,300 huts, huddled together on the two sides of a small affluent of the Kosi.—The other principal towns are Bhanipur, which, including Mahadipur adjacent to it, has 500 houses; and Virnagar containing 250 houses. Besides these three towns, there are numerous vs. of from 100 to 240 families in the district.

DHAMNUGGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, district and 55 m. NE of Cuttack, to the N of the Byturny.

DHAMONY, or DHAMANI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Malwa, on a hill to the W of the Dessau, 112 m. NE of Bhopal, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $78^{\circ} 45'$. The town is enclosed by a wall unsubstantially built and now much dilapidated. The fort is situated on an eminence to the E of the town, and is of triangular form. Its ramparts are 15 ft. in thickness, and in some places 50 ft. high. A precipitous acclivity, 200 ft. in height, forms its principal defence to the E. On the outside of the town is a tank, by means of which the environs can be submerged. This fortress, which formerly belonged to the Nagpur state, was taken by the English in 1818.

DHANDUR, or D'HANDAR, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, which takes its rise in the SW extremity of the prov. of Malwa, to the W of Champanir, passes Baroda, and throws itself into the gulf of Cambay, between the estuaries of the Myge and Nerbudda, after a total course, in a generally SW direction, of 84 m.

DHANDUSIR, a town of Northern India, in the Bikanair territory, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, E long. $74^{\circ} 9'$, 85 m. NNE of Bikanair.

DHAR, or DARANUGGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 50 m. SSW of Oogoin, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, and E long. $75^{\circ} 18'$, at an alt. of 1,908 ft. above sea-level. This town, which is a very ancient one, appears formerly to have been of great extent, and is said to have contained 20,000 houses. Its area does not now exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. in breadth, and it is enclosed by only a mud wall. It has, however, some good edifices. Its pop. in 1820 was estimated at 5,000. The fort stands upon a rising ground about 40 ft. above the level of the town, and is surrounded by walls which rise to the height of 30 ft., and are defended by towers.—The territory of D. comprises about 400 sq. m., containing 179 villages, and in 1820, 37,865 inhabitants, chiefly Hindus. It is fertile, and produces opium in considerable quantities.

DHARJEH, a village of Arabia, in the Nedjid, 18 m. NE of Mecca.

DHARMSALEH, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, on the r. bank of the Dewa or Gogra, 65 m. N of Jemlah.

DHARRA, a district of Arabia, in the N of Oman, lying between the littoral district of Batin, on the E and the Jebel Okdal on the SW.

DHARWA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 62 m. SW of Hosungabad.

DHAT-AL-JAMIN, or DZAT-EL-DJAMIN, a village of Arabia, in the Nedjid, 50 m. E of Khaibar.

DHAT-EREK, or DZAT-IREK, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 45 m. NE of Mecca, and at the point where the routes from Mecca diverge NNE, NE, and ENE across the Nedjid.

DHEKOW, a river of Assam, which rises in the Naga mountains; enters Assam 10 m. E of Cilpani; and falls into the Dihing at Sitamaligur. It has a course of 200 m. from its entrance into Assam to its junction with the Dihing; but in the dry season is only navigable by small boats to a little distance above Ghurgown, from below which, as far as the Dihing, both sides are lined with towns and villages. Below Rungpur it receives the Namdang, a river of 120 m. course, also descending from the Naga mountains.

DHAWALAGIRI, [*i. e.*, 'white mountain,' from the Sanscrit *dhwala*, 'white,' and *giri*, 'a mountain,'] also named GASAKO'TI, the highest summit that has yet been measured in the Himalaya chain. It is situated in N lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $83^{\circ} 21'$, nearly at the point where the Himalaya, after running through more than 15° of long. from E to W, changes its direction to SE and NW, connecting itself with the Hindu-kush. Its estimated alt. is 28,071 ft., but this calculation depends on several elements which have not yet been ascertained with full certainty, and as it is universally allowed to exceed in alt. the Kinchinjinga, situated on the meridian of Sikkim, between Butan and Nepal, whose alt., measured by trigonometrical operations in 1849, has been found to be 26,438 Parisian or 28,174 English ft., its height must be greater than that we have stated. Colonel Lloyd thinks it probable that in that part of the Himalaya which lies in N Tibet, towards the Kuen-lien, there may be summits reaching an alt. of 29,000 or 30,000 ft., but has produced no authority for the supposed fact, which appears doubtful.

DHELLY. See DILLI.

DHENJI, a town of the Punjab, in India, between Jhailum and Ramnuggur. It is said to contain 2,000 houses.—Also a fort in the Okamandal district of Gujerat.

DHER, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Indus, 8 m. S of Attock.

DHESAN. See DESSAN.

DHIAKOFTO, a village of Greece, in the Morea, dep. of Achaia, near the mouth of a stream of the same name, 3 m. SE of Vostitza.—The stream issues from the lower heights of Olenos, and flows through the gorges of Megaspilio to the sea.

DHIAVOLITZA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Messonia, at the foot of Mount Tetrazi.

DHIDHIMIA, a village of Greece, in the Peloponnesus, dep. of Argolis, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 20'$, at the foot of a lofty mountain having an alt. of 3,370 ft.

DHIMANDRA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Messonia, on the summit of a pass across the Lycean ridge.

DHIMITZANA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Gortynia, on a mountain-ridge rising from the r. bank of the Alpheius, and surrounded on all sides by steep and lofty mountains, except towards the S, where it commands a view of the W part of the plain of Megalopolis.

DHIOFORTE (MOUNT), a hill of the Morea, in Greece, between Andritzena and Karitena, one of the summits of the Lycean range. It is a lofty round summit; and is identified by Leake with the proper *Lyceum* of the ancients, otherwise called *Olympus*, or the sacred summit.

DHIPOTAMO, a river of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Arcadia, formed by the union of the Mavrozmeno and the Pidhima, below Nisi; and flowing into the head of the gulf of Koron. The Pidhima rises near a v. of the same name, and flows in a deep but slow current, WSW. The Mavrozmeno, formed by several branches from Mount Lyceum and the hills E of the town of Arkadhia, is twice as wide as the Pidhima, but not half so deep.

DHIVRI, or **DIRVI**, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Elis or Achaia. It stands on the S side of a mountain called Astra, on a theatre-shaped slope, at the head of a torrent which flows to the Dhomoko, or *Erymanthus*.

DHO-DAI, a village of Upper Sinde, 5 m. NE of Larkhana, and 3 m. W of the Indus.

DHODUB, a town of Sirhind, in Hindostan, 15 m. WSW of Patialah.

DHOLKA, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 20 m. SW of Ahmedabad.

DHOLPUR, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 34 m. S by E of Agra, near the N bank of the Chumbul, which is here nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. It is a town of considerable size and antiquity.

DHOR, a district and town in Nepal, 73 m. W of Katmandu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$.

DHORLA, **DHOLLA**, or **DURLAH**, a river of Northern India, in the district of Rungpur. It rises in Butan, flows SSE, through Vihar, to Mogulhat, receives the Maldo from the W, and the Nilkumar; and then flows with a circuitous course to the Brahmaputra, which it joins 15 m. below the junction of the Nilkumar. It has a large bar at its mouth, which prevents the ascent of large boats.

DHOWLER, a village of the Punjab, in the doab of Bari, 15 m. NNE of Mulka.

DHRAMIA, a village on the N coast of Crete, at the head of the gulf of Amphilalla, in the eparkhia of Apokorona. Perhaps the name of the ancient *Hydranton* is preserved in that of D., and that city may have existed on this spot or in its neighbourhood.

DHUBRI, a large district and a town of India, in the zillah of Rungpur, intersected by the Brahmaputra, and having the district of Ranggamati on the E. and of Nakeswori on the W.

DHURRUMPUR, a decayed town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, on the N bank of the Nerbudda, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$.

DHYR, a town of Afghanistan, in the Kohistan, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 50'$. About 3 m. W of this place are ruins, supposed to be remains of the ancient *Dirta*.

DIA, a village of Palestine, on the r. bank of the Askalon rivulet, 9 m. NE of Gaza.

DIABLO (MONTE), a rugged peak in the Coast range of Upper California, 30 m. distant from San Francisco, overlooking the bay of San Francisco, the valley of the San Joaquin, and "everything between the Sierra Nevada and the ocean." Alt. 3,770 ft.

DIABLERETS, three large and very pointed peaks, which rise from the table-land between the Valais and the Pays-de-Vaud, in Switzerland, to an alt. of between 10,000 and 11,000 ft. above sea-level. There were formerly four of them; but one peak fell, in two successive slips, in 1714 and 1749.

DIADIN, or **DIADEM**, a town of Turkish Armenia, 72 m. SSW of Erivan, on the Murad-chai, or Eastern Euphrates, which is here a shallow stream 20 ft. broad. It is defended by a fortress; and was until recently a place of some importance. Near to this place is a large monastery, built by Heraclius, prince of Georgia.

DIAFERI, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 235 m. N of Herat.

DIAKOVAR. See **DEAKOVER**.

DIALA, a river of Kurdistan, which rises a few miles N of Sherazur, and runs into the Tigris 10 m. below Bagdad. It is about half the breadth of the Tigris a little above the point of junction; and has a current of 2 m. an hour. Rennell calls it the Median *Chouspa*.

DIAL POINT, a headland on the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, 29 m. W of the mouth of the Tamar.

DIAMANT (LE), a town on the S coast of the

island of Martinique, 8 m. SSE of Fort Royal. Pop. 1,534. In its neighbourhood is the Morne de D., a volcanic mountain, rising 1,568 ft. above sea-level.

DIAMANTINA, a flourishing town of Brazil, cap. of the old prov. of Tejuco, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 220 m. NNE of Ouro-Preto, at an alt. of 5,700 ft. above sea-level. It is situated in a valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and watered by several affluents of the Jequitinhonha. Its streets, which form an irregular amphitheatre, are broad, and generally paved. The houses are chiefly built of wood. The only public edifices which it contains are infirmaries, and a female asylum, the old hospital da Misericordia having been shut up since the great fire of 1834. The district belonging to the town comprises the lofty serras of Gavião, Negra, and Parana, and is generally hilly. It is almost destitute of fertility; and, although healthy, the temperature is variable; but it abounds in mineral wealth, possessing extensive mines of diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and other precious stones. The first discovery of these mines was made in 1725, and they soon after became a monopoly of the Portuguese government. Their annual produce was some years ago estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 carats. The pop. of the district is stated to be about 14,000.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, 70 m. NNW of Cuiaba, on a hill, at the confluence of the Ouro with the Diamantina, and 15 m. above their junction with the Paraguay. The district is mountainous and bleak, but possesses extensive mines of gold and diamonds. Its pop., exclusive of the half-civilized tribes of Guicurus and Payaguás, who inhabit its remoter districts, amounts to 4,500.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which receives the Vermelho and Ouro, and flows into the r. bank of the Paraguay, 15 m. below the town of D. It derived its name from the diamonds which were found in its bed on its being first visited by the Portuguese in 1728.

DIAMOND (CAPE), the extremity of a narrow table-land, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence river, in Lower Canada, rising 333 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence. On the W and in front of the citadel are the plains of Abraham, where Wolfe fought, conquered, and died. They are nearly of the same elevation as the ramparts of the fortress. The view from the citadel commands about 40 m. of the course of the St. Lawrence, and the vale of the St. Charles river to the W of the city.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, a harbour in the W branch of the Ganges, commonly called the Hoogly, about 34 m. below Calcutta in a straight line, but much more by the windings of the river. At this place—which was the first possession of the E. I. company in Bengal—the Company's ships generally unload, and take in great part of their homeward-bound cargoes. The place is very unhealthy, owing to the exhalations from swamps, and the heavy dews which fall at night. There is an excellent road from this place to Calcutta.

DIAMOND ISLAND, or **LYCHUNE**, a small island lying on the E side of the bay of Bengal, 12 m. S of Cape Negrais. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by 1 m. broad. It is moderately high, covered with jungle, and surrounded by shoals, so that boats can only approach it from the N.

DIAMOND POINT, a low wooded headland, the NE extremity of the island of Sumatra, and NW extremity of the strait of Malacca, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 4'$, E long. $97^{\circ} 50'$.

DIAMOND ROCK, a rocky islet off the SW end of Martinique, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 38''$, W long. $61^{\circ} 5' 45''$. There is a good passage of a furlong in length between it and the shore, and anchorage within 5

yards of its sides. In the last war, this crag, which rises to an alt. of about 500 ft., and is shaped like a nine-pin, with the point a little broken at the summit, was taken possession of by the British, who held it for about 24 years, to the great annoyance of vessels attempting to enter Port Royal, which were obliged to keep so far off from the land, to avoid the range of one or two guns upon the rock, that the winds and strong westerly currents often baffled their endeavours to fetch the bay.

DIAMORE, or **DYMON**, a parish in co. Meath, 5 m. SSE of Oldcastle. Area 5,468 acres. Pop. 445.

DIANA, a township in Lewis co., in the state of New York, U. S., 154 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 883.

DIANA (LAKE OF), a lagoon in Corsica, a little to the N of Aleria, on the E coast of the island, which communicates with the sea. Salt is made from its waters; and it has an oyster fishery.

DIANA (MARINO DI), a village on the coast of the prov. of Oneglia, in the Sardinian states, to the W of Capo di Cervo, and 2 m. NE of Oneglia. It has a small but safe harbour. Upon a hill about 2 m. from the shore, in the neighbourhood of this v., is a small fort and v. called D. Castello.

DIANA MILLS, a village in Buckingham co., in Virginia, U. S., 75 m. W of Richmond.

DIANA'S BANK, or **DIANA'S SHOAL**, a small sandy islet in the Indian sea, in S lat. 15° 45', E long. 151° 5', scarcely above water-level, and visible from the mast-head only at 6 m. distance. It was discovered by M. de Bougainville in 1768.

DIANA'S PEAK, a remarkable height on the N side of the W entrance to the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52° 08', W long. 74° 48'.—Also a central ridge in the island of St. Helena, towards which all the valleys of the island converge as to a common centre. It is entirely composed of lava, and has an alt. of 2,700 ft. above sea-level, and is supposed to be part of the lip of a vast crater, the corresponding edge of which has sunk into the sea at Sandy bay. It has 5 summits or peaks. Furze, the Cape gooseberry, the tree-fern, the cabbage-tree, and the white-bellied eringo flourish on this ridge.

DIANA (SANTA), a summit of the great central chain of Sicily, situated a little to the N of the principal crest of the chain, in the neighbourhood of Mistretta. It has an alt. of 3,875 ft. [W. T. Christie] or 3,660 ft. [Ferrara] above sea-level; but is overtopped by several other summits within sight of it. It is of the sandstone formation.

DIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, district and 4 m. SW of La Sala, at the foot of Monte Motulo. Pop. 6,980.

DIANO-D'ALBA, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Oneglia.

DIAPORI, an island of Turkey, off the W coast of the gulf of Monte-Santo, in N lat. 40° 14'.

DIARBEKIR, or **DIYAR-BEKIR**, [i. e. 'the tents of Bekir,'] a pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the pash. of Sivas and that of Erzerum; on the E by the pash. of Van, of Bagdad, and of Mosul; on the S by the pash. of Sinjar and of Rakka; and on the W by the pash. of Marash. It lies between the parallels of 36° 50', and 39° 20'. Its greatest length from SSE to NNW is 200 m.; and its greatest breadth, measured upon a line at right angles to this line, and passing through the city of D., is 125 m. The Murad, and the N head-stream of the Euphrates, water its N part; its centre is intersected from above the city of D. by the Tigris, whose principal affluent in this pash. is the Bainan, which waters the E parts of the district. The Judi range intersects the N part of the pash.; on the S frontiers rise the Karaja or Baglar range, and the Sinjar range.—The winter cold is often severe in the higher dis-

tricts of D.; in the plains and valleys the heat is intense during summer. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, maize, cotton, and tobacco; but agricultural industry is here completely checked by the yearly inroads of the Kurdish tribes which haunt the Jebel Nimrud, an eastward continuation of the Taurus towards Lake Van, and dwell about the springs of the Tigris. Gums, gall-nuts, manna, honey, and silk, are amongst the productions of the districts. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and marble, exist in the mountain-ranges which intersect this pash. The pop. is chiefly of Kurdish descent.

DIARBEKIR, the cap. of the above pash., is situated on the r. bank of the Tigris, in N lat. 37° 55', E long. 39° 52', on a mass of basaltic rock, at the foot of which the river flows, bending round from NE to SW. Its walls embrace a circuit of about 3 m.; they have a castellated parapet, and are pierced by 4 gates. In the NE angle of the town rises the citadel, now in ruins. From its summit are seen the range of the Karaje-dagh on the W, at a distance of 10 or 15 m.; the lofty Mush-dagh on the N, over which the road leads into Armenia; to the NNE the Tigris river; on the NE another portion of the Mush-dagh running SW; on the SE a landscape of a rolling hilly surface; and on the SW a portion of the Karaje-dagh. [Buckingham.] The town of D. in its prosperity contained 40,000 families or houses, and enjoyed an active trade with Bagdad and Aleppo. The surrounding plain also was cultivated in every part, and covered with villages. At present, the number of houses is about 8,000, of which 1,500 are Armenian, 6,300 Turkish, and 85 Catholic. The bigoted character of the Moslem pop. of D. is proverbial. Even so recently as 1846, and notwithstanding the express enforcement of religious equality among all denominations of subjects, no rayah durst mount a horse within the walls of D. A rayah who was resolved upon asserting the new privileges of the Christians, had nearly paid with his life this temerity. His son rode through the streets upon a horse, but narrowly escaped being stoned to death; and the merchant's house was pulled down by the enraged Mussulman. The man represented his case at Constantinople, and received compensation; but neither he nor his son have ventured to mount a horse since. The height of the doors of the outer precincts of the Christian churches—which are here very numerous—is limited by Mussulman arrogance to 3 ft.; so that you have to crawl through the wall with your back painfully bent. None of the Christian communities have dared to efface this ignominious mark of their political servitude. A few hundred looms are half-employed within the city in weaving silk and cotton stuffs. Buckingham says this city contained when he visited it in 1816, 25 Mahomedan places of worship, 20 baths, and 15 khans, or caravanserais. The water of the place is very bad, and the extraordinary disease called the *bouton d'Aleppe*, is here much more prevalent than at Aleppo.—The Tigris is not used as a channel of transport so high up as D., but timber-rafts are sometimes floated down the stream from the mountains to the N of the town. At the NE bend below the town the river is 100 ft. wide with a current of 2 m. an hour.—The Turkish name of the town is Kara-Amid, or 'the black Amid,' from *Amida*, its ancient name under the successors of Constantine. We do not find it bearing this name earlier than the 4th cent. What name it previously bore is unknown; but there is reason to believe that it existed in the days of Strabo under the Aramean appellation of *Caracathocerta*, the cap. of Sophene, which district he places in Armenia. Pliny places this city on the Tigris. Constantius, the son of Constantine, having repaired and re fortified it as a fron-

tier-fortress against Persia, called it *Constantia*, but that of Amida always prevailed. The walls and houses are built of black basalt, which circumstance probably has originated the Turkish appellation.

DIARMUL, or **NUNGA PURBUT**, a finely pointed, and isolated summit, on the N frontier of the Punjab, on the W bank of the Astor river, in the angle formed by its junction with the Indus, in about N lat. 35° 10'. Vigne estimates its elevation at between 18,000 and 19,000 ft. above sea-level.

DIBDEN, a parish in Hants, 3 m. SW of Southampton. Area 3,837 acres. Pop. 490.

DIBEH, a village of Lower Egypt, on the spit of land between Lake Menzaleh and the sea.

DICALAYO, a town of the island of Luzon, on a bay of the E coast, in N lat. 16° 50'.

DICASTILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido of Estella, 22 m. SW of Pamplona.

DICKELVENNE, a commune and ancient village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, 9 m. S of Ghent, on the Schelde. Pop. 1,609.

DICKINSON, a township of Franklin co., in the state of New York, U. S., 222 m. NNW of Albany, comprising an area 40 m. in length, and drained by branches of Basket and St. Regis rivers. Its southern part, which contains numerous lakes, is altogether uncultivated, and is covered with timber. Pop. in 1840, 1,005.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 24 m. SW of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Yellow Breeches creek. Its soil consists of calcareous loam, and iron ore is abundant. Pop. 2,701.

DICKLEBURGH, a parish of Norfolk, 2½ m. NNE of Scole, on the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,343 acres. Pop. 959.

DICKSON, a county of the state of Tennessee, U. S., forming an elevated and moderately fertile table-land of 100 sq. m., bordered on the NE by Cumberland river, and watered on the S and W by affluents of the Tennessee. Pop. in 1840, 7,074. Its capital is Charlotte.

DICKY (POINT), a headland on the coast of N. Australia, in 10° 38½' S lat., and 10° 28' E long. of Port Essington.

DICOMANO, a town of Tuscany, 21 m. ENE of Florence, vicariat of Pontassieve, at the confluence of a river of the same name with the Sieve. Pop. 857. It has 4 churches and an hospital, and extensive cattle-markets.

DICSO-SZENT-MARTON, a village of Transylvania, cap. of the district of Küküllö, 28 m. SW of Klausenburg, on the Little Kokel.

DIDAM, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gueldres, 15 m. S of Zutphen. Pop. 2,100.

DIDASKOLO, an islet of Greece, in the gulf of Corinth, 10 m. distant from Aspropiti bay. It is about 1 m. in circumf., and is covered with ruins.

DIDBROOK, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 m. NE of Winchcombe, E of the Isborne. Area 2,578 acres. Pop. 178.

DIDDINGTON, a parish of Huntingdonshire, 4 m. N of St. Neots, on the post road from Alconbury to Tempsford. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. 212.

DIDDLEBURY, or **DIDLESBURY**, a parish and township of Salop, 7½ m. N of Ludlow, W of the Corve. Area of p. 9,535 acres. Pop. 887. Pop. of township, 132.

DIDIER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. of Pernes, 4 m. from Carpentras. Pop. 512. It has several silk spinning-mills.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Châteaubourg. Pop. 1,134.

DIDIER-SUR-ARROUX (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of St. Léger-sous-Beuvray, near the r.

bank of the Arroux. Pop. 801. It has 2 annual fairs.

DIDIER-D'AUSSIAT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. of Montrevél, 12 m. NW of Bourg. Pop. 1,091.

DIDIER-DE-CHALARONNE (SAINT), or **SAINT-DIDIER-DE-VALEINS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. of Thoissey, on the r. bank of the Chalaronne, 12 m. N of Trevoux. Pop. 2,859.

DIDIER-DE-CRUSSOL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Saint-Péray, 12 m. SSW of Tournon. Pop. 1,059.

DIDIER-SUR-DOULON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. of Paulhaguet, on the Doulon, 9 m. E of Brionde. Pop. 2,030. It has a considerable trade in cheese.

DIDIER-AU-MONT-D'OR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. of Limonest, 4 m. N of Lyon. Pop. 1,800.

DIDIER-SUR-ROCHEFORT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. of Noirétable, 19 m. NW of Montbrison. Pop. 1,506. It has six annual fairs.

DIDIER-LA-SEAUVÉ (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Yssengeaux. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,989; in 1841, 14,322. The town is 15 m. NE of Yssengeaux. Pop. in 1841, 3,972. It possesses several silk-spinning and paper mills, manufactories of ribbons and handkerchiefs, &c., and has 9 annual fairs.

DIDIER-DE-LA-TOUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,318.

DIDGEL, or **LITTLE TIGRIS**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad. It issues from the Tigris at Samarra, runs S 75 m., and unites with the canal of Isa, which extends from the Tigris to the Euphrates,—joining the latter river 18 m. W of Bagdad. The name Didgel is sometimes given to the upper part of the Tigris.

DIDLING, a parish of Sussex, 3½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 814 acres. Pop. 102.

DIDLINGTON, a parish of Norfolk, 5½ m. ESE of Stoke-Ferry, bounded on the W by the Wissey or Stoke. Area 1,854 acres. Pop. 59.

DIDMARTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5½ m. SW of Tetbury, on the post-road from Bath to Farringdon. Area 719 acres. Pop. 101.

DIDSBURY, a chapelry in the p. of Manchester, Lancashire, 3 m. W of Stockport, bounded on the S by the Mersey. Area 1,527 acres. Pop. 1,449.

DIDWANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, district of Marwar, 120 m. NE of Jhpoor, to the N of a salt lake.

DIE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme.—The arrond., comprising an area of 234,953 hect., contains 8 cant. Pop. 66,587.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,649; in 1841, 7,973. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, on the r. bank of the Drôme, at an alt. of 652 ft. above sea-level, 29 m. ESE of Valence. Pop. in 1789, 2,886; in 1821, 3,509; in 1836, 3,900; and in 1841, 3,924. It is surrounded by old walls flanked with towers. The gate Saint Marcel, the cathedral, and the episcopal palace form fine specimens of ancient architecture, and are in a good state of preservation. There is also a Calvinistic consistorial church. A cloth manufactory, silk-spinning and paper mills, tanneries, and rope-works form the chief sources of local industry. A species of muscat wine, called the Clairette of Die, and silk—both of local production—are its principal articles of trade. Fairs for mules, cattle, hardware, drapery, &c., are held 7 times a-year.—This town,

the *Dea Vocontiorum*, or *Augusta Dea* of the Romans, is of great antiquity. It was one of the principal towns of the *Vocontii*, and became under Augustus an important Roman colony. It was afterwards constituted the capital of the *Diois* territory.

DIE (SAINT), or **SAINT-DIEZ**, an *arrondissement*, *canton*, *commune*, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges.—The *arrond.*, comprising an area of 136,085 acres, contains 9 cant. Pop. in 1846, 117,503. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 21,241; in 1841, 22,854.—The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Meurthe, 30 m. ENE of Epinal. Pop. in 1789, 4,082; in 1821, 6,823; in 1836, 7,906; and in 1846, 8,611. It is surrounded by an old wall, and contains a Calvinistic church, a communal college, and a public library. The magnificent abbey for which this place was formerly celebrated, and of which Pope Leo IX. was prior, is now no longer in existence. The local manufactures, consisting in varieties of silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, leather, and potash, are numerous and extensive, and there are also cotton spinning-mills, dye-works, breweries, a printing establishment, &c. The trade, which is very active, consists principally in grain, lint, hemp, wood, cattle, iron, earthenware, and articles of local manufacture. Fairs for cattle and grain are held monthly. In the environs are several mineral springs, and mines of iron and copper.

DIE-SUR-LOIRE (SAINT), or **SAINT DYE**, a *commune* and town, and small port of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. of Bracieux, 9 m. NE of Blois, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,261. It has manufactories of vinegar and of swanskin, and a considerable trade in grain, wine, and brandy.

DIEBAN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Breslau and circle of Steinau, near the Oder. It contains a fine castle belonging to the counts of Schweidnitz.

DIEBSFURT, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Main, 6 m. S of Kemnath, and 21 m. SE of Bayreuth, on the r. bank of the Haid-Naab. Pop. 277. It has a wire-mill and a manufactory of arms.

DIEBURG, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, 10 m. ENE of Darmstadt, on the r. bank of the Gersprenz. Pop. 2,965. It contains the ancient castles of Stockau and of the barons of Albin. With the exception of a pottery and some tanneries, it has no manufactories of importance.

DIEBZIG, a parish and village of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the r. bank of the Taube, 14 m. N of Köthen. Pop. 350. It has a ducal castle.

DIEDENFUFEN. See THIONVILLE.

DIEDESFELD, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, 1½ m. S of Neustadt. Pop. 1,000.

DIEDESHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, opposite Obrigheim. Pop. 491.—Also a v. of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, 15 m. SE of Dürkheim.

DIEGE, a river of France, in the dep. of Correze, which takes its rise in the mountains of Mille-Vache; passes near Ussel; and falls into the Dordogne on the r. bank, a little below Bort, after a total course of about 30 m.

DIEGO (SAN), a town and harbour of Upper California, in N lat. 32° 40', W long. 117° 11' [*Belcher*], 117° 17' W [*Malaspina*], at the mouth of the Rio San D., on the N side of a land-locked bay, 10 m. in length, and 4 m. in width. The harbour was originally explored by Sebastian Vizcaino, in 1603; but no settlement was made at San D. till 1769, when a presidio was founded, about 3 m. from the port, and 7 m. from the mission. The mission—a fine large building, which has fallen into decay and ruin of late years—is situated to the NE of the port, in a valley,

on the Rio San D. The soil of the surrounding district consists chiefly of volcanic sand and mud, mixed with fine pumice and scoræ. The stream which passes it in the dry season loses itself in the sand, according to Belcher; but according to Emory, runs under ground in a direct course from the mission to the town, and sweeping round a hill overlooking the town, discharges itself into the bay. The town consists of a few adobe houses, and extensive hide-ware-houses and storehouses: hides and tallow forming the only articles of export from the place. The port—which now forms the most southern in the territory of the U. S.—is land-locked, and perfectly secure from all winds. Its entrance is narrow and easily defended; and it has 20 ft. water at low tide, with a rise of 5 ft. A tongue of kelp [*Fucus giganteus*], upon a bank 3 m. long by a ¼ m. broad, with 3 fath. water upon it, off the entrance of the bay, must be avoided by large vessels; but small vessels may pass through it with a strong breeze. The soil of the environs of San D. is little favourable to cultivation; but the chief drawback is the want of fresh water, which even at the presidio is very indifferent. "Well grounded fears are entertained that the immense quantity of sand discharged by the San D. river will materially injure, if it does not destroy, the harbour; but this evil could be arrested at a slight cost, compared with the objects to be obtained. At present San D. is, all things considered, perhaps one of the best harbours on the coast from Callao to Puget's sound, with a single exception, that of San Francisco: in the opinion of some intelligent navy officers, it is preferable even to this. The harbour of San Francisco has more water, but that of San D. has a more uniform climate, better anchorage, and perfect security from winds in any direction. However, the commercial metropolis must be at San Francisco, owing to the greater extent and superiority of the country adjacent, watered by the rivers Sacramento and San Joachin, unless indeed San D. should be made the terminus of a railroad leading by the route of the Gila to the Del Norte, and thence to the Mississippi and the Atlantic." [*Emory*]. Very recent intelligence from this quarter acquaints us with the discovery of extensive ancient ruins near San D., and within a day's march of the Pacific ocean, at the head of the gulf of California. Portions of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramids, and massive granite rings or circular walls round venerable trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphics,—all speak of some ancient race of men now for ever gone, their history unknown to any of the existing families of mankind. In some points, these ruins resemble the recently-discovered cities of Palenque, &c., near the Atlantic or Mexican gulf coast; in others, they recall the ruins of ancient Egypt; in others, again, the monuments of Phœnicia; and yet in many features they differ from all these. The present Indian inhabitants of California have a tradition of a great civilized nation which their ferocious forefathers utterly destroyed.

DIEGO (BANOS-DE-SAN), a village in the island of Cuba, 80 m. SW of the Havana, celebrated for its hot springs of 95° temp. The water is clear, effervescent, and transparent, emits a fetid smell, and produces nausea.

DIEGO ALVAREZ, or **GOUGH'S ISLAND**, an island in the Atlantic, in S lat. 40° 19½', W long. 9° 41½', which appears to have been discovered and originally named by the Portuguese; but having been seen by Captain Gough, in the *Richmond*, bound to China, in 1731, has since borne his name in English charts. It attains an alt. of 4,380 ft. above sea-level. Its surface is chiefly covered with a light coat of mossy grass. It is a haunt of the fur-seal and sea-elephant.

DIEGO'S ISLANDS, two islets of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent each, and the same distance asunder, lying S and SE of France's point, in the island of Trinidad.

DIEGO (CAPE SAN), a promontory of Tierra-del-Fuego, forming the E extremity of Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego, or King Charles's South land, and the W side of Le Maire's strait, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 41'$, W long. $65^{\circ} 07'$. Between Cape St. Vincent and Cape San D. the land is very low, but rises gradually from a point about half-way between them, to an alt. of 270 ft. The race of tide is dangerous off this cape.

DIEGO-GARCIA. See CHAGOS.

DIEGO-DE-GUAMES (SAN), a town of Ecuador, in the territory of the Sucumbos, on the r. bank of the Guames, 12 m. E of the confluence of that river with the Putumayo.

DIEGO PEREZ, a cay, or small low islet, 6 m. SW by W of the Boqueron of Calvario, off the NW coast of Cuba.

DIEGO RAMIREZ, a group of small islands in Tierra-del-Fuego, 60 m. SW of Cape Horn. Their highest summit [alt. 150 ft.] is in S lat. $56^{\circ} 28' 50''$, W long. $68^{\circ} 42' 30''$. They extend nearly N and S over $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and have a very rugged and broken appearance, with no vegetation on them.

DIEGO-RAYS, a group of small islands in the Indian ocean, to the S of the Maldivé archipelago. They were discovered by the Portuguese, but are little known.

DIEGO RUIJS, or **RODRIGUE**, an island in the Indian ocean, 350 m. E by N of Mauritius, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $63^{\circ} 30'$ [Raper]. It is 18 m. in length, and 6 m. in average breadth, and is occupied by about 150 settlers from Mauritius. Its surface is rocky, but the climate is genial, and the soil readily produces grain, legumes, and tobacco. Land and sea turtle abound upon it; and on the surrounding reefs fish of various kinds are caught in abundance.

DIEGO SUAREZ BAY, or **BRITISH SOUND**, a small bay on the extreme NE point of Madagascar, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 9'$, E long. $49^{\circ} 16'$.

DIEHSA, or **DZEJZOW**, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 670.

DIEKIRCH, an arrondissement and town of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. N of Luxembourg, on the l. bank of the Sure. Pop. in 1838, 2,247.—The arrond. is divided into the 5 cant. of Clervaux, D., Osperen, Vianden, and Wiltz.

DIELETTE, a hamlet and small port of France, in the dep. of Manche, com. of Treauville, 8 m. SW of Cherbourg.

DIELHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 2 m. SE of Wiesloch, on the Leimbach. Pop. 1,156.

DIELSTORE, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, bail. of Regensberg. Pop. 642.

DIEMEL, or **DIEMEL**, a river of Germany, which rises in Waldeck, 9 m. WNW of Corbach, and after a course of 51 m. from W to E, in which it passes Stadberg, Warburg, Trendelburg, and Helmershausen, falls into the Weser at Karlshafen in Hesse-Cassel.

DIEMEN'S LAND (VAN). See VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

DIEMTIGEN, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 4 m. SE of Glätsch. Pop. 1,855.

DIENAY, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, cant. of Isle-sur-Tille. Pop. 282.

DIENHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the vicinity of Oppenheim. Pop. 764.

DIENNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. NW of Murat, on the l. bank of the Rce. Pop. 1,950.

DIENTEN, a village of Austria, in the gov. of

Linz, circle and 27 m. S of Salzburg. It has extensive iron founderies and forges, and is hence also called **EISENSTADT**.

DIENVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Brienne, 16 m. NW of Bar-sur-Aube, on the Aube. Pop. 1,220. Saltpetre, linen, and hosiery are manufactured here, and fairs for horses, cattle, wool, and hemp, are held 5 times a-year.

DIEP (BAY), an indentation of the N coast of the island of St. Christopher, in the p. of St. Paul, Cab-besterre, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$, and W long. $62^{\circ} 49'$. A town of the same name is situated on its shore.

DIEPENAU, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, 22 m. SE of Diepholz. Pop. 521. The bail. contains 2,300 inhabitants.

DIEPENBECK, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. and 25 m. ESE of Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 2,123.

DIEPENHEIM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Over Yssel, 3 m. SSW of Goor and 30 m. SW of Zwolle, on an affluent of the Schip.

DIEPHOLZ, a county or administrative subdivision, and town of Hanover, in the landr. of Hanover. The co., comprising an area of 276 sq. m., is bounded on the N and E by the co. of Hoya, on the S by Prussia, and on the W by the prov. of Osnabrück and grand duchy of Oldenburg. It is subdivided into 2 bail., viz. D. and Lempförde. Pop. in 1833, 22,134. It is generally flat and marshy; but towards the S is diversified by several lofty summits. The principal river is the Hunte, which about mid-course expands into a considerable sheet of water, named Lake Dümmer. Hemp and lint are cultivated in some parts, and on the banks of Lake Dümmer numerous herds of cattle are pastured for export to Holland.—The town of D. is situated on the Hunte, 63 m. WNW of Hanover. Pop. 2,952. It has a castle, and possesses some manufactures of woollen fabrics and linen. Salt, for which it is an entrepot, and linen, form its chief articles of trade.

DIEPPE, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure.—The arrond. has an area of 115,719 hect., and had a pop. of 109,978 in 1831, and 113,374 in 1841. It comprises 8 cant., viz. Bacqueville, Bellencombre, D., Envermeu, Eu, Longueville, Offranville, and Totes.—The cant. comprises the 2 com. of D., and Neuville. Pop. in 1841, 17,014.

DIEPPE, a sea-port town of France, on the NE coast of Normandy, looking out upon the English channel in the direction of Beachy-head. It is the cap. of the above arrond. and cant., and is situated on a low tongue of land, between two chalky eminences, at the embouchure of the Arques, or Bethune, 34 m. N of Rouen; 92 m. direct NW of Paris, or 117 m. by road through Meulan, Mantes, and Rouen; and 140 m. SSE of London; in N lat. $49^{\circ} 55' 7''$, and E long. $1^{\circ} 5' 2''$. The town is of a triangular figure in its ground plan; it is handsome and well-built; the houses are generally of brick, covered with tiles, and furnished with balconies; the streets, though ill paved, are regular, straight, and spacious, particularly the High street, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and runs parallel with the sea from the harbour to the castle. The town is separated from the sea by a long wall and deep ditch. The town has two suburbs, one of which, called Le Pollet, inhabited principally by fishermen and sailors, communicates with the main body of the town by a flying-bridge. The principal public buildings are the parish-church of St. Jacques, a fine Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., from the tower of which the English coast is distinctly seen; the church of St. Remy; and the old castle, an irregular pile, at the W end of the town.

Besides these buildings there are several religious houses, an hospital, an hotel-dieu, a theatre, a public library, infantry barracks, a fine set of baths, and numerous handsome fountains. A pleasant promenade is formed by the ramparts. The town is the seat of a communal college, a school of hydrography, and a tribunal of commerce. The harbour, formed by the mouth of the Arques, at the E end of the town, has about 18 ft. at high water. Its entrance is between two fine moles of strong brick-work about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long; and leads to a stone basin capable of holding 200 vessels, but at ebb nearly dry. In 1841, 178 vessels = 11,099 tons burden, belonged to this port; and 186 vessels = 22,066 tons, entered it from foreign ports; while the coasting-navigation amounted to 341 vessels = 19,415 tons.

The pop. of D. in 1789, was 14,612; in 1831, 16,016; in 1841, 16,443; in 1846, 16,504. The principal manufactures of D. are those of thread, lace, ivory and horn toys, and barrels. In 1788, its lace manufactures gave employment to about 4,000 females and children, mostly the wives and daughters of fishermen, and its annual amount was estimated at 400,000 livres. It was in the hands of about 50 merchants, who found a market for it in the interior of the kingdom, in Spain, and in the American islands. This trade has, however, greatly declined. Fancy articles in ivory, horn, and bone, are here wrought with great skill, and sold at a very reasonable price. There are sugar-refineries, rope manufactories, and yards for building merchant-vessels. In the manufacture of barrels for the fisheries, upwards of 400 coopers were at one time employed here. The herring, whiting, and mackerel fisheries are still carried on with spirit from D., but not nearly to the extent they were 50 years ago. The sudden rise into importance of Havre has been mainly instrumental in occasioning the decline of commercial enterprise at D. During the 9 years from 1781 to 1789, about 58 vessels at an average were employed in the herring-fishery from this place; and the produce was valued at 2,000,000 francs annually; this fishery does not now yield above 900,000 francs. The mackerel fishery formerly employed about 45 vessels, and produced annually about 280,000 livres. Whittings, which are caught in December, January, and February, have long been sent in vast quantities to Paris in light carts, which travel both night and day. About 60 vessels = 9,000 tons are employed in the cod fishery. Oysters are dredged on banks off D. Regular packet boats, in time of peace, used to sail between D. and Brighton, a passage of 66 m., and occupying from 10 to 24 hours. These have been supplanted by steam-boats, which communicate daily with Brighton during summer.—Prussia, Spain, Denmark, the United States, Holland, Sweden, and England, have vice-consuls here.

History. In the 9th cent. the site of D. was occupied only by a few fishermen's huts; in the 11th it had increased to a small town, which occurs in the chronicles of Normandy under the name of Bertherville. Henry II. of England erected, in 1188, a castle at D., which was demolished by his son Richard I. In the 16th cent. the fisheries, and especially the herring-fisheries of D., furnished its inhabitants with their chief occupation and wealth. Their vessels went as far north as Schonen in Sweden, to take fish, which, after curing, were exported to the Mediterranean in vessels called Druggers, because they brought back from the Levant spices and drugs. In 1559, the inhabitants of D. armed their merchant-ships, and attacked and defeated in the Channel a Spanish fleet of 24 ships-of-war. About the same period the Dieppois undertook the expedition in which Canada was discovered; and in 1627 they formed the first French settlement on the banks of the St. Lawrence. When John Knox landed at D. on his way from Scotland to Geneva, the inhabitants manifested a strong desire to support the principles of the Reformation. In July 1694 the town was bombarded by the English, and, with the exception of the ancient church, nearly destroyed.

DIER (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. of Cler-

mont-Ferrand. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,528; in 1841, 15,679. The village is 23 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,563. It has 3 annual fairs for grain, cattle, common cloth, mercery, &c.

DIERDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, gov. and 12 m. N of Coblenz, and circle of Neuwied, on the Wied. Pop. 1,500. It contains a fine castle, two churches—a Catholic and a Lutheran—and an hospital, and has manufactories of linen, cloth, several tanneries, &c. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

DIEREN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 3 m. NW of Doesburg, and 10 m. ENE of Arnhem, on the l. bank of the Yssel.

DIERSBURG, a village of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, 5 m. S of Offenburg.

DIERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, gov. of Breslau and circle of Nimtsch. Pop. 1,500. It has sulphur springs and baths.

DIERSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, bail. of Rhein-Bischofsheim, on the r. bank of the Rhine, 9 m. NE of Strasburg. Pop. 700.—In April 1797 the Austrians were worsted here by the French under Moreau.

DIERSTEIN, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 36 m. W of Vienna. On an adjoining rock are the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned, on his return from the Holy Land, by Leopold, duke of Austria, in 1194.—In Nov. 1805 an action was fought here between the allied Russians and Austrians and the French, in which the latter were repulsed.

DIESBACH (OBER), a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Konolfingen, 9 m. SE of Berne. Pop. 5,915.

DIESBACH (UNTER), a large village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Büren. Pop. 1,380.

DIESKAU, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the Saal circle. Pop. 340.

DIESSEN, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the lake of Ammer. Pop. 1,900. It has manufactories of pottery ware and breweries. The parish-church is one of the finest in Bavaria.—Also a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 17 m. ESE of Breda.

DIESSENHOFEN, a small town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 9 m. NW of Frauenfeld, on the l. bank of the Rhine, with a castle, and a parish-church which is common to Protestants and Catholics. Pop. 1,517. Important cattle-fairs are held here.

DIEST, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, situated in a valley on the river Demer, at its confluence with the Bever. Pop. in 1838, 7,344. Its manufactures, particularly those of woollen, were formerly flourishing; at present it is chiefly noted for its excellent beer. Its fortifications were demolished in 1705. The Antwerp and Liege railway has a station here.—Also a stream in Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, which flows into the Maas, a little to the N of Herzogenbusch.

DIETENDORF, or **OLD DIETENDORF**, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the river Apfelstadt. Pop. 362.—Not far distant is New D., also called New Göttern, or Gnadenhal, which consists of one long street, and is inhabited mostly by Herrnhutters, or Moravian brethren. Pop. 331.

DIETENHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 12 m. SSE of Wiblingen, on the l. bank of the Iller. Pop. 1,227. It has manufactories of linen and calico. In the environs is the ancient castle of Brandenburg.

DIETERSDORF, a village of Styria, in the gov

of Grätz, circle of Judenburg. Mines of coal, alum, and vitriol, are wrought in the vicinity.

DIETERSKIRCHEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Regen, 4 m. NE of Neunburg, and 36 m. NNE of Ratisbonne. Pop. 1,000.

DIETFURT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat, on the r. bank of the Altmühl, 2 m. NNW of Pappenheim. Pop. 390.—Also a small town in the circle of Regen, in the presidial and 9 m. NW of Riedenburg, and 26 m. W of Ratisbonne, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 850. The Bavarians were here defeated by the Austrians in 1703.

DIETHOFIN, or **DIETENHOFEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat, 7 m. from Langenzern, on the Bibart. Pop. 505.

DIETIGHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 12 m. SE of Wertheim, on the l. bank of the Tauber. Pop. 983.

DIETIKON, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. WNW of Zurich, on the Rappisch, near its confluence with the Limmat. Pop. 1,025. It has a church common to the Catholics and Protestants.

DIETLINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 5 m. W of Pforzheim, and 13 m. SE of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,298. The environs afford good wine, and contain quarries of fine marble.

DIETMANSRIED, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, bail. and 5 m. SE of Gröbenbach. Pop. 329. It has an important horse market.

DIETTING. See **TITTING**.

DIETZEN. See **DOMMEL**.

DIETZENBACH, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, 6 m. from Langen. Pop. 1,229.

DIEU, or **YEU**, a fortified island of France, in the dep. of Vendée, arrond. and 30 m. NW of Les-Sables-d'Olonne, of which it forms a canton. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, 14 m. from the continent, and 18 m. SW of the island of Noirmoutier, and comprises an area of 6,000 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 2,492. It consists of masses of granite, rising precipitously on the W to the height of 83 ft. On the E it is low and sandy, and forms a good port and several bays, which afford good anchorage to small vessels. The soil is scanty, and admits of but little cultivation. The greater extent is covered with heath. The only town bears the same name. In 1793 the island was taken by the English.

DIEUE, a village of France, in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Meuse, cant. and 7 m. S of Verdun, and 26 m. NNE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 504. It has 3 paper-mills and a manufactory of paste-board.

DIEULEFIT, or **DIEU-LE-FIT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, arrond. of Montelimar. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,749; in 1841, 12,169. The town is situated in a mountainous district, at the confluence of the Abron and Faux. Pop. in 1841, 4,163. It contains a Consistorial Calvinistic church, and a model Protestant school. The manufacturing and commercial industry of this town is extremely active and renders it one of the richest and most important in the dep. The produce of its potteries alone is estimated at the annual value of 900,000 francs. It has also manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, cotton and silk-spinning-mills, dye-works, tanneries, and glass-works. Ten fairs are held annually for horses, mules, cattle, wool, raw-silk, hemp, oil, grain, linen, muslin, mercery, and hardware. In the environs are 3 mineral springs.

DIEULIVOL, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Gironde, cant. of Monségur, 11 m. NE of La Reule. Pop. 1,030.

DIEULOUARD, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. of Pont-a-Monsson, 14 m. NNW of Nancy. Pop. 1,355. It was formerly a place of considerable strength.

DIEUPART, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 14 m. SSE of Liege, cant. of Louveigné, on the l. bank of the Aywailles. It has some iron-works.

DIEUZE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, arrond. of Chateau-Salins.—The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,599; in 1841, 12,926.—The town is situated on the banks of the Seille and Spin, at an alt. of 660 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,964. It has a communal college and 2 hospitals, and possesses manufactories of linen, bonnets, and hosiery, extensive chemical works and tanneries. In the environs are extensive salt-works, the produce of which amounts annually to about 500,000 quintals of salt.—This town, the *Decem Pagi* of the Romans, is very ancient, and formed a military post of considerable importance.

DIEVENBROG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, on the Smilder canal, 10 m. NNE of Meppel.

DIEWENOW. See **ODER**.

DIEZ, a bailiwick and town of Nassau. The bail. comprises 2 towns and 38 villages or hamlets. Pop. 11,675, of whom 10,768 are Protestants, 644 Catholics, and 263 Jews. The town lies in a fertile plain, on both sides of the Lahn, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,050. It is divided into an old and new town, and is well built. It has two churches, a polytechnical school, an establishment for the promotion of horticulture, an hospital, and a house of detention. At the distance of 3 m. from the town is the castle of Oranienstein, the residence of the dukes of Nassau.

DIEZEN. See **DOMMER**.

DIEZMA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 26 m. ENE of Granada, and partido of Iznalloz, on the road from the capital to Guadix.

DIFFERDANGE, or **DIFFERDINGEN**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 13 m. SW of Luxembourg, on an affluent of the Cher. Pop. 1,749. Iron is wrought in the environs.

DIFFICULTY (CAPE), or **TOR-HEAD**, a peninsula of the island of Harris, on the SW coast.

DIGBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Sleaford. Area 2,382 acres. Pop. 340.

DIGBY, a township of Nova Scotia, in Annapolis co. It extends between Clements township and the river Sissiboo, and includes Long and Brian islands. It is partly marshy, but affords good timber. The town of D. is pleasantly situated on the Basin of Annapolis, and contains about 200 houses, a church, and court-house. It has steam-boat communication with St. Johns three times a-week. The cod and mackerel fisheries of the coast are extensively carried on by the inhabitants. About 3 m. N of the town is Digby-gut, a narrow strait which forms the entrance to Annapolis basin.

DIGBY (CAPE), a headland of Kerguelan or Desolation island, on the SE coast, in S lat. $49^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $70^{\circ} 10'$.

DIGDEGUASH, a river of New Brunswick, flowing SSE into Passamaquoddy bay. It is a small but rapid stream, not navigable beyond the harbour at its mouth.

DIGENNE. See **YENNE**.

DIGES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. of Toucy, 10 m. SW of Auxerre. Pop. 1,558.

DIGGES (CAPE DUDLEY), a conspicuous cape on

the NE coast of Baffin's bay, in N lat. $76^{\circ} 5'$, W long. $68^{\circ} 54'$, near the E entrance of Wolstenholme sound. Some Esquimaux encountered near this point by Sir John Ross in August 1850, reported that in the winter of 1846, two ships were broken by the ice in this neighbourhood, and afterwards burned by the natives, who likewise massacred the surviving portion of the crews, whom they found in a defenceless condition with guns but no ammunition. The story seems highly improbable in itself, and is happily, as yet, destitute of corroboration; but in the anxious and incessant prosecution of research in the Arctic regions for the long-missing expedition, under Sir John Franklin, has received some attention.

DIGGES ISLANDS, a group of three small islets at the W entrance of Hudson's strait, off Cape Wolstenholme, and about 30 m. SSW of Nottingham island. The central islet is in $62^{\circ} 32'$, W long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

DIGHTON, a town and port of entry in Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 41 m. S of Boston, on the W side of Taunton river, which is navigable to this place for small vessels. Pop. 1,378.

DIGNAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of La Valette. Pop. 1,145.

DIGNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal. 20 m. NE of Burdwan. Calico fabrics are extensively manufactured here.

DIGNANO, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, 8 m. N of Pola. Pop. 3,500.

DIGNE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes.—The arrond. has an area of 230,730 hectares, and is subdivided into 9 cant., viz., Barrême, D., La Javie, Les Mées, Mezel, Mostiers, Riez, Seyne, Valensole.—The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1841, 10,661.—The town is situated on a hill on the l. bank of the Bleone, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$, E long. $6^{\circ} 14'$, 50 m. NE of Aix. Pop. in 1789, 3,510; in 1841, 4,572. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix, whose dio. is formed by the dep. It possesses a communal college, a theological seminary, and a public library of 4,000 vols. Its chief manufactures are woollen cloths, cutlery, comfits, and dried fruits, especially prunes. It has also a considerable trade in wax, honey, and goat skins. In the environs are hot saline baths.—D. was sacked during the civil wars of 1562 and 1591; and nearly depopulated by the plague in 1629.

DIGOIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, arrond. of Charolles.—The cant. comprises 5 com., with a pop. in 1841 of 7,119.—The town is on the r. bank of the Loire, at the mouth of the Canal-du-Centre, 15 m. W of Charolles. Pop. 3,090. It has manufactures of earthenware and linens; and enjoys an active transit trade, particularly in the exportation of the wines of the Maconnais and Chalonnais, and the importation of salt.

DIGOR. See DEOGHUR.

DIGSWELL, a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. SE by S of Welwyn. Area 1,623 acres. Pop. 239. This p. is intersected by the Great Northern railway, which here crosses the vale of the Maran along a viaduct consisting of 40 arches of 30 ft. span, 1,563 ft. in length, and 100 ft. high, containing 40,000 cubic yards of brick-work, and 50,000 cubic ft. of stone; and erected at the cost of nearly £80,000.

DIGUE (L'ISLE LA), one of the Seychelles group, about 3 m. in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It is a dependency of Mahé.

DIHEWID, a parish of Cardiganshire, 5 m. SSE of Aberaeron, intersected by the Mydyr, an affluent of the Aeron. Pop. 489.

DIHING, a river of Upper Assam, rising near Lugaik, and flowing WNW to the E branch of the Brahmaputra, which it joins on the l. bank 20 m.

above the junction on the opposite bank of the Dihong.

DIHONG, a river of Northern India, the W branch of the Brahmaputra. It is formed of two head-streams, one of which rising in the Khana-Deba, in about 29° N lat., and 97° E long., runs S to about $95^{\circ} 20'$ E long., where it unites with the W branch coming from Lassa, called the Lassa-Chombo or Tzambo, or Kong-bong, and generally identified with the Sanpu. See BRAHMAPUTRA.

DIJON, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or.—The arrond., comprising an area of 302,621 hectares, contains 12 cant., viz., Fontaine-Française, Genlis, Gevray, Grancey, Is-sur-Tille, Mirebeau-sur-Beze, Pontailler-sur-Saône, Saint-Seine, Selongey, and Sombornon. Pop. in 1846, 146,761.—The cant. comprises 44 com. Pop. in 1831, 41,776; in 1841, 46,155.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is 123 m. N of Lyon, and 183 m. SE of Paris. It is situated in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, and on the Burgundy canal, at an alt. of 711 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 19'$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. in 1789, 21,398; in 1821, 22,300; in 1836, 24,817; and in 1846, 29,044. It is of oval form, and has several suburbs. Its ancient ramparts have been converted into promenades; and of its fortifications the castle, built by Louis XI., only remains. The streets are spacious and well-paved, and are partly lighted with gas. The public squares are numerous and handsome. The houses generally are not lofty, but are well-built, and many of them are extremely elegant. In the Place Royal—now the Place Grande—is the Palais-des-Etats, the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy, a portion of which is used as a museum, and contains monuments of the Middle ages of great value and importance. The tower, a lofty irregular shaped structure, is employed as an observatory. The exterior of the edifice has been extensively modernized, but within it has lost but little of its original character. The ecclesiastical buildings are all remarkable for the massiveness of their architecture. The cathedral de S. Benigne—formerly the celebrated Cistercian abbey of S. Benigne—founded in 535 and finished in 1288, a lofty Gothic edifice with a spire of wood of proportionate height; the church of Notre Dame, founded in 1253, and that of Saint Michel, erected at the end of the 15th cent., both of the purest Gothic—all partake of the same castle-like solidity. The tower of Notre Dame forms the depositary of the archives of the town. The public institutions of D. are extremely numerous; the principal are the university, the college, the library, the theological and normal academies, the school of arts, the botanic garden, &c. There are also extensive baths, an hospital, and 2 prisons. The public walks are numerous and extensive, and greatly contribute to the adornment of the town.—The manufactures and trade of D. are considerable. The former consists chiefly in cloth, linen, woollen coverlets, hosiery, paper-hangings, vinegar, mustard, wax-candles, china, and soap. There are also numerous spinning-mills, tanneries, copper and iron foundries, type-foundries, manufactories of steam-engines, breweries, distilleries of brandy, oil-manufactories, and 5 printing establishments. Grain, flour, legumes, wine, wood, hemp, and wool, form, with the productions of local manufacture, the principal objects of commerce. Fairs are held six times a-year.—The Paris and Lyons railroad passes D.; and that section of it extending from D. to Chalon has been opened.—This town was originally a Roman camp. Towards the middle of the 12th cent. it suffered extensively from fire; but soon after became extremely flourishing, and was consti-

tated cap. of the duchy of Burgundy. At the period of the reunion of the duchy with France, D. was reputed one of the most literary and most important towns in the kingdom.

DILARAM, a fort of Afghanistan, 95 m. E of Furrah, and 160 m. W of Candahar, on the road between these two towns, and on the r. bank of the Khansh. It is now in ruins. It was visited by Forster in 1783.

DILEMAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 40 m. SE of Reshd.

DILFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Broadhembury, Devonshire. Pop. 78.

DILHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. NE of North Walsam. Area 1,563 acres. Pop. 504.

DILHORNE, a parish of Staffordshire, 2 m. NW of Cheadle, at one of the sources of the river Team. Area 3,648 acres. Pop., inclusive of that of Forsbrook, 1,615.

DILLE, a river which takes its rise in the Weite Feld, on the NW confines of Nassau, sweeps along the NE portion of that duchy, and falls into the Lahn in Prussia, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Wetzlar.

DILLENBURG, an amt or bail, and town of Nassau. The bail comprises 2 towns, 80 villages, and 13,660 inhabitants. The town is on the r. bank of the Dille, 17 m. N of Weilburg. Pop. 2,450. It has a college, a school, 2 churches, an hospital, and an orphan's asylum, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and potash, a copper foundry, tile-kiln, &c.

DILLI, or **DHELLY**, a settlement of the Portuguese, on the N coast of the island of Timor. Of the numerous possessions once held by the Portuguese in the Eastern seas, this little settlement is the only one that now remains to them; and it appears to be retained chiefly as a place of banishment for political offences in the Portuguese settlements in India and China. The harbour consists of a small bay, sheltered from the sea by a reef of rocks, dry at low water, extending across it, through which there are two channels for ships, the E one being rarely used. Ships can lie here in safety within a cable's length of the town; it is therefore the most convenient port on the NW coast of Timor. The town, which is well laid out and enclosed by a wall, is situated close to the sea upon a plain containing about 20 sq. m. This plain is bounded upon the land-side by a semicircle of hills, rising around it like an amphitheatre, to the height of from 500 to 3,000 ft. During the rainy season this plain becomes a swamp, but as the wind during this season blows in from the sea, the noxious effects of its exhalations are not then much felt. When the SE monsoon sets in, the hills at the back of the town prevent the circulation of air, and the intense heat of the sun, unmitigated by a breeze, causes the vapours to arise from the marshes, rendering this spot the most fatal to health in the Indian archipelago, and perhaps in the world; as the same period the elevated plains in the interior, only 15 to 20 m. distant, possess an excellent climate, yet the advantage of removing there during this season seems never to have suggested itself to the inhabitants; during this season ships frequenting this port generally anchor in the outer roads, but even here the crews are by no means free from liability to attacks of fever. The D. fever is rarely fatal to patients who remove quickly to more salubrious climates; but Europeans, English especially, rarely survive the numerous relapses that occur if they remain in the settlement. There are no professed merchants in D., with the exception of two or three Chinese, but nearly every individual in the employ of government engages in trade. The port of D. possesses about a dozen small cutters, and per-

haps double that number of *prahus*, which are employed in collecting the produce of the various little settlements along the coast, occasionally making trips with the same object to Ombay, Lomblen, Pontar, and other islands in the vicinity; as their number has been increasing fast of late years, it implies that the trade of D. is increasing also; these coasters do not visit the SE side of the island, the produce of which is brought overland to the settlements on the NW coast. The neighbourhood of D. presents a far greater portion of cultivated land than that of Coepang, many residents having extensive and well laid-out gardens in the outskirts of the town, producing all the fruits and vegetables known in this part of the world, the oranges especially being very abundant and of excellent quality. Owing to the example and encouragement of the present governor, plantations of coffee are also springing up, there being already a surplus for exportation after the wants of the settlement have been supplied. The elevated plains of the interior produce articles for which the climate of the archipelago generally is not well adapted, and the cultivation of which is rarely therefore attempted elsewhere. The most important of these is wheat, about 3,000 bushels of which are exported during some years to Java and Macassar; but from the demand being uncertain, to insure a supply it is necessary to order it from the growers during the previous season; by taking this precaution, 10,000 bushels, or even more, might be obtained. The price at D. is about 4s. per bushel, but perhaps scarcely half this price is paid by the D. merchants to the native growers. The grain is not so plump as that of English wheat, but the flour made from it is excellent. The plains are also celebrated for the orions they produce, which are exported in very large quantities to the neighbouring countries. [*Earle's Report.*]

DILLICAR, or **DILLIKER**, a township of the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, 12 m. N of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the Lune. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. 135.

DILLINGEN, or **DILLING**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Treves, circle and 3 m. N of Sarre-Louis, on the Brems, near its confluence with the Sarre. It has extensive iron and copper-flating mills, and a manufactory of white iron. The ancient university which existed here has been suppressed.

DILLINGEN, or **DILINGES**, a landgericht-bezirk or presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia. The presidial comprises 2 towns, 22 villages, and 18,800 inhabitants.—The town is pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Danube, 24 m. NW of Augsburg, and 29 m. NE of Ulm. Pop. 3,250. It is well built, and contains a castle, formerly the ordinary residence of the bishops of Augsburg, 3 Catholic churches, a theological and a classical school, a gymnasium, excellent barracks, a well endowed hospital, an orphan's asylum, &c. It has extensive manufactories of ironmongery, a paper-mill, and a brewery.

DILLINGTON, a hamlet in the p. and 2 m. NNE of East Dereham, on a branch of the Winsum. Area 460 acres. Pop. 40.

DILLN, or **BELA-BANYA**, a free town of Hungary, in the comitat of Honh, near Schennitz. Pop. 1,378. In the environs are mines, now nearly exhausted, of gold and silver.

DILLOEN, an island of Sweden, in Lake Wenern, to the S of Thursoen and 5 m. N of Mariestadt.

DILSBORG, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the bailiwick and 3 m. NE of Neckargemunde, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 621. In the vicinity is a fortress, which formerly served as a state prison.

DILSTON, a township in the p. of Corbridge,

Northumberland, 2½ m. SE of Hexham, on the S bank of the Tyne, and E of the Devil's-water. Pop. 200.

DILTON, a chapelry in the p. and 2 m. SSW of Westbury, Wilts. Pop. 1,848.

DILWELLE, a town of Ceylon, on the S coast, 90 m. SSE of Colombo.

DILWORTH, a township in the p. of Ribchester, Lancashire, 7 m. NE of Preston, on the Ribble, and near the Preston railway. Pop. 833.

DILWYN, a parish of Herefordshire, 2½ m. NE of Weobly. Area 6,067 acres. Pop. 1,112. It contains the townships of Church-Dilwyn and Sollars-Dilwyn, possessing respectively 373 and 165 inhabitants.

DIMA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, 12 m. SE of Bilbao, on the r. bank of the Ugachun. Pop. 1,730.

DIMA, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Amhara, district of Gojam, in N lat. 10° 30'. Its houses are mostly of stone; and its church is considered one of the largest edifices in the country.

DIMALI, or **SIUMALLI**, a custom-station on the W side of the Bala-Kongyas river, in Tibet.

DIMAS (RAS), a cape on the coast of Tunis, in N lat. 35° 36', E long. 11° 5'.

DIMBACH, a town of Austria, in the gov. of Linz, circle of the Muhl, 6 m. NNE of Grein.

DIMBRA, a village of Sind, 46 m. NE of Roree, and 12 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

DIMITRI (SAINT), a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Don, 12 m. N of Iekaterinograd, between Rostof and Nakhichevan.

DIMITRIA (SOIATOR), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Iekaterinoslav, district of Taganrog. Pop. 7,925.

DIMITZANA. See **DHIONITZANA**.

DIMLU, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 20 m. ESE of Taas.

DIMMER AND COCKHILL, hamlets in the p. of Castle-Cary, Somerset. Pop. 116.

DIMNE, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 12 m. SSE of Dschebi.

DINA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Ladammar, 25 m. ESE of Benown. It is large, and is built of stone. Its inhabitants are chiefly Moors.

DINAJPUR, or **DINAGPORE**, a zillah or collectorate of Hindostan, in the N part of the prov. of Bengal, lying between the parallels of 24° 48' and 26° 18' N lat., and between 88° 0' and 89° 10' E long.; bounded on the W and N by the district of Purneah; on the E by Rungpur; and on the S by Rajshahi. Its general outline is triangular. Its greatest length from N to S is 105 m.; its extreme breadth from E to W along its base, between the Korotoya and Nagor, is 82 m. Its superficial area is 5,374 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, 2,341,420, nearly two-thirds of whom are Mahomedans. The surface of this district is undulating, nowhere rising into hills, but thickly intersected by rivers, whose general course is from N to S, and the principal of which are the Mahananda, the Tista, the Korotoya, the Nagor, the Kulik, the Punabhoba, the Depha, the Jomuna, the Atriya, and other tributaries of the Ganges. There are no lakes, but in the rainy season some of the rivers swell out into extensive marshes. The winds are chiefly from the E; but more variable here than in any other part of India. The rainy season extends from the middle of June to the middle of October. From November to February fires are agreeable even to Europeans. The soil is in a few parts a red and stiff clay, of a character very unusual in Bengal; but the larger portion is a light and ash-coloured clay; and nearly an equal portion consists of a free soil, with a larger proportion of sand than clay. Nitre was formerly procured here; but the soil is not peculiarly adapted

for it, and its manufacture has been abandoned. The banyan, mango, and araca, flourish here; but the palm does not thrive. There are some small forests of saul timber; but, generally speaking, the timber is inferior, and quite useless for boat-building.—Tigers and leopards infest some districts; but there are no wolves or hyenas; and the wild elephant is rarely seen. Deer, hares, porcupines, ichneumons, and otters, are numerous; and the wild hog and buffalo do much damage to the crops. Birds, especially water-fowl, and fish are abundant: the latter forming by far the greater part of the animal food consumed. Crocodiles are not uncommon, but are little dreaded; tortoises, and some lizards, are eagerly sought after as articles of food.—About two-thirds of the land is occupied and cultivated. Rice is the principal article of produce, but it is inferior to that of Patna; wheat, barley, millet, legumes, and oily seeds, are also extensively raised. The cotton grown in the N is very bad; but that of the S is finer than that from the W of India; the sugar-cane is largely cultivated, and of good quality; hemp, indigo, and tobacco, are likewise raised. The husbandry of this district is deplorable; the plough is without a coulter, and sometimes wants even the share. Both the oxen and horses are of a very inferior breed. The farms are small; about 1 in 16 may rent from 30 to 100 acres. The labouring classes are generally very ill-clothed, but both Hindus and Mahomedans are fond of decorating their persons with ornaments; and the women colour their eyelids with lamp-black.—The principal towns are Dinajpur, the cap., Malda, Gur, and Raygunge.

DINAJPUR, the cap. of the above district, is between two tributaries to the Ganges, in N lat. 25° 37', E long. 88° 43', 65 m. ESE of Purneah, and 86 m. NNE of Murshedabad. The houses are chiefly thatched huts: there being, according to late accounts, only 8 brick dwellings out of 5,000 huts in this town, exclusive of the European residences and public offices. Its most densely peopled quarter has a square surrounded with shops. In the English quarter the houses are detached from each other, and intermixed with gardens and even pasture-lands. What may be considered the port of the town, on the bank of the Punabhoba, is occupied by warehouses. The house of the late rajah, built in 1780, a strange mixture of European, Moorish, and Hindu styles, surrounded by ditch and rampart, but now much decayed, is the seat of the British judicial and revenue courts.—The vicinity of D. has a sandy soil, and is ill supplied with water. The whole district connected with the town has an area of about 4 sq. m., of which 160 acres are cultivated fields; 1,600 acres are occupied by houses and gardens; 640 acres are common pasture; and 160 acres are in roads, rivers, and ponds.

DINAM, a township in the p. of Llandrillo, Merionethshire. Pop. 52.

DINAN, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord.—The arrond. has an area of 130,391 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 111,876. It is divided into the cantons of Broons, D., Eoran, Saint-Jouan-de-l'Isle, Jugon, Matignon, Plancoet, Pleslan-le-Petit, and Ploubalay.—The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1841, 28,707.—The town is situated on the summit and sides of a hill near the l. bank of the Rance, which flows in a deep valley beneath, 12 m. S of Saint-Malo. Pop. in 1789, 7,352; in 1831, 8,044; in 1841, 7,533, of whom between 400 and 500 were English. It is a place of active trade, the river being navigable at high water for steamboats up to D.; and the canal of Ille-et-Rance, having its embouchure in the latter river, and opening a water-communication with Rennes and the interior of Bretagne. The tonnage of the port in 1841 was 22

vessels = 2,378 tons, 1 being a steam-boat of 37 tons. The manufactures consist of sail-cloth, flannels, leather, linen, shoes, and hats; there are beet-root sugar-works, and salt-works in the environs.—D. is a very ancient town, and was reckoned one of the strongest places in Brittany. Its ancient ramparts are still extant; and its old picturesque castle is now used as a prison.

DINAN (ANSE DE), a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, between Brest road and the bay of Douarnenez.

DINANE, a rivulet of co. Kilkenny, rising among the Castlecomer mountains, and flowing in a course of about 11 m., first W and next SW to the Nore, at a point 4 m. above Kilkenny. Its chief tributaries are the Dean, the Doonane, and the Douglass.

DINANT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. S of Namur, on the declivity of a hill, on the r. bank of the Maese. It contains a Gothic cathedral and 9 other churches, 6 religious houses, and 2 hospitals; and has a citadel. Pop. 6,388 in 1842. This town is a place of active industry, and has manufactures of paper, glass, woollens, hats, cutlery, and leather, with several oil, flour, and hemp-mills.

DINAPORE. See **DANAPUR**.

DINARA, a mountain of Dalmatia, in the Dinaric chain, to which it gives name, in N lat. 24° 7', E long. 16° 23'. Alt. 7,458 ft.

DINARIC MOUNTAINS, a range belonging to the great Alpine system, which extends between 42° 8' and 45° 30' N lat., and 14° 40' and 21° 14' E long., running through Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, and the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Albania; and forming the line of separation between the basin of the Save and that of the NE coast of the Adriatic. On the NW this range joins the Julian Alps; and on the SE the Balkan.—Its principal chain presents 5 great subdivisions. The first commences in Illyria, at Mont Kleck, near the source of the Kulpa, whence it detaches itself from the Julian Alps, runs SE through Military Croatia, and along the confines of Dalmatia, to the head-stream of the Kerka. It consists of two nearly parallel ranges, one of which runs along the coast under the successive names of Merz-lavoditza, Velibitch, and Wellebit; the other, separated from the former by an extensive plateau watered by the Likka and Gaccka, bends in a NE direction, and bears the appellations of the Great and Little Kapella and Plisseveiza.—The second subdivision, distinguished by the names Chator and Salljava, stretches across Bosnia from E to W, between the sources of the Kerka and Verbas.—The third, which comprises Mount Ivan, runs SE from the source of the Verbas to that of the Bosna.—From this latter source the fourth subdivision, which includes Mount Zamora, extends to the source of the Drin or Terra.—The fifth, continuing in a SE direction, separates Bosnia from the sanj. of Scutari; covers the NE part of the sanj. with its ramifications; and joins the Balkan at Mont Perserin to the S of Pristina. It bears the different appellations of Baba, Rashka, Bori, and Jamus-dagh.—The ramifications of the D. Alps are little known. Of the more northerly, the principal are the Zrinic range, which separates the basins of the Kulpa and Unna; the steep wooded ridge which extends from Mont Chator, between the basins of the Unna and Verbas; the Tzerna-gora, Tzervlievitza, Lopata, and Gliermetch, which form a branch of the preceding, and divide the basins of the Sanna and Unna; the branch which lies to the SW of Bosna-serai, running between the Bosna and Drin; that which extends between the Western Morava and the Drin, and divides into two branches, one of which running NW separates the Drin from the Kolubara, the other stretching E and NE, forms

the partition-line between the basins of the Kolubara, Morava, and Jossava.—The more important of the southern branches of the D. chain are: 1st. The Prologh, which separates from the main ridge near the origin of the Kerka, and runs SE along the frontier of Dalmatia and Bosnia, between the Cettina and Lower Narenta. Numerous ramifications run from this branch to the Adriatic, on the shore of which they abruptly terminate in rugged acclivities. —2d. The branch which extends to the E of Gasko, between the basins of the Narenta, Lake Niksiki, and Tribinschitza, and around a shoulder of which the Narenta makes a remarkable bend.—3d. The Montenegro branch, which separates the two last mentioned basins from that of the Bojana.—4th. The branch which runs between the White Drin and the Bojana.—The highest summits of the Dinaric division of the Alpine chain are the Kleck, which rises to the height of 1,000 toises, the Dinari or Dinara, the height of which is estimated at 1,160 toises; and the principal summits of the Kapella, which exceed 830 toises. These mountains are generally of calcareous formation; they are scarped, rocky, intersected by deep ravines, and penetrated by extensive caverns and subterranean passages, in which the streams descending from their sides occasionally disappear.—The principal routes across the D. chain are the celebrated Caroline road, leading from Carlstadt to Fiume on the Adriatic; and that known as the Josephine road, running from Zeugg to Carlstadt. Among the secondary routes are that leading from Ostrovicza to Carlopago by Bukovacz; that which departing from Szokol on the Plicva runs up the valley of the Upper Cettina; that which runs from Prousatz to Liono by Keupris; and that which establishes a communication between Nakoaf on the Verbas and the valley of the Lower Cettina. To this list may be added the passage of Skonicza to the W of Bosna-serai, on the route from that town to the valley of the Narenta; the pass of Bielopeli, at the source of the Drin, on the route from Bosna-serai to Scutari; and lastly, the passage of Sienicza, on the route from Bosna-serai to Novibazar.

DINAS, a parish of Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE of Fishguard, on Newport bay. Pop. 856.—Also a township in the p. of Malwyd, Merionethshire. Pop. 289. The village, called also Dinas-Mowddu, and locally distinguished as 'the City', is finely situated in a secluded valley considered one of the most beautiful in Wales.

DINAZZANO, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 13 m. SSE of Reggio, near the l. bank of the Secchia. Pop. 1,800.

DINBREN, a township in the p. of Llangollen, Llangollen-Traian division, Denbighshire. Pop. 74.

DINDER, a parish of Somerset, 2 m. SE of Wells, on the Brue. Area 1,071 acres. Pop. 270.

DINDIGUL, or **DANDIGALA**, a district and town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. The district, which includes that of Madura, comprises an area about 105 m. in length, and 60 m. in breadth; bounded on the N by the provinces of Coimbatour and Trichinopoly; on the E by the bay of Bengal; on the S by the provs. of Travancore and Tinnevely; and on the W by those of Travancore and Coimbatour. The district of D., properly so called, presents a generally mountainous surface. Running SW to the Western Ghats is the great valley of D., 75 m. in length, and averaging 20 m. in breadth, formed by the Pilny and Travancore mountains, and another range of lower altitude. From the latter the Aligherry hills stretch E towards Madura. The principal river is the Vy-gah, which flows past Madura in its course to the Palk strait. Towards the N it is watered by several affluents of the Cauvery. The climate is one of the

finest and most equable in India.—The chief towns of D. Proper are D., Vedaundur, Pilny, and Periyacotta. In the villages the houses are small, meanly built, and ill-roofed. Many of the inhabitants possess small freeholds; and the more important functionaries, artisans, &c., an allotted portion of the produce of government lands. This district was ceded to the British in 1792, and now forms part of one of the collectorates of the Madras presidency. In 1822, the united pop. of D. and Madura was estimated at 601,993 persons, of whom 8,000 are Catholics.—The town of D. is 33 m. NNW of Madura; 50 m. WSW of Trichinopoly; and 160 m. NNE of Cape Comorin; in N lat. $10^{\circ} 23'$; E long. $78^{\circ} 5'$. It is situated near the W extremity of an extensive mountain-girded plateau, at an alt. of 400 ft. above sea-level. It is well built, and contains several bazaars, the principal of which is adorned with rows of trees. A portion of the town is allotted to the Catholic pop., who distinguish their houses by a cross on the top, and who have a small chapel in the environs.—The fortress, which comprises an area of 100 ft., encloses an enormous granitic rock, 400 ft. in height, and on two sides perfectly inscaleable. A range of strongly built ramparts with quadrangular bastions surrounds it at the distance of about 100 ft. from the summit, and forms the principal portion of the fortifications, the lower part of the fort having been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair. On the summit of the rock is a Hindu temple, and on its N side is a natural cavern, inhabited by Mahomedan fakirs. The pop. of the town, in common with that of the district, suffered severely from an epidemic in 1811. Previous to that period it was supposed to contain 7,000 inhabitants.

DINDIKU, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, 27 m. E of Satadu, at the foot of a range of mountains in which gold is abundant.

DINDING, a town of the Malay peninsula, in the district of Perak, on a small river, near its entrance into the strait of Malacca.

DINDINGS, or **PANGKUR ISLANDS**, a group of small islands in the strait of Malacca, off the W coast of the Malay peninsula, and a little to the N of the embouchure of the Perak, in N lat. $4^{\circ} 20'$; E long. $100^{\circ} 30'$. The largest is 21 m. in circumf., and rises to the height of 250 ft. It consists of abrupt hills, richly covered with wood to the water's edge. With the mainland of Perak it forms a beautiful and safe harbour, running N and S, and sheltered from every wind. These islands were formerly much infested by pirates. They are reputed to yield tin ore.

DINDORIE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aunungabad, 115 m. NE of Bombay.

DINE'AULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. NW of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,584.

DINEDOR, a parish of Herefordshire, 3 m. SSE of Hereford, W of the Wye. Area 1,678 acres. Pop. 250.

DINERTH, a hamlet in the p. of Llandrillo-yn-Bhôs, Denbighshire. Pop. 119.

DINGE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Hédé, 21 m. N of Rennes. Pop. 1,827.

DINGELSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency of Erfurt, circle and 12 m. ESE of Helligerstadt, on the r. bank of the Unstrut. Pop. 2,250. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a Catholic church. It possesses some manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and cotton spinning-mills, and has a considerable trade in articles of grocery.—Also a town in the gov. of Magdeburg, circle and SW of Oschersleben. Pop. 1,230.

DINGESTOW, a parish of Monmouthshire. Area, inclusive of the extra-parochial district of Gracedieu Park, 1,930 acres. Pop. 222.

DINGHOV, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, district and 31 m. ENE of Mittan, on the l. bank of the Dvina. Near the river is a quarry of gypsum.

DINGLE, a spacious bay on the W coast of co. Kerry. It penetrates the land in a nearly due E course between the Blasquet islands on the N, and Valentia island on the S; extends inland about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and somewhat regularly diminishes in width from 12 to $\frac{5}{4}$ m.; but, after extending inland $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is prolonged for a considerable distance by the harbour of Castlemaine. Its coast is nearly all bold; its sea-board is grandly and picturesquely mountainous. The bay lies completely open to the swell of the Atlantic, and has been the scene of many a dismal shipwreck. Its chief retreats for sailing-vessels, or even for boats, are Castlemaine harbour at its head, Ventry harbour 7 m. E of the Great Blasquet, and Dingle harbour $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Ventry harbour. A rock called the Crow lies about 1 m. from the shore, and 1 m. outward from the Dingle harbour entrance. The W and E headlands at that entrance, called respectively Bingbeg and Binbane, are only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a m. asunder. The channel between them is strait, and runs near the W shore; but it widens as the bay is opened. The E shore is shoal for a considerable way over, and requires to be avoided. Low water depth at the entrance is 30 ft.; and this gradually diminishes inward to 18 and 12 ft.; but completely land-locked anchorage may be enjoyed in from 12 to 20 ft. of water in any part of the channel. Vessels, though thoroughly safe when once within Dingle harbour, have great difficulty in entering it during strong W winds, and incur serious hazard of being driven up the bay, and stranded on Castlemaine bar.

DINGLE, a parish on the N sea-board of Dingle bay, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the town of Dingle, and the v. of Milltown. Area 9,097 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,719; in 1851, 8,507.—The market town and sea-port of D., formerly a parliamentary borough, stands at the head of Dingle harbour, and at the base of a chain of lofty mountains, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Tralee, and $163\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW of Dublin. Its principal street is about 1,250 yds. in length, and has a mean distance of about 500 yds. from the harbour. "The town of D.," says Mr. Inglis, "is rather a good-looking place. The number of respectable houses is much greater than one would expect to find in such a small and remote place, and good gardens are generally attached to them, so that, viewed from a distance, the town appears to be well screened with wood." The linen manufacture in D. was at one time flourishing, but it has of late years completely failed. The retail trade, the fishery, and the export trade in corn and butter, however, are all considerable. Pop. of the old borough in 1821, 10,590. Area of the new borough, 85 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,327; in 1851, 3,255.

DINGLEBER, a village of Abyssinia, 50 m. SSW of Gondar, commanding a pass leading from the S to Gondar, around the W side of Lake Dembea.

DINGLEY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. E of Market Harborough. Area 1,317 acres. Pop. 144.

DINGLINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 1 m. W of Lahar. Pop. 1,087.

DINGMAN, a township in Pike co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 154 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. Pop. 447.

DINGOLFING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 8 m. WSW of Landau, on the r. bank of the Isar. Pop. 1,536.

DINGWALL, a parish and town in the co. of Ross, at the head of the Cromarty frith. The sea, at high water, washes a considerable part of the parish on the SE, running in apparent canals along the side of the town, and forming a variety of islets and peninsulas; but, even at high tide, it is very shallow for several miles down the frith; and, at low water, it recedes to a distance of nearly 4 m., leaving nothing but a slimy strand. It is thought that about 200 acres might easily be reclaimed in this quarter; about 1,400 acres are under wood, and 2,400 are in tillage. Pop. in 1801, 1,418; in 1831, 2,124; in

1851, 2,364. Gaelic is still the language of the lower orders here.—The burgh of D. is the county town of Ross-shire, and for those parts of Cromarty included in that county. It is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the fertile valley of Strathpeffer, at the head of the Cromarty frith; on the Great north road, 19 m. N of Inverness by Beaulieu; 26 m. SW of Tain; and 174 m. WNW of Edinburgh. It chiefly consists of a main street running E and W, on a piece of level ground, scarcely 4 ft. above high flood-mark. The Peffer, where it passes through the t., has been formed into a regular canal 2,000 yds. in length, with 2 wharfs at which vessels of 9 ft. draft of water find accommodation. As the centre of an agricultural district, and the point of union of the Highlands of Wester Ross with the more fertile country on its sea-coast, this burgh is of some consequence. Its pop. in 1841 was 1,739. D. unites with the Tain district of burghs in the election of a member of parliament. Number of electors registered in 1848, 107.

DINISH, one of the Hog islands, off the coast of co. Kerry, 2½ m. S of Hog's head. Area 80 acres.

DINKA. See **DENKA**.

DINKELBUHL, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 18 m. SW of Ansbach, on the Werra. Pop. 5,020. It has active manufactories of woollens, stockings, and leather; and a considerable trade in cattle. It is built in an antiquated style, and fortified by a high wall and fosse.

DINKELSCHERBEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, on the Zusam, 3 m. S of Zusmarshausen. Pop. 526.

DINKIRA. See **DANKARA**.

DINKLAGE, a town of Oldenburg, in the circle and 8 m. SW of Vechta. Pop. 1,417. There is a strong and ancient chateau of the counts of Galen in the vicinity.

DINKLEY, a township in the p. of Blackburn, in Lancashire, 6 m. N of Blackburn, on an affluent of the Ribble. Pop. 151.

DINNINGTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NW of Worksop. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 285.—The township of D. is 6½ m. NNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 262.—Also a chapel in the p. of Slavington-St. Michael, in Somerset, 3 m. NW of Crewkerne. Pop. 218.

DINNOMALL a village of Abyssinia, on the frontier of the prov. of Efat, 1 m. E of the town of Farri. The *assur* or tithe on all articles of merchandise introduced into the kingdom of Shoa is collected here.

DINSCHIRAH, a town of Zanguebar, in the district and 240 m. WSW of Quiloa.

DINSDALE, a parish in Durham, 5 m. SE of Darlington, on the Tees. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. 157. There is a fine spa here, and a spacious hotel and extensive baths have been erected on an eminence commanding a noble view of the vale of Cleveland.

DINSHEIM, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Molsheim. Pop. 1,201.

DINSLAKEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 22 m. N of Düsseldorf, on the Mönn river. Pop. in 1837, 1,586. Woollen and linen stuffs are made here.

DINSMORE, a township in Shelby co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 103 m. WNW of Columbus. Pop. 500.

DINTELOORD, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, near the l. bank of the Dintel, at its confluence with the Volke-Rak, 15 m. W by N of Breda. Pop. 1,000.

DINTING, a township in the p. of Glossop, in Derbyshire, 10 m. N by W of Chapel-en-le-Grith, intersected by a stream.

DINTON, a parish in Wiltshire, 5½ m. W of Wilton. Area 4,086 acres. Pop. 538.

DINTON-WITH-FORD, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 4 m. WSW of Aylesbury. Area 4,100 acres. Pop. 859.

DINWIDDIE, a county in the SE part of the state of Virginia, watered by the Appomattox river, and by branches of the Nottaway. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 22,558, of whom 9,347 were slaves, and 2,764 free coloured. Its principal produce is tobacco, of which, in 1840, 2,219,109 lbs. were grown.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in Stony creek, 37 m. S by W of Richmond.

DINXPERLE, a village of Holland, in Gueldreland, 22 m. SE of Zutphen, and 5 m. SSW of Bredevoort. Pop. 1,507.

DIOIS, a district of the old prov. of Dauphiny, in France, of which the cap. was Die. It was sold by its last count, Louis de Poitiers, to Charles VI. in 1404.

DIOM, or **DIOMA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, which rises on the E flank of the Obchei-Siert, near the v. of Danilofka, 93 m. NNW of Orenburg, and flows NNE, passing Anza, to the Bielaia, which it joins on the l. bank, a little below Oufa, on the opposite bank, after a course of 160 m. Copper-mines exist in some quarters of the district through which it flows.

DIOMEDE ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific ocean, in Behring's strait. They are 3 in number. Captain Beechey named the E one Fairway rock, as it is an excellent guide to the E channel which is the widest and best through this part of the strait; the centre one he called Krusenstern; and the NW island, Ratmanoff. The S extremity of the central island is in 65° 46' 17" N lat., 168° 55' 10" W long., and the extremities of the two great continents are visible from it in clear weather.

DIOS-GYOR, a town of Hungary, in the gosp. of Borsad, 5 m. W of Miskolez, on the Szinva. Pop. 4,000. Its principal manufacture consists of woodenware and toys. In the vicinity are iron mines.

DIOS (NOMBRE-DE), a town of Mexico, in the state and 42 m. SE of Durango, on the road to Sonbrerete, in N lat. 24° 5'. Pop. 7,000.—Also a village of Ecuador, on an affluent of the Ahuarcie, 30 m. E of San-Miguel.

DIOSZEGH, a town of Hungary, in the gosp. of Bihar, 16 m. N of Grosswardein. Pop. 3,914.

DIOTTE, a town of Senegambia, 95 m. S by W of Sodo, in N lat. 14° 5'. It was visited by Mollien.

DIOU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Dompierre, 22 m. E of Moulins, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,492.

DIPIGNANO, a canton and village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, dist. and 4 m. S of Cosenza, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2,335.

DIPPENHALL, a tything in the p. of Crondall, Hants, 5 m. ESE of Oldham, near the post-road from Winchester to London. Pop. 339.

DIPPER HARBOUR, an indentation of the S coast of New Brunswick, in Charlotte co., about 20 m. SW of St. John's.—Farther to the W is Little Dipper harbour.—They are both small, but afford good anchorage to vessels of 400 tons, and have good settlements.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, a bailiwick and town of Saxony, in the circle and 12 m. SW of Dresden, on the Rothen-Weisseritz, at an alt. of 1,206 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 2,273, almost exclusively Protestants. It is well-built; and has an active trade chiefly in leather and linen. A copper mine exists in the neighbourhood.

DIPRAG. See **DEVAPRATAGA**.

DIPSO, a village of Greece, on the NW coast of the island of Negropont, on the channel of Talanda,

11 m. E of Cape Lithada, or the NW extremity of the island. It appears to occupy the site of the ancient (*Edpsus*, renowned for its hot baths.

DIPTFORD, a parish in Devonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Totnes, on the E bank of the Avon. Area 4,154 acres. Pop. 747.

DIRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 6 m. SE of Angoulême. Pop. 1,000. Brandy is extensively made here.

DIRAMA. See **DRAMA**.

DIRAWUL, **DURAWUL**, or **DILAWUL**, an ancient fortress in the desert of Bahawalpur, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $71^{\circ} 17'$, equidistant from Ahmedpur and Bahawalpur. It is said to be a place of considerable strength; and the khans have always selected it for the deposit of their treasures.

DIRBAH, a considerable town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Tigre, 12 m. NNE of Antalo.

DIRECTION (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Intertropical Australia, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 51'$. Round this point the land trends W, and forms a deep bay with Cape Weymouth. A round hill 10 m. S of this cape attains an alt. of 1,250 ft.—Also a low cape on the SE coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$, at the mouth of the Derwent river, which is 2 m. wide between this cape and Cape Sortie on the opposite or W side.

DIRECTION ISLE, or **TELLATELLA SEGGER**, a low sandy coral island off the W coast of the Red sea, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 13\frac{1}{2}'$, E long. $38^{\circ} 6'$, 16 m. E by N from Ras Mugda, 9 m. W by S from the Tellatella Kehir islets.

DIRECTION ISLES, a group of rocky barren islets, consisting of 4 principal ones, and some detached rocks and breakers, on the W mouth of the strait of Magalhaens. The southernmost is in S lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 18''$, W long. $75^{\circ} 02' 56''$. They are the *Evangelists* of early Spanish navigators.—Also two high rocky islands off the NE coast of Australia, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 44' 50''$, E long. $145^{\circ} 26' 25''$.

DIRHAM-WITH-HINTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Chipping-Sudbury. Area 3,005 acres. Pop. 474.

DIRILLO, a river of Sicily, in the prov. of Syracuse, descending from Mount Lauro, near Vizzini, and flowing from ENE to WSW, past Biscari, into the Mediterranean, between Scoglietti and Terranova. It has a course of about 30 m. It was anciently called *Achates*, from its fine agates. The famous one worn by Pyrrhus was found upon its banks or in its stream.

DIRIN, a valley of Turcomania, in Independent Tartary, to the E of Lake Kulideria, and 225 m. WNW of Khiva. It appears to have anciently formed the bed of a river running from N to S.

DIRINON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Landernau, 9 m. E of Brest. Pop. 1,670.

DIRIS, a hamlet of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, a little to the WNW of Kazrum, formerly a place of some importance.

DIRK HARTOG'S ISLAND, a high island off the NW coast of Australia, at the entrance of Shark's bay, extending from S lat. $25^{\circ} 28' 20''$ to $26^{\circ} 6'$, and separated from Bluff point or Point Escarpée by a strait which has a shoal communication with Shark's bay. At the N end of the island is a commodious roadstead.

DIRKI, a village of the Sahara, 30 m. N of Bilma, on the route from Fezzan to Bornu.

DIRKSLAND, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, in the island of Over Flakkee, 3 m. NNE of Herkinge. Pop. 1,563.

DIRLETON, a parish and village of East Lothian, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Haddington, and 2 m. W of North

Berwick. Area 7,500 Scotch acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,115; in 1851, 1,634.—The v. is one of the most beautiful in Scotland, being chiefly composed of groups of cottages in the Elizabethan style skirting two sides of a well-kept and spacious green, and commanding a pleasing view of the frith of Forth; while the third side is overlooked by the high-piled ivy-clad ruins of what was once one of the noblest baronial fortalices in Scotland.

DIRLEWANG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, 3 m. S of Mindelheim. Pop. 620.

DIRMENACH, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Ferrette. Pop. 1,047.

DIRMSTEIN, or **DURMSTEIN**, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, 4 m. ENE of Grunstadt. Pop. 1,860. In the neighbourhood are hot sulphurous springs.

DIRNHOLZ, or **DURNHOLZ**, [*Morav. Driholec*], a town of Austria, in the kingdom of Moravia, circle of Brunn, near the l. bank of the Taya, 7 m. NW of Nikolsburg. Pop. 2,407 in 1834. It has an active trade in wine, grain, and fruit.

DIROUILLES (LES), a group of rocky islets in the English channel, 4 m. NE of Jersey. The channel between them and Jersey is deep.

DIRSCHAU, a town of Prussia, in the gov. and 21 m. SSE of Dantzig, circle of Stargard, on the elevated l. bank of the Vistula, whence there is a short but steep descent to a ferry across the river. Pop. in 1846, 2,180, of whom about 200 were Jews.

DIRSCHEL, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, circle of Leobschütz, 5 m. S by E of Neukirch.

DIRSKHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the gov. of Königsberg, circle and 13 m. N of Fischhausen.

DISANT-DU-GUA, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saint-Genis. Pop. 1,453.

DISAPPOINTMENT BAY, a bay on the E coast of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippine group, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 50'$.—Also a bay on the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. $51^{\circ} 50'$.

DISAPPOINTMENT (CAPE), the N point of the entrance of the Columbia river, on the W side of Baker's bay, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 19'$. It is a rocky cliff, rising about 500 ft. above sea-level, having a few scattered and stunted pine trees on its summit, and joined to the mainland by a low narrow strip of sand, to which it slopes gradually. In the memory of many, this cape has been worn away some hundred feet by the sea, and the strong currents that set past it.—Also a cape forming the SW extremity of the island of Southern Georgia, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 59'$, W long. $36^{\circ} 20'$.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLAND, one of Lord Auckland's group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 51° , E long. 167° .—Also an island in the N. Pacific, reputed to lie 90 m. NW of Port Lloyd, in the Yslas-del-Azobispo, but the existence of which is doubtful.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, discovered by Byron in 1765. They lie in about 14° S lat., and $142^{\circ} 30'$ E long.

DISASTER BAY, an inlet on the W side of King's sound, on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 53'$.

DISASTER INLET, a small opening on the E coast of the gulf of Carpentaria, in about S lat. $17^{\circ} 38' 20''$, and $7^{\circ} 49'$ E long. of Port Essington. It has a bar scarcely passable at low water, but within the bar a depth of 2 or 3 fath. Capt. Stokes explored it to a distance 9 m. SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W from the mouth in a direct line, but thrice that distance by the meandering course of the inlet. Its banks are fringed at in-

tervals with mangroves; behind which are open plains with patches of dwarf gum trees.

DISCO, a large island off the W coast of Greenland, at the N extremity of Davis Strait. Its N end is in N lat. $70^{\circ} 12'$, W long. 55° ; its SW, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 8'$, W long. $54^{\circ} 30'$. It is separated by Waygat strait from the mainland; and has a bay on its S side. Near the factory of Godhaven, on its S coast, coal is wrought.

DISCOED, a chapelry in the p. of Presteigne, Radnorshire. Pop. 116.

DISCORD (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of Greenland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 54'$, W long. $42^{\circ} 29'$.

DISCOVE, or **DISHCOVE**, a hamlet partly in Bruton and partly in Pitecombe parish, Somerset, 14 m. ENE of Somerton, near the source of the Brue. Pop. 40.

DISCOVERY (PORT), a well-fortified harbour on the Oregon coast, 7 m. SE of New Dungeness, in Vancouver's island, NW. America. It is 7 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in average width; but has too great a depth of water, being close in shore so much as 27 fath.

DISENTIS, or **MUSTAL**, a parish and town of Switzerland, cap. of the Ligne-Grise, in the cant. of Grisons, 36 m. WSW of Coire, near the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, opposite the confluence of the Medelser, and at an alt. of 3,786 ft. above sea-level. It stands upon an outer elevated platform among the mountains, and the Rhine flows in a deep bed below, with all the characteristics of a mountain-stream. Pop. 1,436. It has a gymnasium and a cantonal-school. A little above the town and on the N side of Mont Vakarak is the abbey of D. which was founded in the 7th cent. by Siegebert, a Scotch benedictine, and destroyed by the French in 1799. It has since been rebuilt. The jurisdiction of D. comprises a valley 24 m. in length, enclosed by lofty snow-clad mountains, and possessing little fertility. The only productions of its soil are rye, barley, lint, and hemp. Cattle are pastured in considerable numbers on the mountains, and the manufacture of cheese forms one of the chief branches of local industry. An extensive cattle fair is held here once a-year.

DISEWORTH, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. NW of Loughborough, on a branch of the Trent. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. 617.

DISGARTH, a township in the p. of Llangwylm, Denbighshire. Pop. 88.

DISHFORTH, or **DISFORD**, a chapelry in the p. of Topcliffe, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNW of Borough-bridge, near Luning-Lane. Area 1,714 acres. Pop. 355.

DISLEY-STANLEY, a chapelry in the p. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Stockport, Cheshire, W of the Goyt, and intersected by Peak Forest canal. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. 2,225.

DISMA, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, which issues from a lake, on the N side of Scaletta-berg, and flows into the Davos, opposite Flaz.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marshy tract in the states of Virginia and North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 150,000 acres, covered in its greater extent with an almost impenetrable growth of trees and brushwood. Juniper and cypress trees grow where there is most moisture; and on the dry parts white and red oaks, and a variety of pines. The trees grow to an enormous size; and between them the brushwood springs up so thickly that the swamp is in many parts absolutely impervious. It abounds also with cane-reeds, upon which cattle feed with great avidity, and become fat in a very short time. In the interior of the swamp large herds of wild cattle exist; and bears and wolves are also to be met with. The ground varies very much in different parts. In some places the surface is quite dry, and firm enough to bear a horse; in other parts it is overflowed with water, and elsewhere so miry, that a man would inevitably sink were he to attempt walking upon it. In the driest part, if a trench is cut only a few

feet deep, the water rushes in, and it is filled immediately. The skirts of the swamp towards the E are overgrown with reeds, 10 or 12 ft. high, interspersed with strong bamboo briars. Towards the S end is a large tract of reeds, which, being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called 'the green sea'. Near the middle of the swamp, the trees, both cypress and cedar, grow much thicker. On the W border is a pine swamp, above 1 m. in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee-deep; the bottom, however, is firm, and the pines here grow very tall. No less than five navigable rivers, besides creeks, rise out of this swamp, of which two run into Virginia, viz., the S branch of the Elizabeth, and the S branch of the Nansemond river; and three into North Carolina, viz., North river, North-west river, and Perquimons. A navigable canal, 23 m. long, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, has been cut through this swamp, connecting the waters of the Pasquotank, which fell into Albemarle sound, and those of the Elizabeth, which is connected by means of James river with the bay of Chesapeake. As the Dismal swamp lies so near Norfolk, where there is a constant demand for shingles, staves, &c., for exportation, and as the best of these articles are made from the trees growing upon the swamp, it is on this account a valuable property, and chiefly belongs to two companies, the Virginia company, and the North Carolina company.

DISNA, a district and rising town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 110 m. N of Minsk, at the confluence of the river of the same name with the Dvina. The district is watered by the Disna, which issues from a lake also called Disna, in the gov. of Vilna, and by the Dvina, which forms its northern boundary. The chief productions of its soil are lint and hemp, the latter of which forms an important article of trade with Riga. Tobacco is extensively manufactured in the locality, and there are also manufactories of cloth and hats. The river D. has a total course from W to E of about 93 m., and forms several cascades.

DISON, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Verviers. Pop., resident chiefly in the village, 3,807. It has extensive manufactories of cloth.

DISS, a parish and market-town of Norfolk, 22 m. SSW of Norwich, and 86 m. NW of London, to the N of the Waveney, by which it is divided from Suffolk, and near the London and Norwich railway. Area 3,627 acres. Pop. 3,637.

DISSAIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. of Saint-Georges-les-Baillargeaux, 12 m. NNE of Poitiers. Pop. 1,156. It has an annual fair for cattle and sheep.

DISSAY-SOUS-COURCILLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Chateaudu-Loir, 27 m. SSW of Saint-Calais, on the l. bank of the Long. Pop. 1,603.

DISSINGTON (NORTH and SOUTH), townships in the p. of Newburn, Northumberland, containing respectively 70 and 68 inhabitants. The former is 10 m. NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the Pont; the latter is about a mile further N.

DISTILHAUSEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, SE of Bischofsheim. Pop. 760.

DISTINGTON, a parish of Cumberland, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Workington, near St. George's channel. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. 1,108.

DISTOMO, or **DYSTOMO**, a village of Greece, in the dep. and 12 m. WSW of Livadia, on a small stream which flows into the gulf of Asprospitia. It is built chiefly with fragments of a dark-coloured stone extracted from the surrounding ruins of the ancient *Ambracoe*.

DISTRIANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SW of Leon, on the l. bank of the Duerna.

DISZNOD (Kis). See MICHELSBERG.

DITCHAMPTON, a hamlet, partly in the p. of South Burcombe, and partly in that of Wilton, Wilts. Pop. 556.

DITCHBURN, a township in the p. of Eglingham, Northumberland, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Alnwick. Pop. 86.

DITCHEAT, a parish and tything of Somerset, 3 m. NNW of Castle Cary, and N of the Brue. Area of p. 4,511 acres. Pop. 1,197. Pop. of tything 593.

DITCHINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. N of Bungay, on the N of the Waveney. Area 2,083 acres. Pop. 1,124.

DITCHLING, or **DITCHELLING**, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. ESE of Hurst-Pierpont, at the source of the Ouse. Area 4,183 acres. Pop. 1,069.

DITMARSHEN, an administrative subdivision of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, lying between the Elbe and the Eider, and the German ocean. It has an area of 24.13 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1847 of 53,600. It exports a large surplus of grain, and a great number of cattle. It is subdivided into North and South D., which comprise 22 parishes. The surface is flat and marshy.

DITTAUEN, a village of Prussia, in the gov. of Königsberg, 6 m. SE of Memel. Pop. 96.

DITTEAH, a rajaship and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bundelcund, 15 m. NW of Jansi. The area of the district is 850 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Revenue £100,000.

DITTERIDGE, a parish of Wilts, 7 m. WSW of Chippenham, W of a branch of the Avon, and near the Great Western railway. Area 374 acres. Pop. 119.

DITTESHAM, or **DITTISSHAM**, a parish and village of Devon, 3 m. NNW of Dartmouth, intersected by the Dart, which is here navigable. Area of p 3,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 755. Pop. of village 617.

DITTFURT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, gov. and 24 m. SW of Magdeburg, on the L. bank of the Bode. Pop. 2,400. It has extensive distilleries and tanneries. Lint is extensively cultivated in the environs.

DITTMANNSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Breslau, circle of Waldenburg. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

DITTON, a chapelry in the p. of Stoke-Poges, Bucks. Pop. 88.—Also a parish of Kent, 3½ m. NW of Maidstone, and W of the Medway. Area 1,075 acres. Pop. 235.—Also a township in the p. and 4 m. SSE of Prescott, Lancashire, near one of the branches of the Mersey, and in the vicinity of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Area 2,072 acres. Pop. in 1841, 513; in 1851, 584.

DITTON-FEN, or **FEN-DITTON**, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 2½ m. NNE of Cambridge, on the E bank of the Cam or Granta. Area 1,862 acres. Pop. 555.

DITTON (Loso), a parish of Surrey, 2½ m. SSW of Kingston-upon-Thames, and ½ m. from the Southampton railway. Area 2,116 acres. Pop. 678.

DITTON-PRIORS, a parish of Salop, 8½ m. WSW of Bridgenorth. Area 5,530 acres. Pop. 583.

DITTON (THAMES), a parish of Surrey, E of the river Mole, and near the Southampton and London railway, 2 m. SW of Kingston-upon-Thames, and 12½ m. by railway from London. Area 2,865 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,196; in 1851, 2,351.

DITTON-WOOD, or **WOOD-DITTON**, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 3 m. SSE of Newmarket. Area 4,899 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,016; in 1851, 1,298.

DITZINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, bail. of Leonberg, on the Glems. Pop. 1,362 in 1840.

DIU, an island off the S coast of Gujerat in Hindostan, about 7 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. Its W point is in N lat. 20° 43', E long. 71° 3'. It possesses a good harbour, and was formerly celebrated for a Hindu temple of peculiar sanctity. Its pop. has been estimated at 4,000. It was ceded in 1717 by the Mogul to the Portuguese, who still possess it.

DIVANIEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, 45 m. S of Hilleh, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

DIVE, a river of France, which takes its rise to the E of the village of Montgaunier, in the dep. of

Vienne; passes Mazeuil and La Grimaudière; pursues its course along the confines of the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, passing Mopcontour, Pas-de-Jeu, and Gursay; thence enters the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire; waters Antoigné and Brezé; and, after a total course of 45 m., falls into the Thoué at St. Hyppolite.

DIVEN, a town of Russia in Europe, in Daghestan, in the district of Tabasscran, on the l. bank of the Roubass, 27 m. WSW of Derbent.

DIVENY, or **DEVIN**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Nogrod, 12 m. SE of Losonez, and 23 m. SE of Altsohl. Pop. 1,056. It derives its name from a castle, now in ruins, which occupies the summit of an adjacent rocky and nearly inaccessible eminence.

DIVES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Pont-l'Évêque. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,903; in 1841, 9,566.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the embouchure of a small river of the same name, opposite Cabourg, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 14 m. W of Pont-l'Évêque. Pop. 518. It has several salt and tile-works, and possesses a small port, in which the tide rises from 12 to 14 ft. Cider, grain, cattle, and timber, form its chief objects of commerce. A fair is held once a-year.—The river D. has its source in the dep. of the Orne, near Exmes; enters the dep. of Calvados; passes Conlieboul, Mezidon, and Troarn; and, after a total course of 60 m., throws itself into the British channel a little below the town of the same name.

DIVIDING CREEK, a village of Downe township, Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 81 m. from Trenton, on a navigable creek of the same name, which flows into Maurice Creek cove, in Delaware bay. The village consisted in 1840 of about 30 houses.

DIVIE, a small river of Morayshire, rising on the borders of Strathspey, and flowing in a rapid course to the Findhorn, through wild and picturesque scenery.

DIVIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 135 m. S of Grodno, district and 23 m. SSE of Kobrin.

DIVONNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 8 m. from Gex. Pop. 2,834. It has extensive paper-mills and iron-forges.

DIVRIKI. See **DEVRIKH**.

DIVY (POINT), a headland on the Golconda coast of Hindostan, in N lat. 15° 59', E long. 81° 16'. It is low, and a low level coast stretches from NNW, forming the W side of Masulipatam bay.—False Point D. bears from Point D. SW by W 7 leagues.

DIWAK, a village of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. E of Brunn. Pop. 716 in 1834.

DIWISCHAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. SSW of Kaurzim. Pop. 830.

DIX, a village in Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 186 m. NW of Albany.—Also a township in Chemung co., in the same state, 16 m. N of Elmira. Pop. 1,990.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in N lat. 15°, 35 m. NE of Axum. It is situated on a hill, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. In its markets white cloths, tobacco, snuff, pepper, spirits, and glass beads, form principal articles of traffic, being bartered in exchange for the produce of Darfur.

DIXBOROUGH, a village in Washtenau co., in Michigan, U. S., 36 m. W of Detroit.

DIXCOVE, a British settlement and fort on the Gold coast of W. Africa, in N lat. 4° 48', W long. 1° 57'. It is advantageously situated at the entrance of a small cove or bay, in which boats of 20 tons can load. The territory on which this settlement stands was acquired from the Ahanta na-

nion in 1690. It extends about 40 m. along the coast, and 30 m. in the interior. The British settlement extends about 5 m. along the coast, and 20 m. in the interior. The soil is fertile. The yearly imports range from £20,000 to £30,000. The native houses are large, some of them being 3 or 4 stories high, with balconies built of stone in the Spanish style.

DIXFIELD, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 37 m. NNW of Augusta, on the N bank of the Androscoggin river. Pop. 1,169.

DIXMONT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. of Villeneuve-le-Roi. Pop. 1,446.

DIXMONT, a township in Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 43 m. NE of Augusta, on the height of land between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers. Pop. 1,498.

DIXMUDE, or **DIXMUYDEN**, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, on the fertile district called the Fregelande, on the r. bank of the Yser, or Yperlee, 8 m. ESE of Furnes. Pop. in 1835, 3,262. It has an active trade in horses, cattle, and salt; and is likewise noted for its butter, cheese, and beer.—D. was besieged by the citizens of Bruges in 1580; and by those of Ghent in 1580. The French took it in 1647, 1658, 1683, and 1695.

DIXON, a township in Preble co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the frontiers of Indiana. Pop. 1,290.

—Also a v. in Neshova co., in Missouri, 73 m. ENE of Jackson.—Also the cap. of Ogle co., in Illinois, 161 m. N of Springfield, on the SE side of Rock river.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, a channel separating Queen Charlotte's island from Prince of Wales's archipelago on the N, and from the mainland of NW. America on the E.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, a township in Smith co., in Tennessee, U. S., 51 m. E of Nashville.

DIXONVILLE, a township in Cole co., in Missouri, U. S., 8 m. from Jefferson city.

DIXTON-NEWTON, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1 m. NE of Monmouth, on the W bank of the Wye. Area 3,848 acres. Pop. 778, of whom 82 were in the hamlet of D. Hadnock.

DIXVILLE, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S.—Also a v. in Henry co., in Virginia, 206 m. SW by W of Richmond.

DIZFUL. See **DESFUL**.

DIZIER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1841, 12,179.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Marne, 9 m. N of Vassy. Pop. in 1841, 5,745; in 1846, 6,450. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and has extensive faubourgs. The transit trade on the river in wood, iron, and grain, for the supply of the metropolis, is active. There are docks for building small vessels for the navigation of the Marne, and several iron-foundries. In 1544 St. D. sustained a memorable siege against Charles V.—and on the 27th January and 27th March, 1814, Napoleon twice checked the advance of the Allies at this place.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 5 m. N of Bourgneuf. Pop. 1,754.

DIZY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Ay, near the r. bank of the Marne, and 14 m. S of Rheims. Pop. 402. The environs produce fine white Champagne wines.

DIZY-LE-GROS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Bozoy-sur-Serre. Pop. 1,344.

DJAM, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorasan, 100 m. N of Herat, and 89 m. NE of Meachid.

DJANIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pach. of Sivas, 16 m. W of Samsun.

* * DJ, for words commencing with these letters, particularly in French and German orthography, see under letters G and J.

DLASCHKOWITZ, or **DLAZKOWICE**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 238. It contains a castle belonging to the counts of Schönborn. Garrets of fine quality are occasionally found in the environs.

DMITRIEV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. WNW of Koursk, on a steep and lofty acclivity on the r. bank of the Onsoja. Pop. of town 1,258.—The district comprises, besides the above-named town, 140 villages or hamlets, and a total pop. of 76,023.

DMITRIEVSK. See **KAMICHIN**.

DMITROV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 45 m. NNW of Moscow, on the r. bank of the Jakhrana. Pop. 3,000. It is ill-built, but possesses an ancient cathedral, 5 churches, 2 of which are constructed of wood, a college and a convent, and has several manufactories of cloth, lace, leather, and porcelain. A fair is held once a-year. In the environs are the ruins of the palace of the counts Solikov, which was destroyed by the French in 1812. This town owes its foundation to George Vladimirovitch, who, on his expulsion from the throne of Kiev in 1150, established himself in the locality. It subsequently became a frequent appanage of Russian princes, and suffered much in their feudal wars. In 1237 it was sacked by the famous Batu-Khan, and again in 1293 it sustained a similar calamity at the hands of the Tartar Dedene. In 1656 it was to a great extent depopulated by the plague.—The district comprises, in addition to the above-named town, 463 villages and 58,241 inhabitants. It is generally mountainous and woody, and is watered by the Jakhrana, Sestrin, Dubna Velin, &c. Cattle are pastured in great numbers on the mountains. The manufactures of the district, consisting chiefly in cloth, linen, leather, and soap, are numerous and extensive.

DMITROVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 150 m. N of Kherson, district and 18 m. WNW of Alexandria, on the l. bank of the Ingouletz.

DMITROVSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 45 m. SW of Orel, on the r. bank of the Nerussa, and on the great road from Moscow to Kier. Pop. about 3,000. It contains 3 churches. D. was elevated to the rank of a town in 1778. It was given by Peter the Great to the hospodar of Moldavia, but returned on his death to the Crown. The district is fertile, and produces hemp and varieties of grain in great abundance.

DNIEPER, [Russ. *Dnopr.*] the Otst of the Tatars, one of the largest rivers of European Russia, and, next to the Danube, the most considerable of the streams that discharge themselves into the Black sea. It rises in the N part of the gov. of Smolensk, in two head-streams, the N or D. Proper having its source near Asarova, in N lat. 53° 48'; the E or Viasma coming from the neighbourhood of Viasma, and flowing NW to join the other. The sources of the D. thus appear to lie in the circle of Viasma, near the sources of the Southern Dwina and the Volga, and among the swamps of the Valdai hills, on the S declivity of the Volkonsky forest. It flows generally in a SSW direction to Drozhino, where it turns NW to the town of Smolensk, whence it becomes navigable for boats. Before reaching this town it has received the Vop on the r. bank, and the Oema on the l. From Smolensk its course is SW till it reaches Orcha in the gov. of Moghilev, under the parallel of 54° 32', whence it has a S course through the gov. of Moghilev, which it divides on the SW from that of Minsk. In this part of its course it is increased by numerous tributary streams; among others by

the Dnietz or Drouts, and the Berezina, which is united to the Dvina by means of a canal, and by the Verditch, all on the r. bank. At the point where it leaves the gov. of Moghilev, and turning to the W of S forms the boundary between parts of the gov. of Minsk and Tchernigov, it receives the Soj on its l. bank. Near Sorokochitchi in $51^{\circ} 10' N$ lat., it becomes the boundary between the gov. of Kiev and Tchernigov, and sweeps round to the E of S as it approaches the city of Kiev. In this part of its course it receives the Pripett, which the Muchavice and Orginski canals connect with the Vistula and Niemen, on the r. bank; and before it reaches Kiev, the Desna joins it on the l. bank, and the Teterev, Zdvij, and Irpen, on the r. bank. Continuing its course, and bending round to the SE, the D. below Kiev forms the W and SW limit of the gov. of Poltava, but still skirts that of Kiev. The largest tributary it receives on the l. in this section of its course is the Soula; and on the r. the Ros. At Krylov, in $49^{\circ} 8' N$ lat., it becomes the demarcation line between the gov. of Cherson and Poltava; and receives the Psol on its l. bank. Under the 49th parallel it becomes the boundary line between the gov. of Iekaterinoslav and Poltava, and pursues a SE course to Iekaterinoslav, where it bends again to the W of S, and then, on the skirts of Taurida, turns W to Nikopol, from which place its course is SSW, between the gov. of Cherson and Taurida, till at length, after receiving the Picol, the Krilopka, the Samara, and the Inguletz, it forms, in conjunction with the Bug, the large liman, or swampy lagoon, called Dnieprovskoi, nearly 50 m. long, and from 1 to 6 m. broad, by which it discharges itself into the N gulf of the Black sea. This liman extends from Cherson to Oezakoff, and in summer has hardly 6 ft. water. The D., seen from Cherson, resembles a vast lake studded with islands. The entire length of the D., measured by its windings, is about 1,200 m.; in a straight line it is about 650 m. from its source to its mouth. Its depth of water at Smolensk is from 16 to 20 ft.; at Kiev, 20 ft.; at Kremenchug, 20 ft.; at the rapids, 8 ft.; below the rapids, from 7 to 12 ft.; at its embouchure, from 5 to 6 ft. Its average width is estimated at 700 paces, and the surface which this river and its tributaries drain is exceeded only among European streams by that of the Danube.—The D. flows for the most part between high banks, the greatest elevation of which is along the E side. The upper part of its course is through a marshy country; in the middle and lower course it passes over numerous rocks, and between banks of the older calcareous formation. It is broader, deeper, and more rapid than the Don, and is navigable from Smolensk to Kiev; but below the latter town, the river is traversed by a granitic chain, and the navigation is interrupted for about 40 m. by 13 rapids called *poroge*, and also by huge blocks of stone. Here the river presents a most magnificent sight, careering along in a bed at least 1,000 feet wide, which for miles on miles is one continued sheet of boiling foam. This space is passable for vessels of small draught during the spring floods only, and even then only with great difficulty and danger. Works have been begun at various periods to render this part of the river navigable; but the whole amount of work done up to the present time appears to be the execution of an imperfect canal, 300 yds. in length, which was finished in 1838. All merchandise for Cherson, on the Black sea, must still be unladen at Old Samara, whence it is conveyed by land to Alexandrofsk, at the mouth of the Moscofska, a distance of about 46 m. by land. From this spot to the mouth of the D., a distance of 260 m., the navigation is unimpeded. The goods that descend the rapids of the D. consist almost ex-

clusively of timber, fire-wood, and iron from Siberia. Tar is also brought in immense quantities from the Polish forests. Below the cataracts, and as far as the liman of this river, upwards of 70 islands occur, amidst which moving sands impede the navigation during summer. These islands produce a grape called *biroussa*, which resembles the currants of Corinth. They are reported to swarm with serpents, and abound in a sort of wild cat.—Flowing through more than 9 degrees of latitude, great diversity of climate is experienced along the course of this river. At Smolensk the waters freeze in November, and continue ice-bound until April; at Kiev they are generally frozen from January to March. The direction of its course from N to S delays its rise till late in the spring, for the streams which feed it from the N do not thaw till the end of April. The D. abounds in fish, particularly sturgeon, carp, pike, and shad. This river is the *Borysthenes* of the Greeks, and the *Danapris* of the Middle ages. It is first mentioned by Herodotus. Except the more southerly parts, its banks have long been inhabited by races of Slavonian origin. Towards the mouth, from the Ross on the r., and the Vorska and Soula on the l. bank, the country was for a long time a mere steppe, where nomadic tribes fed their numerous flocks.—Since the last peace with Turkey, and the partition of Poland, both banks of the D. have become the property of Russia. The lower part of its course has been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Turks and Russians; the upper part, particularly the neighbourhood of Smolensk, was the scene of some severe conflicts in Bonaparte's retreat in November 1812.

DNIEPROVSK. See ALESCHKI.

DNIESTER, or DNESTR, one of the principal rivers of European Russia, the *Tyras*, or *Danaster*, of the ancients, rising in a small lake on the NE declivity of the Carpathian mountains, in the circle of Sambor in Galicia, 6 m. SSW of Turka, and in about $49^{\circ} N$ lat. It first runs NNE, past Sambor, to Zagorse, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$, and then turns SE and intersects the central districts of Galicia, until emerging from that kingdom it enters the Russian dominions near Chotym. Within Galicia the D. receives the Stay, the Swica, the Stoka, the Lomnica, and the Bistriza, on its r. or S bank; and the Wereszka, the Lipa, the Zlota Lipa, the Stripa, and the Sered, on its N bank. After passing the town of Sambor, it passes Mikolaïow, Halicz, Mariampol, and Zaleszczyki. At Chotym it receives the Podhorze on the l. bank; and it thence flows E to Kameniecz, and then SE, forming in its descent to the Black sea the boundary-line, first between Bessarabia and Podolia, and afterwards between the gov. of Bessarabia and Cherson. Below Ushitzka it passes the towns of Moghilev, Yampol, Dubozar, the important fortress of Bender in Bessarabia, and Tiraspol, on the opposite bank. It enters the Black sea by a broad liman, about 19 m. long, and 5 m. broad, but only 7 ft. deep, the mouth of which lies between Akerman on the S, and Ovidiopol on the N.—The current of the D. is exceedingly rapid. The navigation begins at Stria in Galicia for vessels drawing $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of water, and during the period when the stream is swollen by the melted snows. At Halicz it is more permanent, but is interrupted at Porohy, 2 m. below Yampol, by two considerable falls, and it does not become free again until it reaches Bender. As far as Old Sambor the D. flows through a deep broad valley, which afterwards expands on its E bank into an extensive plain; while on its r. bank it is occasionally skirted by off-sets from the Carpathian chain. From Chotym it flows through an open flat country, the Budziak of the Tartars, which extends to the sea between the

mouths of the Danube and the D. Its bed is muddy, and its waters are turbid and of a yellow hue. The direct distance between the source of the D. and its mouth is estimated at about 420 m.; but, including its windings, its whole length is about 510 m. Its average breadth is 172 paces.—Before the 1. bank was in the possession of Russia, the navigation of the D. was very insecure; but now it is a safe means of transporting wood, gypsum, grain, and merchandise from the Russian provs., and fire-wood from the mountains of Austrian Galicia and Bessarabia, to Odessa.—A survey was made in 1827, and again in 1840, with the view of improving the navigation of this river; but little has yet been done towards effecting this important object. In 1840, a steamer began to ply on the liman of the D. between Akerman and Ovidiopol; but, we believe, even this facility has been lost through the supineness of the government. The D. abounds with fish, particularly the sturgeon.

DOA, a small islet near the NW extremity of the island of Gilolo, Asiatic archipelago, in N lat. $2^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $127^{\circ} 50'$.

DOAB, a word signifying in Sanscrit 'two waters,' and used in Hindostan as a general appellation for any tract of land included between two rivers, but applied *par excellence* to the district lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, and extending in a NW direction to the lower skirts of the hilly country of N. Hindostan. This tract of country, exceeding 500 m. in length, and having an average breadth of 50 m., may be regarded as comprising a superficial area of 25,000 sq. m. In its prevailing character it is flat, monotonous, and even destitute of trees. Its principal productions are sugar, indigo, tobacco, cotton, millet, and barley. In 1824, the restoration of the great canal of the D., lying to the E. of the Jumna, was entered upon; and in 1830 it was opened. This great work is 135 m. in length, with side-branches of a united length of 35 m.—There are many other districts in India known by the generic name of *doab*; especially in the Punjab, in which the district between the Indus on the W. and the Jelum on the E. is known as the D. i-Sinde-Sagur; that between the Jelum and the Chenab, as the D. of Jetch; that between the Chenab and the Ravi, as the D. i-Richna; and that between the Ravi and the Ghara, as the D. of Bari. See PUNJAB.

DOAGH, a grange and village of co. Antrim, a little to the N of Six-mile-Water, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Ballyclare. Area of \approx 20 acres. Pop. 202.

DOAN, a town of Arabia, in El Hadramaut, district of Seger, 120 m. NW of Dafar. It is large and well-built, and is the residence of a sheik.

DOARA, a river of Eastern Africa, in the Somali territory, which flows into the Indian ocean to the NE of Magdodoxo, under N lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$. Its source, and the greater part of its supposed course, is still unknown. It is only navigable for flat-bottomed boats.

DOAR-GOURBAN. See OUBISSKA.

DOAZIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Mugron, 7 m. SSW of Saint-Sever. Pop. 1,498. The environs afford excellent wine and fruit.

DOB, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szabolcs, 9 m. WSW of Lok, on the 1. bank of the Theiss.

DOBA, a district of Abyssinia, in the N part of the country of the Galla, to the SE of the prov. of Tigre, and under the 13th parallel. It consists of a vast uncultivated plain, and is inhabited by a tribe of Negroes of the same name, who from time immemorial have been noted for their rapacity, and their aversion to Christians.

DOBARK, a Mahomedan village of Abyssinia, on the route from Simen to Gondar. It is remarkable for its large weekly market, at which are often assembled 10,000 people from the surrounding country.

DOBARWA, a town of Abyssinia, district of Hamazen, 75 m. NNE of Axum, and about 60 m. from the shore of the Red sea. It stands on an eminence, on the site of the ancient *Colobé*, and is said to be the key to Abyssinia from the sea. It has a consider-

able trade. The environs are fertile, and pasture large herds of cattle.

DOBASNITZA, a village and small port of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, circle and 21 m. SSE of Fiume, on the NW coast of the island of Veglia. Pop. 1,060.

DOBBER, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Hachid and Bekil, 45 m. NW of Sana, and 27 m. NW of Kaukeban.

DOBBERAN, a bailiwick and town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the duchy and 40 m. NNE of Schwerin, and 11 m. W of Rostock, on a small river which throws itself into the Baltic. Pop. in 1843, 2,447. It has two grand ducal palaces, and a church, formerly belonging to the celebrated Bernardine abbey which existed here, and which contains a fine Gothic monument, and the tombs of the dukes of Mecklenburg. It possesses also a theatre, a concert-room, and several other places of amusement, but is celebrated for its baths. In the town is a ferruginous spring, and 3 m. distant, near the Heilige-damm, is an extensive marine bathing establishment, of the same name, founded by the grand-duke Frederick Francis in 1793, and now one of the most frequented in Germany. Linen and brandy form the chief articles of local manufacture.—The amt of D. contains 8,800 inhabitants.

DOBBERNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfurt, and circle of Sternberg, on the Pleisse. It has several blast-furnaces, foundries, and wire-mills, and extensive pitch manufactories.

DOBBERSCHUTZ, or **DOBRZYCE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency of Posen, and circle of Krotoschin. Pop. in 1837, 937.

DOBBESEN, a parish and village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the bail. and 5 m. N of Wittenburg, and 16 m. W of Schwerin, on an affluent of the Rognitz. Pop. 1,240. It has an annual fair.

DOBBERTIN, a bailiwick, parish, and village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the N bank of a small lake of the same name, 3 m. NNW of Goldberg, and 14 m. SSW of Gustrów. Pop. of p. 684. It has a Calvinistic church, a house of charity, and an ancient monastery. A fair is held here once a-year.

DOBO, one of the Aru group in the Indian archipelago, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $134^{\circ} 40'$. It has a good harbour, the entrance to which is between the two islands of Wamma and Wokan. Towards the end of the NW monsoon, trading-vessels from Java and Macassar come over to D., generally touching at the Ki islands to procure a larger class of boats, which are built in great numbers by the natives of these islands. These large boats having been thatched over, and fitted with mat sails, are despatched from D. through the various channels leading to the eastward, under the charge of a Chinaman, to trade for trepang, pearls, pearl oyster-shells, edible birds'-nests, and birds of Paradise; in return for which they give knives, arrack, tobacco, coloured cottons, brass wire, ornaments for the arms, &c. The boats return to their respective vessels as soon as they have procured a cargo, of which pearls form the most valuable portion. The trepang obtained here is only considered as of third rate quality; that from the Tenimber group ranks second in quality; and that from Australia as first-rate. During the absence of the trading-boats, the rest of the crews are employed making *chunam* of lime from the coral which abounds on the beach of D., and which fetches a good price at Banda, where fuel is expensive. As soon as the SE monsoon is fairly set in at D., the junks are hauled up on the W side of a sandy spit near the harbour, at high-water spring tides; a sort of dam is then built round them with bamboos, and

a kind of mat which the Malays call *kadgang*, banked up with sand. From this enclosure the water is bailed out by hand, so as to form a dry dock in which they clean and coat the bottom of their vessels with chunam, which lasts till the next season. The cargo, as brought in by the different trading-boats, is carefully dried and stowed away in the storehouses on the point near the harbour, on which the traders establish themselves during their stay on the island in temporary but very neat bamboo huts thatched with palm leaves. The Bughi prahus import large quantities of British calico, iron, hardware, muskets, gunpowder, &c., from Singapore, to obtain which D. is visited by the natives of Ceram, Bura, New Guinea, and all the adjacent islands, it being the only spot in this part of the world where British manufactures can at present be procured. The articles brought for sale from New Guinea consist of nutmegs, tortoise and mother-of-pearl shell, ambergris, birds of Paradise, ebony, cloves, and massay-bark, *rosamala* (an odoriferous wood), and *kayu-buku*, a wood much prized for cabinet-work. British calicoes and iron are the principal articles taken in exchange for these wares by the boats from New Guinea. The closeness with which the native traders conceal their commercial transactions, even from each other, rendered it impossible for Capt. Stokes to learn the actual amount of exports and imports; but each Bughi prahu imports to the amount of from 10,000 to 30,000 drs., and at least one-half of her cargo consists of British goods. Taking the yearly average of 30 prahus, and the amount of the import cargo of each, at the lowest sum above stated, this will give 150,000 drs., or £32,500 sterling, as the amount of British goods imported annually into D. This, Capt. Stokes adds, appears a large amount; but it will be found, upon examination, rather under than above the actual value. In fact the greater portion of our cotton manufactures sold at Singapore is consumed in the less civilized parts of the Indian archipelago, where the natives prefer cheap goods and gaudy patterns; while the people of Java, Celebes, &c., prefer their own, or Indian manufactures, which, although dearer, are far more durable than ours.

DOBBS (CAPE), a headland of British North America, on the W side of the strait of Sir T. Roe's Welcome, opposite Southampton island, in N lat. 64° 58'.

DOBCZYCE, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Bochnia, 14 m. E by N of Myslenice, on the r. bank of the Raba. Pop. 2,121.

DOBELN, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 32 m. ESE of Leipzig, on an island formed by the Mulde. Pop. 5,952 in 1846. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and cotton; and some commerce in grain and butter.

DOBERN (ALT), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfurt, circle and 10 m. SE of Kalau.

DOBERN (GREAT), a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle and 6 m. N of Oppeln.

DOBERSBERG, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Taya, 4 m. N of Bohmisch-Wadthoven. Pop. 544.

DOBIGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 14 m. S of Vellore, in N lat. 12° 42'.

DOBIEN, or **DOBLEHN**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, 18 m. W of Mittau.

DOBLING (OBER), a village of Lower Austria, in the circle and 2½ m. N of Vienna, on the Krotten. Pop. 1,950. There are sulphurous springs here, and a fine garden belonging to the emperor.

DOBOI, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, 9 m. NE of Teschein, on the l. bank of the Bosna, at the confluence of the Spreta.

DOBOKA, a county of Transylvania, in the NW quarter of the principality; having the co. of Inner Solnok and the Sachsenland on the N, and the co. of Klausenburg on the S. It is crossed near its centre from S to N by the Samos. On the E, and still more on the W, it rises into lofty mountains, and the surface throughout is mountainous. Its principal productions are wood and cattle. The area is stated in old returns at 56.9 German sq. m., and the pop. in 1837 at 100,470; but these appear to comprise some of the adjacent districts. The pop. of the co. was returned in 1846 at only 66,900. The cap. is Secken, 17 m. NE of Klausenburg. The district is chiefly occupied by the 2d Frontier Wallachian regiment.

DOBOY, a small sound and island near the coast of Georgia, in N lat. 31° 28'. The N branch of the Alatamaka flows into the sound.

DOBRA, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate and 25 m. ENE of Kalisch, on the Teleszyna. Pop. 2,193.—Also a small town of Transylvania, in the co. of Hunyad, near the l. bank of the Marosch, and the borders of the Bannat, 90 m. W of Hermanstadt.—Also a river of Croatia, which runs into the Kulpa, 5 m. NW of Carlstadt.

DOBRAN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SSW of Pilsen. Pop. 1,055.

DOBRAWITZ, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 4 m. SE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,161.

DOBRILUGK, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Luckau, on the Dober, an affluent of the Little Elster, on the post-road from Dresden to Berlin, 34 m. N of the former, and 56 m. S of the latter. Pop. in 1837, 1,038. It has manufactories of woollens, and glass works.

DOBRIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, gov. of Marienwerder, on the Dobrinka. Pop. 300.

DOBRINKA, a village of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, between Nizny-Momon and Kasankaia. Clarke found it, in 1801, "a pleasant spot, full of neat little white cottages," and having a handsome new church.

DOBRITSCHAN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 3 m. SE of Saaz, near the r. bank of the Gold.

DOBROI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vornetz, circle of Sanbov.

DOBROKOZ, a market town of Hungary, in the co. of Tolna, 22 m. W of Tolna.

DOBROMIELTIZ, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 18 m. SSW of Olmütz. Pop. 864.

DOBROMYL, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle and 32 m. SW of Lemberg, on the Wyrma. Pop. 1,604, of whom one-half are Jews. Important cattle-markets are held here; and there are salt-springs and salines at Lacko and Huczko in the environs.

DOBROTA, a village of Dalmatia, in the circle and 2 m. N of Cattaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 700.

DOBROTWOR, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Zloczou, on the Bog, 30 m. NNE of Lemberg.

DOBRUSHKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. NE of Königgrätz, on the Little Goldbach. Pop. 2,442. It has a traffic in corn, flax, and wine.

DOBRUZISH TARTARS, a race of Tartars, who inhabit a level tract of country in Bulgaria, extending along the S bank of the Danube, from Varna and Silistria to its mouth.

DOBRZISCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SSE of Beraun, with a magnificent castle belonging to the princes of Colloredo-Mannsfeld.

DOBRZYN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and

17 m. E of Pilsen.—Also a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plock, situated on rocky ground near the Vistula, 65 m. NNW of Warsaw. Pop. 1,890, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

DOBSCHAW, or **DOBSINA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gömör, 14 m. NNW of Rosenau, at an alt. of 2,526 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 4,836. Iron, copper, and cobalt, are extensively wrought in the vicinity.

DOBUNDI, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Cabul river, in N lat. 34° 14'. The river is here 300 yards wide.

DOCAN (PULO), an island in the Eastern archipelago, at the N entrance of Billiton strait, 20 m. N of Banca, in S lat. 1° 10', E long. 105° 40'.

DOCCIA, a small town of Tuscany, in the comp. and 11 m. NE of Florence. It has a large manufacture of porcelain, founded in 1737, and employing 200 hands.

DOCE (Rio), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which rises in the mountains of the interior, near the town of Villa-Rica, and running through a fine country in a N, and afterwards an E direction, between the provs. of Porto-Seguro and Espírito-Santo, discharges itself by two mouths, after a course of about 300 m., into the Atlantic, in S lat. 19° 36'. It becomes navigable after receiving the Mandu 2 m. below the *escadinhas* or falls. The rich country through which it flows is neglected, partly from the natural indolence of the inhabitants, and partly from the heavy expense of a land-carriage of 500 m. to the nearest port. Near Linhares, the extensive Lagoa-de-Juparanan communicates with the Rio D. by a deep channel 4 m. in length and 60 ft. wide.

DOCELES, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Bruyeres. Pop. 1,156.

DOCHART, a river of Perthshire, which issues from the E end of Loch Dochart, a lake about 3 m. in length, in the p. of Killin; and after running 8 m. E, joins the Lochy at Killin, a little below which the united rivers fall into Loch Tay.

DOCHEH-DJAN, a lake of Tibet, in the district of Khor, 160 m. ENE of Garn.

DOCKAN, one of the Sulu islands, in N lat. 5° 58'.

DOCKENHUDE, a village in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, containing neat houses, and agreeable promenades along the banks of the Elbe.

DOCKER, a township in the p. of Kendal in Westmoreland, 4 m. NE by E of Kendal. Pop. 82.

DOCKING, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. SW of Burnham. Area 5,113 acres. Pop. 1,640.

DOCKINGFIELD, a tything in the p. of Frensham, in Hants, 4½ m. S by W of Farnham. Area 610 acres. Pop. 171.

DOCKLOW, a parish of Herefordshire, 5 m. ESE of Leominster. Area 1,715 acres. Pop. 199.

DOCKSCHIZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minak, near the source of the Beresina. Pop. 1,000.

DOCKUM, or **DOKKUM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, near the German ocean, on a canal which at high-water brings large ships up to the town, 12 m. NE of Leeuwarden. It is neatly built, and has a considerable trade in salt, cheese, butter, and beer. It retains its old fortification of an earthen mound all round the town, and a ditch. Pop. 3,797.

DOCTOR (El), a district of Mexico, situated about 110 m. N by W of Mexico, in the prov. of Queretaro, formerly celebrated for its silver and quicksilver mines, but which, since the period of the revolution in 1810, have been but partially wrought until recently. The district consists of an elevated group of hills, with intervening *barrancas*, of a character the most rugged and uneven that can possibly

be imagined. It is bounded on the N and E by the river Montezuma; on the W, by another river of considerable size, which flows from the S, and joins the Montezuma on the NE extremity of the district; and on the S by a range of calcareous mountains greatly elevated above those of the district in general—the depth of the descent to the rivers, and the height of the mountains forming the boundaries being such as to render the district, from whatever point approached, very difficult of access, and in a measure insulated from the adjacent country. The depth of the descent from the town of El Doctor to the river Montezuma, in the road to Zimapan, is about 5,000 ft.; and, while the distance between these towns in a straight line is only from 4 to 5 leagues, such is the singular and uneven nature of the ground that it is two days' journey on horseback—although an Indian, taking short cuts across the mountains, and availing himself of paths inaccessible to a horse, will walk from one of these towns to the other in half-a-day. The elevated range of mountains forming the S boundary of the district, and which is from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above the average level of the countless hills of the D., is composed of mountain-limestone. The lower hills, and in fact all the remainder of the district, consist of a mixture of clay, slate, limestone, and conglomerate, exhibiting strata of all degrees of elevation, and in some places showing curious contortions. Very near the town of El D. is the once celebrated silver mine, called 'Mina Grande,' which flourished, and is understood to have yielded great produce about the middle of the last cent. Meeting, however, with much water in the bottoms, it was determined to drive an adit to come in below the bottoms, in order to effect a complete drainage. This work was commenced in 1780, and finished in 1794,—a length of 900 varas, at an expense of 90,000 dobs.; but so badly was it arranged and executed that, notwithstanding the adjacent barranca admitted its being driven at a suitable depth, it reached the vein far above the bottoms of the mine, and was therefore of little or no use. Some attempts have subsequently been made to effect a drainage by winzes, but with only partial success. A few miners still gain a livelihood by working the backs. The produce is chiefly murate or horn silver, with native silver, which is reduced by smelting. All the produce was brought from the mine on men's backs. The vein runs in a direction WNW, and ESE, and only dips 12° from a horizontal line. The upper wall of the vein is mountain limestone, and the under clay slate, the vein itself forming the division between the two rocks. Besides the Mina Grande no discovery of silver of any importance has been made in the district: veins are to be found in every direction, but they are generally of a small size. The Anglo-Mexican company, in the year 1826, formed an establishment at San Antonio, and worked some mines in that neighbourhood, but without success. The Catorce company also, about the same period, contracted for, and expended some money upon, the Mina Grande, but they did no effectual work, and abandoned the concern with loss. An attempt has also recently been made to re-open the Mina Grande by a Mexican company, but which has also failed. At a spot named Laguna, the Real del Monte company, in the year 1839, erected some works for the reduction of quicksilver ores from the mine of San Onofre, which mine is from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. below the Laguna, and therefore nearly approximates to the point considered as the *tierra Caliente*, while at the town of El Doctor and the Laguna much inconvenience is experienced from the cold and damp fogs and occasional frost which occurs at this great elevation. At the Laguna, besides several small streams

of good water for household purposes, there is a small lake about 50 yds. diam., which, the natives say, cannot be sounded. It is always full of water, which does not rise during the rains, nor fall in the driest season. It is rather a singular fact that, at a distance of about 100 yards from the lake, there is an opening in the calcareous rock, which seems also unfathomable, and which has no water. In several other places within the district similar openings occur, called *sotenus*—generally, however, in basins between the mountains which have no other outlet for the water. The people of the district of El Doctor are in general of a mild, tractable disposition, and in that respect are greatly superior to the lower orders in other mining districts of Mexico.

Besides the mines above mentioned, there are others now working on a small scale, producing silver, lead, quicksilver, and orpiment. Gold is also found in the district, and at La Encarnacion in the neighbourhood of El Doctor, some rich iron mines are worked.

DODAH, a town of N. India, in the Punjab, in N. lat. 33° 2', on a small plain elevated above the Chenab, here 60 yds. wide, a little to the S of the junction of a river from Budrawar.

DODAIRI, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 22 m. ENE of Chittledrug.

DODANATUKAPELLA, a mountain in Ceylon, in the range of the Upper Ouva mountains, across which the road to Maturatta is carried at an alt. of between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above sea-level, by a constant succession of ascents and descents.

DODBROOK a town and parish in the co. of Devon, 15 m. SW of Dartmouth. Area of p. 464 acres. Pop. 1,302. A small market is held here every third Wednesday, besides a market for cattle once a quarter.

DODDENHAM, a parish in Worcestershire, 6 m. WNW of Worcester. Area 916 acres. Pop. 279.

DODDERHILL, a parish in Worcestershire, 1 m. N of Droitwich. Area 5,450 acres. Pop. 2,189.

DODDINGHURST, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. NW of Brentwood. Area 1,892 acres. Pop. 393.

DODDINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. S of March. Area 36,985 acres. Pop. in 1851, 9,703. It comprises the large chapelrys of Benwick and March, and the hamlet of Wimblington.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. WSW of Lincoln. Area 4,044 acres. Pop. 264.—Also a parish in Kent, 5 m. SSE of Sittingbourne. Area 1,918 acres. Pop. 489.—Also a parish in Northumberland, 4 m. N of Wooler. Area 9,110 acres. Pop. 825.

DODDINGTON (Dix), a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NNW of Grantham. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1841, 215; in 1851, 252.

DODDINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. SSW of Wellingborough. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1841, 474; in 1851, 492.

DODDISCOMBLEIGH, a parish in Devon, 5½ m. SW of Exeter. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. 386.

DODDLESTON, a parish in Cheshire, 4½ m. SSW of Chester. Area 4,013 acres. Pop. 784.

DODELEBEN (Hohen), a village of the Prussian states, with 900 inhabitants, 5 m. WSW of Magdeburg.—Nieder Dodeleben is situated in a neighbouring district, and has 800 inhabitants.

DODENAU, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the bailiwick of Battenberg, on the Eder. Pop. 827.

DODFORD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. ESE of Daventry. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 237.

DODIBERG, a lofty summit in the mountain chain which divides the Swiss canton of Glarus from the valley of the Upper Rhine in the Grisons. It attains an alt. of 11,887 ft.; and the pass across it,

between the valleys of the Linth and the Upper Rhine, has an alt. of 9,600.

DODINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2½ m. SE of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,473 acres. Pop. 135.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. WNW of Bridgewater. Area 540 acres. Pop. 102.

DODO, a river of Wari, in W. Africa, 45 m. S of Wari. It is ¾ m. wide in its lower reach; but all access to it is apparently denied by the surf which spreads for 3 m. on each side of a small island in its mouth, called Walker island. In the whole interval between the Forcados and the D. the coast presents a line of dense forest and tangled jungle rising from a narrow sandy beach, with no sign of human habitations or cultivation.

DODONA, a celebrated forest of Albania, lying along the summit of Mount Dzumarka. It was famous in ancient times for its oracles. No traces have been discovered of the town of this name, but the forest is of vast extent, spreading far to the W. In the higher regions, where the oak does not thrive, are immense ranges of pines and firs. The river is supposed to be that which falls into the lake of Acherusia at its W extremity.

DODWORTH, a township in the p. of Silkestone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. WSW of Barnsley. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. 1,494.

DOEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, 27 m. NE of Termonde, on the Schelde. Pop. 1,699.

DOESAH, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, zemindary of Chuta Nagpur, on a mountain 56 m. SW of Ranghur.

DOESBURG, a fortified town of Belgium, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 9 m. SSW of Zutphen, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the two branches of the Yssel. Pop. 2,570. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the environs.

DOETICHEM. See DEUTICHEM.

DOETOE, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, to the E of Timor-Laut, in S lat. 7° 55', and E long. 129° 40'.

DOFAR, or **DAFAR**, a village and port of Arabia, in El Hadramant, on the W shore of a bay of the Arabian sea, of the same name, in N lat. 17°, E long. 54° 34', 83 m. ENE of the supposed site of Hadramant, and 550 m. ENE of Sana. It is said to be a large town, and is the residence of an independent sheik. A fine species of incense, known as the *offanum*, forms its chief article of trade. The surrounding district is well cultivated, and produces betel and cocoa-nuts, and nutmeg and bananas.

DOFAR, or **SAPHAR**, a considerable town of Arabia, in El Yemen, district of Kobail, 66 m. NNW of Sana, on the road to Sada.

DOFFINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, SW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,063.

DOFRINES. See DOVRE-FIELD, and KIÖLEN MOUNTAINS.

DOG ISLAND, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Banda sea, near the NW coast of Wetter island, in S lat. 7° 40', and E long. 126° 40'.

DOG ISLAND, an island of the West Indies, in the group of the Leeward islands, WNW of Anguilla, in N lat. 18° 18' 25", and W long. 63° 27' 30". It has a few inhabitants.—Also an island 6 m. in length, on the S side of St. George's sound, on the coast of Florida. A lighthouse on its SW extremity is in N lat. 29° 43', W long. 84° 42'.—Also an island in the bay of St. John, on the W coast of Newfoundland, 3 m. E of Point Ferrolle.—Also an island in Fortune bay, on the S coast of Newfoundland, 2 m. SE of Lally Cove.

DOG ISLAND, or **HONDEN-BYLAND**, an island of the S Pacific, towards the NE of the Low archi-

pelagos, in S lat. 15°, and W long. 139°. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and is low, woody, and uninhabited. It was discovered by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named as above. It was subsequently visited by Magalhaen, and received from him the appellation of *Desaventura*. The American exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes visited this island and found it covered with an incredible number of birds. Gannets, sooty terns, and the beautiful tropic-bird, were in countless numbers; but the most conspicuous among them was the frigate-bird. Among other objects of natural history were snakes of various species, many-coloured fish, great eels, enormous and voracious sharks, a great variety of shells, large molluscs, spiders, curious lepidoptera, and armies of crabs: all these creatures seemed to have quiet possession of this coral island and its lagoon.

DOG ISLANDS, a numerous group of small islands on the N shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, to the W of the Eider islands.

DOGARA, or **DOJORA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, division of Bundelcund, 34 m. WSW of Geroi, and 40 m. SSE of Jaunpur.

DOGDYKE, or **DOCKDYKE**, a township in the p. of Billingham, Lincolnshire, 11 m. ENE of Sleaford, W of the Witham. Area 850 acres. Pop. 296.

DOGGER BANK, an extensive sand-bank in the North sea, between the N of Germany and England, the W end of which extends nearly to Scarborough in Yorkshire, and the E to within 20 leagues of the coast of Jutland. It is much frequented by English and Dutch vessels for the cod fishery; and is famous for a sanguinary but indecisive engagement fought near it on 6th August, 1781, between the English and Dutch.

DOGLIANI, a mandamento and town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Mondovì, on a hill and near the l. bank of the Reha. It has a communal college.

DOGLIOLA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 13 m. S of Il-Vasto, and 32 m. SE of Chieti. Pop. 550. A fair is held once a-year.

DOGMELLES (SAINT), a parish of Pembroke-shire, 1 m. W of Cardigan. Pop. 2,689. The village, which is large and straggling, is chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

DOGMERSFIELD, a parish of Hants, 2 m. NE of Odiham, on the Basingstoke canal. Area 1,728 acres. Pop. 305.

DOGS (ISLE OF), or **POPLAR MARSHES**, an isthmus on the Thames, in the p. of St. Dunstan, All Saints, Middlesex, 5 m. ESE of St. Paul's cathedral. It derives its name from the king's hounds having been originally kept here. The West India docks are on this isthmus; and a canal has been cut across it, continuing the line of the Thames, and saving the circuitous course of the river between Limehouse and Blackwall.

DOG'S ISLET, or **PERROS**, a little island in the gulf of Mexico, near Biloxi bay, between Ship island and Horn island.

DOHNA, a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 5 m. W of Pirna, and 11 m. SSE of Dresden, on the Müglitz. Pop. 1,144. It has manufactories of parchment, saddlery, straw hats, &c., and several tanneries.

DOHNSEN, a village of Brunswick, in the circle and 17 m. NNE of Holzminden. Pop. 384. It has an active trade in linen.

DOHUD, a town of Hindostan, on the frontier of the provinces of Gujerat and Malwa, at the NE entrance of the Barwah jungle, on an affluent of the Annas, 83 m. NE of Baroda, and 100 m. WSW of Ugein, in N lat. 22° 55', and E long. 74° 18'. This town, which commands the principal pass into the prov. of Gujerat on the NE, is surrounded by a high wall

and defended by a fort. It is of considerable extent, and the houses are generally substantially built of brick. The fort, which stands on the E side of the town, is a massive structure, 450 ft. square, and contains a mosque, two wells, &c. It was formerly a caravanserai, and is said to have been built by Aurengzebe. The trade is extremely active, and the bazaar commodious and well-stocked. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans.

DOHUL, an island of the Red sea, to the NW of Dahlak, in N lat. 15° 55', and E long. 39° 45'.

DOIAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak and 63 m. NE of Silistria, and 10 m. N of Hirsova, on the r. bank of the Danube.

DOIRA BALTEA, or **DORA BALTEA**, a river of Piedmont, which issues in several currents from the Great and Little St. Bernard, and after winding through the valley of Aosta, and traversing the district of Ivrea, falls into the Po at Chiavasso, between Crescentino and Brusasco. It is joined to the Sesia by a canal, which goes from Ivrea to Vercelli.

DOIRA RIPARIA, or the **LITTLE DORA**, a river of Piedmont, which rises in Mont Genevre, on the frontier of Dauphiny, flows through the marquisate of Susa, and falls into the Po near Turin.

DOKKUM. See **DOCKUM**.

DOL, a canton, commune, and small town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. SE of St. Malo. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1841, 15,776. The pop. of the com. in 1846 was 3,387. It is enclosed by old fortifications, and has a fine cathedral. The surrounding territory is fertile.

DOLAH, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, in N lat. 22° 50'.

DOLAY (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 30 m. ESE of Vannes. Pop. 1,982.

DOLBEN-MAEN, a parish of Cornwallshire, 4½ m. NW of Tremadoc. Pop. 382.

DOLCE. See **DULCE**.

DOLCE-AQUA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the co. and 20 m. ENE of Nice, on the Nervia, defended by a castle. Pop. 1,892.

DOLDIGAM, a village of Ceylon, 18 m. N of Candy.

DÔLE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Jura. The arrond. comprises 9 cant., viz.: Chaumergy, Chausain, Chemin, Dampierre, D., Gendrey, Montbarrey, Montmirey-la-Ville, and Rochefort. It has an area of 113,637 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 75,940.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1841, 18,076.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Doubs, 29 m. N of Lons-le-Saunier, in a tract which, from its fertility and beauty, has received the name of the *Val d'Amour*. Pop. in 1789, 7,774; in 1846, 9,322. It is a large, well-built place; and has several good edifices, among others the palais-de-justice, the building formerly occupied by the chambre-des-comptes, the church of Notre Dame, the college-d'Arc, and the Hotel Dieu. It has also a public promenade called the Cours. It is the seat of a communal college, and has a public library of 20,000 vols. The great Roman road from Lyons to the Rhine passes through this town. D. is a very old town, having risen upon the site of the *Dola Segunorum* of the Romans, who embellished it with several monuments. It continued a place of consequence, and was considered the cap. of Franche-Compte until 1674, when Besançon became the seat of the provincial administration.

DÔLE (LA), one of the loftiest parts of the Jura chain, between the French dep. of Jura and the Swiss cant. of Vaud, 16 m. N of Genoa. It has the appearance of an immense rock, and is elevated 5,509 ft. above the level of the sea. From its summit there

is a magnificent view of the chain of the Alps, for 100 m. in each direction: on the side of France, the prospect extends as far as the plains of Burgundy.

DOLFIN, an island of the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, 2½ m. W of the N point of Pago, in N lat. 44° 42'.

DOLGELLEU, or **DOLGELLY**, a parish and township in the hund. of Tal-y-Bont, co. of Merioneth, N. Wales, 31½ m. NW of Dinas-Mowddu; and 46 m. W of Shrewsbury, in a vale on the river Union, 3 m. N of the lofty Cader-Idris. Pop. in 1801, 2,949; in 1831, 4,087; in 1851, 3,479. The town is surrounded by hills, and celebrated for its magnificent and picturesque scenery; and is generally crowded with tourists, who resort hither for the purpose of ascending the Cader-Idris, the summit of which is about 6 m. distant. The summer-assizes for the co. are held at D.; and the county-gaol and house-of-correction stands near the town, on an elevated situation apart from the high road. The trade of D. consists principally in a steady sale of the celebrated Welsh flannels; but the leading article of manufacture here is a coarser fabric, peculiar to this town, called 'webs,' or 'white plains,' which is produced principally for the American dealers at the London and Liverpool markets. In 1839, there were in this p. 21 manufacturers, employing 136 hands; and 8 woollen mills, employing 55 hands. D. is one of the principal marts in Wales for the sale of flannel: much of it is made at farm-houses as well as in factories.—That 'fiery rebel,' Owen Glendwr, summoned his parliament at D. when he sought alliance with Charles of France, in 1404. In the wars of Charles I. this town was fortified by 100 of his partisans, but they were dislodged by Edward Vaughan. It was the scene of much bloodshed during this struggle.

DOLGEN, a lake of Prussia, in the uckermark of Brandenburg, a little to the N of Templin, communicating with the Havel.

DOLGOI, an island in the Caspian, off the coast of Khiva, in N lat. 45°.

DOLHINOW, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 70 m. E of Wilna.

DOLLAH, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, in N lat. 22° 47'.

DOLIN, a small island in the Adriatic, off the Dalmatian coast, separated from the island of Arbe on the N by the narrow Canale Barbato. It is 5 m. in length, but nowhere exceeds a ½ m. in breadth, in N lat. 44° 54', E long. 14° 51'.

DOLINA, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Stry, 88 m. SW of Halicz. Pop. 3,120.

DOLJITSKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 48 m. ENE of Vladimir.

DOLLACH, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, in the circle of Villach, on the Möll.

DOLLAR, a parish and village in the co. of Clackmannan. The p. chiefly consists of an extensive and gently sloping plain, about 3 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth, at the foot of the Ochill hills.—The v. is situated between Kinross and Stirling, from both of which it is distant 12 m. In the neighbourhood are the noble ruins of Castle Campbell, anciently the residence of the family of Argyle.

DOLLAR-LAW, a hill in the co. and 10 m. S of Peebles. Alt. 2,840 ft.

DOLLART BAY, or **THE DOLLERY**, a large arm of the German ocean, about 10 m. in length from N to S, and 7 m. in breadth, extending between E. Friesland in Hanover and Groningen in Holland, to the mouth of the river Ems. It is said to have been formed by an inundation of the sea, which happened towards the close of the 13th cent., and swept away nearly 60 villages. On the side of E. Friesland the

sea has in some measure receded, and several thousand acres have been recovered.

DOLLENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 4½ m. SSE of Bonn, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 842.

DOLLERE, or **DOLDER**, a small river of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, rising at the foot of the Ballon-d'Alsace, and flowing into the Ill about 2 m. N of Muhlhausen, after a course of 20 m.

DOLLNSTEIN, a small but fortified town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 5 m. WSW of Eichstadt. Pop. 800.

DOLLON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Vibre, 10 m. NW of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1,723. Linen is manufactured here.

DOLLSTADT, a village of Prussia, in the circle of Königsberg, 8 m. SW of Preussisch-Holland. Pop. 292.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, bail. of Tonna.

DOLLYMOUNT, a village in the p. of Clontarf, co. Dublin. Pop. 264.

DOLMATOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 30 m. WNW of Shadimsk, on the l. bank of the Isert. Pop. 1,600.

DOLMAYRAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Sainte-Livrade, 6 m. SW of Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. 881.

DOLMEITA. See **PTOLEMETA**.

DOLM-OE, an island off the W coast of the bail. of S. Dronheim in Norway, in N lat. 63° 44', between Frøyen and Hitteren. It is 6 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth, but is only inhabited by a few fishermen.

DOLNITZ, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe 15 m. below Meissen.

DOLO (L), a neat town in the Venetian territory, 8 m. ENE of Padua, at the point where the Brentone separates from the Brenta. Pop. 3,600.

DOLOL, a village of Senegambia, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 120 m. NW of Galam.

DOLOMIEU, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. NNE of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2,006.

DOLONNOIR, a town of Mongolia, in the Khalkas country, in N lat. 42° 25', and 0° 11½' long. W of Pekin, on the N bank of the Shangtu, to the E of Kalgan.—There is a lake of the same name in the vicinity.

DOLORES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 2,433.

DOLORES (EL REAL DE), or **EL PLACER**, a mining village of New Mexico, in a low detached spur of mountains, 27 m. S of the cap. In 1828, gold was discovered here; and the diggings in the vicinity yielded between the years 1832 and 1835 from 60,000 to 80,000 dollars per ann. Since the latter year, however, the produce has considerably fallen off; but others have lately been discovered in the same ridge towards the S.

DOLORES (Los), a town of Mexico, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Guanaxoto.—Also a village in the prov. and 120 m. E of Chiapa.—It is also the name of several other inconsiderable Indian settlements in Mexico.

DOLORES (VILLA DE), a recently founded town and settlement in Texas, in the co. of Bexar, on the Las Moras, 15 m. above the point where that river discharges itself into the Rio Grande. There is a considerable quantity of low level land of a rich dark loam, in the environs of the town, and bituminous coal has been found near the Rio Grande. Recent accounts, however, do not represent D. as a successful settlement.

DOLPHIN BAY, a bay in the straits of Magal-

hacen, on the coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 52° 58'.

DOLPHIN (CAPE), a remarkable headland, which forms the E point of the N entrance into Falkland's sound, in S lat. 51° 14' 35", W long. 58° 58' 45".

DOLPHIN ISLANDS, three small islands in the Mergui archipelago, near the NE coast of Sullivan's island, in N lat. 11° 14'.

DOLPHIN AND UNION STRAIT, an arm of the Arctic sea, in N lat. 69°, running between Wollaston land, and the mainland, and leading into York's archipelago and Coronation gulf.

DOLPHINTON, a parish in the co. of Lanark, 6½ m. NNE of Biggar. Area 2,926 acres. Pop. 305.—D. hill in this p. has an alt. of 1,550 ft.

DOLPHIN'S NOSE, a cape at the W extremity of the island of Mysol, in the Eastern archipelago, in S lat. 1° 54', E long. 130°.—Also a bluff headland on the coast of Orissa, forming the SW point of Viragapatani roadstead.—Also a cape on the NE coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui archipelago, in N lat. 10° 3'.

DOLSTAD, a town of Norway, in Nordland, on a small arm of the North sea, in N lat. 65° 56'.

DOLTON, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. NNE of Hatherleigh. Area 3,553 acres. Pop. 922.

DOLUS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inférieure, on the isle of Oleron, 10 m. NW of Marennes. Pop. 2,182.

DOLWYDELAN, a parish of Carnarvonshire, 6 m. SSW of Llanrwst. Pop. 727.

DOLYSEY, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, 48 m. E of Selig.

DOLZIG, or **DOLSK**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 9 m. S of Schrimm. Pop. 1,198 in 1837.

DOMA, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of San-Juan-de-los-Llanos, which rises 300 m. E of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, and running E. enters the Orinoco about 60 m. above the Meta, after a course of 120 m.

DOMAGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Chateaubourg. Pop. 1,967.

DOMAINE (RIVIERE DE), a small river of Lower Canada, which flows S into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. below the island of Orleans. It has its rise in two lakes at the back of Cape Tourmente.

DOMAIQUIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Vittoria.

DOMAIZE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Saint-Dier, 22 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,637.

DOMALAIN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Argentré, 11 m. S of Vitré. Pop. 2,842.

DOMANISCH, a market-town of Hungary, in the middle district of the palatinate, and 30 m. ENE of Treutschin.

DOMANSKIR, a small island on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 60° 56'.

DOMARKLUBB, a small island on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 62° 2'.

DOMARSKAR, a small island on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 62° 43'.

DOMART, or **DOMART-LES-POSTHIEUX**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Somme, arrond. of Doullens.—The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1841, 14,355.—The town is 11 m. SW of Doullens. Pop. 1,314.

DOMBAL, a village of Anatolia, in the sanjak of Karahissar, 57 m. SW of Afum-Karahissar.

DOMBARIN, a village of Senegambia, on the coast, 9 m. SE of Portudal.

DOMBASLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Saint-Nicolas-du-Port. Pop. 1,046.

DOMBIE, a small town of the kingdom of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, with 700 inhabitants, 3 m. NW of Lencze.

DOMBIE, a river of Caffraria, in the Amatombu country, flowing into the ocean in S lat. 32° 15'.

DOMBOVAR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Tolna, on an island in the Scharwasser, 10 m. SW of Dobrokosz.

DOMBOVITZA, or **DUMBOVITZA**, a river of Wallachia, rising at the foot of Mount Tamas, near the Tortzurg pass on the N frontier, and flowing across the prov. in a SE direction to the l. bank of the Danube, which it joins opposite to Turtokai, and 50 m. below Bucharest.

DOMBROVATZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 60 m. SW of Lemberg.

DOMBROVITZY, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 138 m. NNW of Jitomir. Pop. 2,645.

DOMBROWA, a small town of Russia, in the gov. and 22 m. W of Grodno.

DOMBU, a town of Bornu, on the caravan route from Murzuk, and the first which occurs after passing the desert of Bilma. It is situated amid fertile plains, 200 m. NNW of Bornu.—In the neighbourhood are salt lakes whence the states S of the Niger are supplied with salt. This trade is carried on by the merchants of Aghadez, who annually load a large caravan with this commodity, and convey it to the surrounding countries. These lakes are commonly supposed to be the *Chelonides palus* of Ptolemy.—Also a town to the S of the Niger, 200 m. SW of Cassina.

DOMBURG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, on the NW coast of the island of Walcheren, 6½ m. NW of Middleburg. Pop. 700.

DOMEXE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1841, 10,453.—The town is 7 m. E of Grenoble, on the Isère, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,590.

DOMENICA (SANTA), a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 3 m. E of Scalea. Pop. 2,586.

DOMERAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Montluçon. Pop. 2,812.

DOMEROT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Jarnages. Pop. 1,105.

DOMESNE, or **DOMESNESS (CAPE)**, the NE point of the Russian gov. of Courland, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. A sand bank extends from it for nearly 20 m. For the safety of vessels two light-towers, of the respective heights of 82 and 52 ft., have been erected upon it. The E light is in N lat. 57° 46' 12", E long. 22° 21' 59".

DOMEVRE-EN-HEYS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, arrond. of Toul.—The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1841, 10,255.—The village is 12 m. N of Toul. Pop. 368.

DOMEVRE-SUR-VEZOUSE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Blamont, on the l. bank of the Vezouse, 18 m. E of Lunéville. Pop. 1,248. Calicots and cottons are made here.

DOMFRONT, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of l'Orne.—The arrond. has an area of 124,578 hectares, and comprises the 8 cant. of Athis, D., La-Ferté-Macé, Flers, Juvigny-sous-Andain, Messei, Passais, and Tinchebray. Pop. in 1846, 135,309.—The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1841, 21,711.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep. of l'Orne, is situated on a steep rock near the Varenne river, 32 m. WNW of Alençon. Pop. in 1789, 2,444; in 1831, 1,873; in 1846, 2,551. It has manufactures of coarse linen cloth, and a considerable trade in horses and

cattle.—D. was founded in the 11th cent.; was besieged and taken in 1293 by Philip-Augustus; in 1356 and again in 1418 by the English; in 1574 by the Protestants under Montgomery; and in 1589 by Henry IV.

DOMFRONT-EN-CHAMPAGNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Conlie, 10 m. NW of Le Mans. Pop. 1,428.

DOMGERMAIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. SW of Toul. Pop. 1,171.

DOMI, or **DOMEA**, a port of Tonquin, on a deltoid branch of the Sangkoi, 60 m. SE of Bakkingh.

DOMINEUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Tinteniach, 20 m. S of Saint-Malo. Pop. 1,502.

DOMINGO (SAN), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, on the r. bank of the Alabon.

DOMINGO (SAN), a town and port of the Canary islands, on the NW coast of the island of Palma.

DOMINGO (SAN), a village of Texas, 5 m. E of the Rio Grande-del-Norte, and 30 m. SW of Santa Fe. Pop., chiefly Indian, about 1,000. It has a church, which is handsomely adorned with paintings.—Also a missionary establishment of Mexico, in Old California, 335 m. NNW of Loreto, and about 5 m. from the shore of the Pacific.—Also a town of New Granada, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Antioquia, near the source of the Nus, an affluent of the Magdalena. Pop. 922.—Also a village of Venezuela, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Varinas, on a river of the same name, which issues from a lake 5 m. WSW of the village; runs SSE; passes Varinas; and unites with the Apure at San Vicente, after a course of 63 m.—Also a town of Ecuador, in the dep. and 35 m. SSW of Guayaquil, and on the W side of the gulf of that name.—Also a town of Peru, in the dep. of Truxillo, district of the Pampas-del-Sacramento or Pagonal, on the l. bank of the Sipivos, 35 m. W of the confluence of that river with the Paro.

DOMINGO (SAN), a neck of land in Bolivia, which projects N into Lake Titicaca, 24 m. in length, and from 6 to 8 m. in average breadth.

DOMINGO (CAPE SAN), a headland of Mexico, on the W shore of the peninsula of Old California, in N lat. 26°.

DOMINGO (SANTO). See **CACHEO**.

DOMINGO (SANTO), or **HISPANIOLA**. See **HAYTI**.

DOMINGO (SANTO), a town on the SE coast of the island of Hayti, the cap. of the dep. of Ozama, in 18° 28' N lat., 69° 50' W long., on the W bank of the river Ozama, whose waters lave its ramparts. It was founded by Columbus in 1496, and was originally built on the E side of the river; but a great part of it having been destroyed by a hurricane in 1504, and this calamity being followed by a visitation of destructive ants in 1594, it was removed to its present site. The port, though only fit for small vessels, is convenient and safe, and contains a natural basin in which a number of vessels may careen. The streets are straight and broad, and cross one another at right angles. The whole city is surrounded by a rampart about 10 ft. high; the fortifications, however, are not strong, and the town is completely commanded by some adjoining heights. Its general appearance is picturesque, but rather gloomy. The cathedral church, though small, is a fine piece of architecture. In this church the bones of Columbus were deposited, till 1795, when they were removed to the Havana. Besides the cathedral, the other public buildings are the barracks, the watch-tower originally erected by Bartholomew Columbus, and the arsenal. In 1787 a census was taken, by which it appeared that the total pop. did not then exceed

6,000; by the last census it amounted to 12,000 souls. Its foreign commerce has declined with the increasing importance of that of Cayas.

DOMINGO (SANTO), a cayo or small island in the Bahama channel, to the S of the group of Jumentos Keys, in N lat. 21° 45', W long. 75° 45'.

DOMINGO-DO-ARAXA'S (SAO), or **ARAXAS**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Paracatu, 125 m. SE of Santa Cruz, 230 m. SSE of Goyaz, and 300 m. WNW of Ouro-Preto. Pop. of p. 5,000. The manufacture of calico, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry. The district is extremely fertile, and contains several mineral springs.

DOMINGO-DE-LA-CALZADA (SANTO), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a judicial partido, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Logrono, on the Oja, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 3,720. It has a cathedral, 2 convents, an hospital, and in the environs is the rich convent of San-Millan-de-la-Coquilla. The manufacture of fine cloth and the rearing of cattle form the chief objects of local industry. The partido comprises 53 towns.

DOMINGO-ESAUNTIA (SANTO), a town of Guatemala, in the district and 13 m. NW of Quetzaltenango, about 1 m. from the E bank of the Sitalapa.

DOMINGO-DE-PALANQUE (SANTO), a village of Mexico, in the state of Chiapa, 70 m. NE of Ciudad-Reale. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Culhuacan*, discovered in 1787.

DOMINGO-PEREZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. WNW of Toledo, partido of Escalona.

DOMINGO-DE-LAS-POSADAS (SANTO), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Avila, between the Bottoya and Alaja.

DOMINGO-DE-SILOS (SANTO), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 43 m. SSE of Burgos, partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, on the r. bank of the Mataviejas.

DOMINGO-SURIANO (SANTO), a town of Uruguay, 100 m. N of Buenos Ayres, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, near its confluence with the Uruguay. The surrounding district produces large quantities of corn and fruit, and pastures numerous herds of cattle. Lime and freestone form the chief articles of export.

DOMINGOS (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 350 m. NE of Goyaz, on the W declivity of a mountain, and on a river, an affluent of the Paranapan, of the same name, 120 m. ESE of S. Joan-da-Palma.—Also a parish and town in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Aracuaia, 48 m. NE of Minas-Novas, and 72 m. W of São Miguel. Pop. 1,500. The town is oblong, and consists of several cross streets. The houses are mostly built either of brick or wood, and tiled. The environs, which are fertile, produce cotton, sugar, mandioc, millet, &c. Nets, calico, and some other common fabrics, are manufactured by the inhabitants.—Also a small town of the same prov., situated between the Claro and Urucaia, 150 m. W of São-Romão, and 90 m. NE of Paracatu.—Also an old town of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, pleasantly situated on the E side of the bay of Niterôhi, near the entrance of the small bay of Jurupêba, and contiguous to the town of Niterôhi, of which it now forms a suburb.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Porto-Alegre.—Also a lake in the prov. of Piauí, between the Parnaíba and Longa. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and abounds with fish.

DOMINGOS-DA-PRATA (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Ouro-Preto, on the Prata, an affluent of the Piracicaba.

DOMINICA, an island of the Antilles group lying between the French islands of Martinique and

the N. and Guadeloupe on the S; and intersected by the parallel of 15° 22' N. and the meridian of 61° 35' W. It is about 28 m. in length from NNE to SSW; and 14 m. wide at its greatest breadth towards its N end. Its area has been computed at 275 sq. m., or 186,436 acres.

Physical aspect.] D. is of volcanic origin, with lofty rugged mountains, and fertile intervening valleys, which are watered by numerous rivulets and springs, and shaded by magnificent forests. The highest summit, Morne Diablotin, attains an alt. of 5,314 ft. About 6 m. from Roseau, nearly in the centre of the island, and on the top of a very high mountain surrounded by other more lofty eminences, is a lake of fresh water, covering several acres, and reported to be in some places unfathomable.—The principal bays are Woodbridge's on the N; Charlotteville to the S; and Prince Rupert's bay, on the NW side of the island, which is 3 m. broad, and 1½ m. deep, and safe and commodious at all seasons.

Climate.] A great quantity of rain annually falls in this island, and the climate is comparatively unfavourable to human life, except on the higher grounds. The rainy season continues from the end of August to the beginning of January; but at all times of the year much rain occasionally falls. The temp. of the low districts ranges from 69° to 88°.

Soil and productions.] In some places the soil of D. is a light brown-coloured mould, formed by the detritus of the mountains; but in the valleys, and towards the coast, it is a fine deep black mould, on a subsoil of yellow clay, well fitted for raising every article of tropical produce.—The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, rum, cocoa, indigo, ginger, and arrow-root. Hogs, poultry, bees, and game, are plentiful; and the streams abound in fish.

Commerce.] The value of the exports of this island in 1787-8 was £302,987. The total value of the exports in 1844 was £72,718; of the imports, £67,656. In 1846 the exports were £78,076; the imports, £77,835. The maritime trade of D. is at present supposed to average £178,000 per ann., of which that with Great Britain amounts to 139,000. The shipping inwards and outwards is estimated to average 12,500 tons, of which 3,500 tons proceed to and from the mother country. The shipping registered as belonging to the colony in 1844 was 14 vessels = 502 tons. The principal articles of export in 1787, 1835, and 1846, were as follows:

	1787.	1835.	1846.
Sugar,	71,202 cwt.	2,878,672 lbs.	52,700 cwt.
Muskoes,	16,803 galls.	32,850 galls.	8,866 cwt.
Coffee,	16,149 cwt.	112,754 lbs.	21,085 lbs.
Cotton,	970,816 lbs.
Rum,	65,592 galls.	10,230 galls.	22,396 galls.
Cocoa,	1,194 cwt.	687 lbs.	...
Indigo,	11,250 lbs.
Arrow-root,	...	1,410 lbs.	...

The property annually created is estimated at £250,000; and the moveable property at present existing at £1,500,000.

Population.] In 1732, D. contained a pop. of 938 Caribs; and 549 French colonists, aided by 23 free Mulattoes, and 328 slaves, were settled on that part of the coast from which the Caribs had been driven. The pop. in 1763 was returned at 600 Whites, and 2,000 Blacks; in 1805, at 1,594 Whites, 2,822 free coloured, and 22,083 slaves; in 1842, at 18,291, of whom 700 were Whites. Some of the French Creoles in this colony are men of considerable wealth, and fond of a good deal of fœdal display. The contrast between the English and French colonists is nowhere more strongly seen than in D. Several Portuguese emigrants from Madeira have recently settled in this island as labourers.

Government and Finance.] This island has a lieutenant-governor with a salary of £1,300 per ann., a legislative council of 8, an executive council of 12, and a representative legislative assembly of 20 members.—The military force consists of about 300 European regulars, and 1,100 colonial militia.—The revenue, raised generally as in the other W. India colonies, was as follows in the respective years mentioned:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1827,	£29,218	£28,821
1832,	33,709	31,935
1836,	4,695	8,501
1843,	10,468	...

The taxation averages 5s. 4d. per head. The amount of coin in circulation is about £6,000, with a paper currency of £500.—The island is divided into 10 parishes. The greater part of the pop. profess the Roman Catholic faith, and are under the care of 3 Spanish priests. The Protestants, who do not exceed 2,000, are chiefly Wesleyan Methodists. There are a Protestant church in the cap., and 2 Protestant chapels, both in the parish of St. George. The legislature grants £300 a-year for the support of schools. The principal towns are Roseau, the cap., on the SW side of the island, in N lat. 15° 18' 4", W long. 61° 24' 7"; and Portsmouth.

History.] D. was discovered by Columbus, on 24 Nov. 1492, by whom it was thus named from the circumstance of its having been first sighted on a Sunday; but its right of occupancy was claimed by the three kingdoms of England, France, and Spain, and it was therefore considered a neutral island by the three Crowns till 1759, when by conquest it fell under the dominion of Great Britain. It was afterwards ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, in Feb. 1763; and numerous settlers then proceeded there. In 1778 it was captured by the French, under the Marquis de Bouille, but was restored to England at the peace of 1783; and though attacked by the French under Villeneuve in 1805, it was successfully defended by Sir George Prevost, and has ever since remained under the dominion of Great Britain.

DOMINICA, one of the Marquesas, called Hiwaoa, Heevaroa, O-hiva-on, or Ohiwana, by the natives, in S lat. 9° 30', separated on the W by a channel 2 m. wide from Tchuata or St. Christina island. This is the largest of the group, extending about 18 m. in length, of an equal breadth, and about 45 m. in circumf. It is full of rugged hills, rising in ridges directly from the sea to an alt. of 2,300 ft., and separated by deep valleys, which, as well as the sides of the hills, are richly clothed with banana, cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, cabbage, cotton, and mulberry trees. It has two bays on its S side, one of which is small and sandy, and about 10 or 12 m. distant from its E extremity. The other is larger and deeper.—The inhabitants of D. have never, within the memory of any living native, been at peace with their neighbours on St. Christina; and their warfare is conducted with peculiar ferocity.

DOMINICK (Sr.), a parish of Cornwall, 2½ m. SE of Callington. Area 3,226 acres. Pop. 862.

DOMINO (Ss.), one of the Tremiti isles, in the gulf of Venice, in N lat. 42° 8'. It is about 4 m. long, and lies about 13 m. N of Cape Gargano.

DOMITZ, a small town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the influx of the Elbe into the Elbe, 33 m. S of Schwerin. Pop. 2,545. It is strongly fortified, having a ditch by means of which the surrounding country can be laid under water.

DOMJEAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Tessy, 9 m. S of Saint-Lô. Pop. 1,300.

DOMLOUP, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. SE of Rennes. Pop. 1,058.

DOMMARTIN, a large village of Switzerland, in cant. of Vaud, among the hills to the W of Lausanne.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Sains. Pop. 397.

DOMMARTIN-LE-FRANC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 5 m. E of Vassy. Pop. 479.

DOMMARTIN-LE-SAINT-PERE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. of Doulevant. Pop. 704.

DOMMARTIN-LES-CUISEAUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Cuisaux. Pop. 1,271.

DOMMARTIN-LES-REMIREMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Remiremont. Pop. 2,392.

DOMMARTIN-SUR-YEVRE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. of Sainte-Menehould.—The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1841, 8,971.—The com. has a pop. of 328.

DOMME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Périgueux.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1841, 13,804.—The town, 37 m. SE of Périgueux, had a pop. of 2,075.

DOMMEL, a river of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, which takes its rise in the morass of Donnereschlag, near Peer in Limburg; joins the Aa 4 m. below Bois-le-Duc; and falls into the Maese at Fort Crevecoeur, after a course of 54 m. from S to N. From the junction of the Aa it generally bears the name of the Diezen.

DOMMITSCH, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Merseburg, in the circle and 6 m. NNW of Torgau. Pop. 1,886 in 1837.

DOMNAU, a town of East Prussia, in the circle and 20 m. SSE of Königsberg. Pop. 1,316 in 1837.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, a beautiful little town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Ossola, situated near the river Toce, in a deep valley at the foot of the Simplon, 16 m. NW of Lago Maggiore, in N lat. 46° 7' 12". It is defended by a small fort. Pop. 1,400. D. bore the name of Corte-di-Materello in the Middle ages, and belonged to the bishop of Novara. It was afterwards united to the Milanais. In 1410 it was taken by the Swiss. In 1814 it was restored to the king of Sardinia.

DOMOKOS (SZENT), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers. Rich copper mines exist in the vicinity.

DOMPAIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, arrond. of Mirecourt.—The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1841, 12,743.—The com. and town are 6 m. SE of Mirecourt, on an affluent of the Madon. Pop. in 1841, 1,595.

DOMPIERRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Allier, arrond. of Moulin.—The cant. comprising 9 com., had a pop. of 9,530 in 1841.—The com., 18 m. E of Moulin, on the l. bank of the Bebre, had a pop. of 1,512.—Also a com. in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NE of La Rochelle. Pop. 2,685.—Also a com. in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Avesnes. Pop. 1,020.—Also a com. in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Crecy. Pop. 1,121.

DOMPIERRE-AUX-BOIS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. of Vigneulles, 17 m. NW of Commercy. Pop. 380.

DOMPIERRE-LE-PETIT, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, 6 m. from Friburg. Pop. 389.

DOMPIERRE-LES-EGLISES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Magnac-Laval, 10 m. E of Bellac. Pop. 1,638.

DOMPIERRE-LES-ORMES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Mâtour, 18 m. W of Maçon. Pop. 1,286.

DOMPIERRE-SUR-YON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. of Les

Essarts, 4 m. NNE of Bourbon-Vendéc, on the l. bank of the Yon. Pop. 1,020.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Coussey, 5 m. N of Neufchâteau, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 319.—The illustrious heroine Joan of Arc was a native of this v.

DOMRIANSKA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. NNE of Perm. Pop. 1,600.

DOMSTADTL, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. NE of Olmütz. Pop. 550. It belongs to the princes of Liechtenstein.

DOMUS, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, in the gulf of Cambay, at the mouth of the river Tapti, in N lat. 21° 5'.

DOMUSQUINI, a river of New Granada, rising in about 3° 10' N lat., and flowing into the Ynirrita after a course of 110 m. from SW to NE.

DOMUSNOVAS, a village of Sardinia, in the division of Cagliari, 6 m. E of Iglesias. Pop. 951.

DON, a river of Russia, the *Tanaïs* of the ancients, and the *TUNA* or *DANA* of the Tartars, one of the largest rivers in Europe, and the second in magnitude of those which discharge themselves into the sea of Azof. It rises under the 54th parallel, in the Ivanofskoi lake, not far from Tula, in the gov. of Riazan; and, after watering a considerable extent of country, and passing the towns of Paulofsk, Dankov, Tcherkask, and Nakhitchewan, it divides into three branches at the town of Tscherschaskoi, and discharges itself into the sea of Azof in about N lat. 46° 40', where it is so shallow that only flat-bottomed vessels can pass from it into the sea. The course of this river, exclusive of its windings, is about 470 m.; but including these it exceeds 950 m. It flows through a flat country, covered with immense forests of pine and oak. Its bed is commonly sand, marl, and lime; and its waters are turbid. Its current is sluggish, but abounds in sandbanks over which there is frequently only 2 ft. of water.—The rivers which fall into the D. are the Donetz, or Donecz, which rises a little above the town of Bielogorod, and is generally navigable, particularly in spring, receiving the rivers Eyedor, Koren, and Orkole, which are small and not much frequented; the Voroneje, which is navigable only in spring; the Bolutzar; the Derkul; the Kalitva; the Sosna, which is generally navigable, and receives the Ostrogosha; and the Khoper, which rises from a morass in the prov. of Penza, and has a course of 360 versts, through a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wood, and pasturage. The Khoper is navigable through the dist. of Khoperskoi, particularly in spring.—In one part of its course, about 270 m. from its mouth, the D. at Kachalinsk approaches so near to the Volga at Saritzin, that Peter I. was anxious to form a junction between these two rivers. His engineers discovered two practicable lines. One of these was from the Lower Volga, by uniting the rivulets Kamishinka and Ilafia with a canal of 4 versts; and this plan was begun, but was abandoned from insufficiency of water. The other plan was to unite the source of the D., 25 versts from the town of Ghepisan, with the rivulet Kali, which falls into the Oupa, a principal branch of the Oka, which runs into the Volga. Of this plan a considerable part likewise was carried into effect. Twenty-four sluices of limestone were built, and a canal was cut through the vale of Bobricky, corresponding to the depth of the bed of the D.; but it too was finally abandoned from the supposed want of water. The D. is at present navigable as high as Zadonsk. Its height above the level of the Volga, at the place where the two rivers make their nearest approach to each other, is reputed to be about 140 ft.; some measurements make it so much as 170 ft.—Rostor is

the centre of all the commerce of the interior of the Russian empire, with the sea of Azof, and with a large portion of the Russian coasts of the Black sea. Through this town pass all the productions of Siberia, and the goods intended for consumption throughout the greater part of Southern Russia. These goods are floated down the Volga as far as Doubofka, in the vicinity of Saritzin. They are then carried by land, a distance of about 38 m., to Kahlinitzkaia, where they are embarked on the Don, and conveyed to Rostof, the general entrepôt. The barges employed on the D. and the Volga are flat, 112 ft. long, from 20 to 26 ft. wide, and about 6 ft. deep, drawing only 2 ft. of water. They are freighted with timber and fire-wood, mats, bark, pitch, tar, hemp, cables, and cordage, pig and wrought iron, cannon, anchors, lead, copper, butter, &c. The whole downwards traffic and navigation of the D., from Kahlinitzkaia, depends on the arrivals from the Volga. The barges employed on the latter river, being put together with wooden bolts, are taken asunder at Doubofka, and laid, with their cargoes, in carts, on which they are conveyed to the banks of the D. From 7 to 8 days are sufficient for this operation, the average expense of which amounts to about a quarter of the capital employed. Thus every year the Crown and the merchants spend from 850,000 to 1,000,000 rubles at Doubofka. It is reckoned that 10,000 pairs of oxen, on an average, are employed on the road connecting the two rivers. The charge for heavy goods is from 60 to 65 kopecks the 100 kilogrammes. The vessels that ascend the Upper D. convey the goods above-named to the gov. of Koroneje and the adjoining provs.; besides which, some are freighted with the fruits and wines of the D. Scarcely any traffic ascends the lower part of the river.

DON, or DEN, a river of Yorkshire, which rises near Saltersbrook, upon Snailsden-pike, near the borders of Cheshire; pursues an E course to Penistone; and then turns SE towards Sheffield, receiving on its way the Little Don, from Midhope-dale; the Ewden brook from the highlands on the border of Derbyshire; and the Loxley river, from the S slope of Bradfield-moor. Throughout this distance, and also for some miles below Sheffield, the D. receives no feeder from the N or NE side, which is hemmed in by a ridge nearly parallel to its course. At Sheffield it is joined by the Shef or Sheaf, which rises in Derbyshire. From Sheffield the D. runs NE by Rotherham and Doncaster to Thorne, where it turns N, and flows to the Aire just below Snaith. The principal tributaries received in this lower part of its course are the Rother, which enters Yorkshire from Derbyshire, a few miles S of Rotherham, and joins the D. at that town; the Dearn, or Darn, which rises at the hill called Denby-moor, to the N of Penistone, and flows first NE and then SE by Barnsley and Darfield, to its junction with the D. near Conisbrough; a stream descending from Hemsworth, and Clayton-in-the-Clay, which flows W to the D. at Barsley; and the Went, which rises in high lands on the W of the Guse valley, and flows by Westbridge and Kirk-Smeaton to the D., about midway between Thorne and its junction with the Aire.—The D. has been made navigable, by several artificial cuttings and canals, a total distance of 39 m. — *containing much more to be added.*

DON, a river in Aberdeenshire, next to the Dee in note and magnitude; though, like it also, of little commercial importance. It rises on the skirts of Ben-Aven, 6 m. W of Curgarill, amongst the mountains which bound Aberdeenshire on the SW. Its source, considerably lower than that of the Dee, is 1,640 ft. above sea-level. Its course to a great distance, though not far from that of the Dee, is more

towards the N where the country is more level; hence it assumes a character in almost every respect the reverse of the Dee. Running E in a very sinuous and by no means rapid course, through the whole breadth of the country, it flows into the German ocean on the N side of the town of Aberdeen. Its whole course is about 62 m.; though, in a direct line from its source to its termination, the distance is only 41 m. At a point a little to the S of the burgh of Inverury, 16 m. from the mouth of the river, it is joined by its principal tributary the river Urie, from the district of Strathbogie. As this river runs with considerable rapidity during the last 8 m. of its course, and as the rocks at its mouth confine it to a narrow channel, the idea of its flowing rapidly through a rugged and mountainous country, where no space is left for forming even a commodious road along its banks, is at first induced; but after passing upwards for about 1 m. beyond the rocky chasm where was built the celebrated Brig o' Balgownie, and up to which locality only the D. is navigable even for small craft, the hills recede so far from the river as to form spacious haughs or level valleys on either side, through which it winds in a slow majestic course for many miles.—The D. has some valuable salmon-fishings, though by no means so valuable as those of the Dee. The average produce of the salmon and grise fisheries on this river, for 7 years previous to 1828, was 299 barrels; but the average for the 7 subsequent years rose to 419 barrels.

DON, a river of France, which rises near the v. of Chanvaux in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire; enters the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, and joins the Vienne, on the l. bank, after a course of about 60 m., of which about 9 m. are navigable for barges.

DON-ALVARO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, prov. of Badajoz, on the r. bank of the Guadiana, 40 m. E of Badajoz.

DON-BENITO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, prov. and 60 m. E of Badajoz, on the l. bank of the Guadiana. The partido had a pop. of 15,124 in 1845.

DON (CAPE), the S point of Popham bay, on the N coast of Australia.

DON COSSACKS (TERRITORY OF THE). See COSSACKS.

DONA (SANTA), a large town of Lombardy, prov. of Venice, on the l. bank of the Piave, 14 m. S of Conegliano. Pop. 4,600.

DONABATE, a parish and v. in co. Dublin, 10½ m. NNE of Dublin, on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Area 2,715 acres. Pop. 406.

DONABROOK. See DONEYBROOK.

DONACOMPER, a parish in co. Kildare, on the l. bank of the Liffey. Area 2,351 acres. Pop. 992.

DONADA, a town of Venetian Lombardy, 30 m. SW of Venice, on the r. bank of the Bianco canal. Pop. 1,787.

DONADEA, a parish in co. Kildare, 6 m. SW of Maynooth. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 272.

DONADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NW of Zamora.

DONAGH, a parish in co. Donegal. Area 25,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,315; in 1851, 5,262. The surface extends S and E from the S side of Stracreeg bay. Slieve-Snaught, or 'the Mountain of snow,' is on the W boundary of the p., with an alt. of 2,019 ft. This p. contains the town of Carn.—Also a parish in co. Monaghan, 4½ m. N of Monaghan. It contains the small towns of Emrysale and Glasslough. Area 16,202 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,068; in 1851, 6,965.

DONAGHADEL, a parish on the E coast of co. Down. It contains the town of D. and the villages of Carrowdore and Mill-Isle. Area 9,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,826; in 1851, 7,907.—The post, mar-

ket, and sea-port-town of D. stands on the shore of the Irish channel, 5 m. E. by S of Bangor, 15 m. E. by N of Belfast, 22½ m. SW of Portpatrick in Scotland. It consists to a large extent of white-washed houses, and sweeps in the segment of a circle round its beautiful harbour; occupying a site of considerable picturesqueness, improved by art. Its chief importance, during at least about a century past, has arisen from its being the government packet station to all Scotland, and part of the N of Ireland; but, in spite of the recent and expensive construction of a suitable artificial harbour, this importance begins to be on the wane. In 1650, a quay, 22 ft. broad and 384 ft. long, was built by Lord Montgomery of Ardes; before 1744, the harbour was adopted as a chief packet station of the government; and very recently a new and magnificent artificial harbour, enclosing a basin of 7 acres, and admitting, at low water, vessels of 16 ft. draft, was constructed here at the cost of upwards of £150,000. Yet, owing to some defect in the form of the harbour, but more to the strong currents which prevail in the channel, and still more to the great facility of steam conveyance between Belfast and Scotland, the work has disappointed the expectations which were entertained of its utility. The passage to Portpatrick by steam is usually effected in three hours. In 1835, the exports of D. were estimated in value at £62,484, and had for their chief items £50,179 of cows and oxen, £5,620 of horses, £4,885 of potatoes, £1,000 of linen, and £450 of wheat. The imports were valued at £7,570, and had for their items £23,370 of coals, culm, and cinders, and £1,250 of fish.

DONAGHCLONEY, a parish in co. Down, 2½ m. S by E of Lurgan. It contains the town of Waringstown. Area 6,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,661; in 1851, 6,373.

DONAGHEADY, a parish 7 m. NE of Strabane, co. Tyrone. It contains the v. of Dunamanna. Area 39,398 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,480; in 1851, 8,924. The surface consists of ranges of mountains and intervening glens, and varies in character from the sternly wild to the gently beautiful. The dense pop. are numerous segregated in villages and hamlets, and are generally employed in the linen manufacture.

DONAGHEAVY, or **FINDONAGH**, a parish in co. Tyrone. The Clogher section contains the town of **FIXTONA**; which see. Area of Omagh section, 4,710 acres; of the Clogher section, 18,342 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,787; in 1851, 8,825. Tottymoyle, the highest ground, is situated on the S border, and has an alt. above sea-level of 1,031 ft. Linen-weaving occupies a large number of the inhabitants; and agriculture is skilfully practised.

DONAGH-HENRY, or **DONAGHENDRY**, a parish in co. Tyrone. It contains the town of Stewartstown and part of Coal Island. Area 7,154 acres—of which 50 acres are in Lough Rogan. Pop. in 1831, 5,884; in 1851, 4,820. A large proportion of the inhabitants are linen-weavers, and a considerable number are colliers.

DONAGHMORE, a parish in co. Donegal, 3½ m. SW of Lifford. Area 46,378 acres, of which 330 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 13,344; in 1851, 10,311. On the E border is the small town of Castle Finn; and towards the W are the v.s. of Cross-roads and Killygordon.—Also a p. in co. Down, 5½ m. NNE of Newry. Area 8,396 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,463; in 1851, 3,434.—Also a p. in co. Meath, containing part of the town of Navan. Area 3,355 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,132; in 1851, 1,123. At D. are a pillar tower and the ruins of an ancient church. The tower is but slightly dilapidated; it measures 60½ ft. in circumf. at 4 ft. from

the ground; and sends aloft its shaft from a projecting base.—Also a p. in co. Meath, 3½ m. ESE of Ratoath. Area 3,413 acres. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1851, 294.—Also a p. in co. Tyrone, 2½ m. WNW of Dungannon. Area 18,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 12,144; in 1851, 9,201. The chief v.s. are Castle-Caulfield, Donaghy, and D. The latter place stands on the great W road from Dungannon, and is a neat thriving v.—Also a maritime p. in co. Wexford, 6 m. SSE of Gorey. Area 7,477½ acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,853.—Also a p. in co. Kildare, 1½ m. ESE of Maynooth. Area 301 acres. Pop. 39.—Also a p. in co. Cork, 7½ m. SE by E of Clonakilty. Area 312 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1851, 260.—Also a p. in co. Cork, 7 m. NNE of Macroom. Area 22,303 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,794; in 1851, 4,502.—Also a p. in co. Limerick, 2½ m. SE by S of Limerick. Area 943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 729; in 1851, 437.—Also a p. in Queen's co. Area 3,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,211; in 1851, 1,029. The v. of D., partly in this p., partly in Rathdowney, stands 1½ m. from the town of Rathdowney, on the road to Roscrea. Pop. 302.—Also a p. in co. Tipperary, 1½ m. S by W of Ethard. Area of the Middlethird section, 1,144 acres; of the Ifa and Offa section, 652 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 456; in 1851, 371.—Also a p. in co. Wicklow, 5 m. NE by N of Baltinglass. Area 23,427 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,141; in 1851, 2,500. The principal mountain-summits on the boundaries, together with their respective alts. above sea-level, are Lugnaquilla, 3,039 ft.; Table-mountain, 2,311; Keandeen, 2,143; Slieve-reagh, 1,560; and three others 2,495, 2,095, and 1,630; and the principal ones in the interior are 3, in respectively the E, S, and W, 2,611 ft., 1,343 ft., and 1,023 ft. A gap, or elevated mountain-pass, on the E boundary-line has an alt. of 2,266 ft.; and one on the S boundary, called Ballinabarny Gap, has an alt. of 1,178 ft. The Slaney rises in the NE at an elevation of 1,035 ft.

DONAGHMOYNE, a parish in co. Monaghan, 3 m. NNE of Carrickmacross. Area 25,604 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,070; in 1851, 10,967.

DONAGHPATRICK, a parish in co. Galway, 2½ m. E by N of Headford. Area 10,342 acres, of which 285 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 3,696; in 1851, 2,392. Lough Hackett in the S and Lough Doodun N of the centre, have a superficial elevation above sea-level of respectively 95 and 96 ft.—Also a p. in co. Meath, 4 m. NW of Navan. Area 4,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 931; in 1851, 581.

DONAGHY, a village in the p. of Donaghmore, co. Tyrone. 2½ m. WNW of Stewartstown.

DONALDSONVILLE, a village in Ascension p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 73 m. W by N of New Orleans. Pop. 1,000.

DONA MARIA, or **DAME MARIA**, a town of the island of Hayti, on the SW coast, 55 m. NW of Cayes, on a small river which flows into the sea to the S of a cape of the same name.

DONA MENCIA. See **MENCIA**.

DONAMON, a parish in cos. Galway and Roscommon, 4½ m. E by S of Roscommon. Area of Galway section, 2,378 acres; of Roscommon section, 2,282 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 1,114; in 1851, 569. The river Suck separates the two divisions.—Also one of the three denominations of bog in co. Galway, extending in a slightly interrupted band, from a point 1½ m. S of Ballymoe, to a point 1½ m. SW of Donamon castle. Its area is 3,510 acres.

DONAN (**SAÏRE**), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Quentin, 6 m. SW of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 2,555.

DONANA, a recent settlement in New Mexico, on the Rio-del-Norte. It is the only existing settle-

ment between El Paso and Socorro, the first settlement in New Mexico, a distance of 250 m.

DONANEY, a parish in co. Kildare, 3 m. SW by S of Kildare. Area 3,084 acres. Pop. 524.

DONARD, a parish in co. Wicklow, on the upper course of the Slaney. Area 4,808 acres. Pop. 861.

DONAS. See **DONNAS**.

DONAT (SAINT), a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Latour. Pop. 1,011.

DONAT-LE-ROMAN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, arrond. of Valence.—The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. 6,858.—The town is situated at the confluence of the Merdaret and Herbasse. Pop. 2,084. It has manufactures of silk crape and silks.

DONATO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. ESE of Sorò.—Also a town in Calabria-Citra, district of Castrovillari.—Also a small town of the Milanese, 5 m. SE of Milan.—Also a town in the duchy of Parma, 3 m. ESE of Parma, on the l. bank of the Enza. Pop. 2,809.

DONATO-ON-POGGIO (SAN), a town of Tuscany, in the comp. and 3 m. E of Barberino-di-val-d'Elsa. Pop. 710.

DONATT'S (SAINT), a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. 132.

DONATT'S-ST-WELSH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. NE of Cowbridge. Pop. 291.

DONAU. See **DANUBE**.

DONAUESCHINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 2½ m. N of Hüfingen, and 37 m. NW of Constanx, at the confluence of 3 rivulets, the head-streams of the Danube, at an alt. of 2,264 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 3,035. It is the seat of a Catholic gymnasium; and contains a beautiful chateau, the seat of the princes of Fürstemberg.

DONAUSTAUFF, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. below Ratisbon. Pop. 1,164. In the neighbourhood is the Walhalla, or German pantheon, erected by Louis I. of Bavaria.

DONAUAUWORTH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on the l. bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 m. NNW of Augsburg. Alt. above sea-level 1,125 ft. Pop. 2,700. It has a bridge across the Danube, and a considerable transit trade on the river. In the neighbourhood were the famous lines of Schellenberg, where the Allies under Marlborough obtained an important victory over the Bavarians on the 2d July, 1704.

DONAWITZ, an arm of the Danube, which unites that river with the Temesh, above Belgrade.

DONCASTER, a borough, market-town, and parish, comprehending also the townships of Sandal-Long-with-Wheatley, Balby-with-Hexthorp, and Langthwaite-with-Tilts, in the soke of Doncaster, and N division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. E of the Swinton station on the North Midland railway; and on the line of the Great Northern railway, by which it is connected with the East Lincolnshire lines; 37 m. S of York, and 162 m. NNW of London. Area of p. 6,527 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,122; in 1831, 11,572; in 1851, 12,983. Area of the borough 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,697; in 1831, 10,801; in 1851, 12,052.—The town, beautifully situated on the SE bank of the navigable river Don, is one of the handsomest, most picturesque, and cleanly in the county. The High street, nearly 1 m. in length, is remarkably handsome; and the new town-hall is an elegant structure. St. George's, or the parish-church, is a noble Gothic cruciform edifice, erected about 1071. Its square tower is remarkably beautiful. There are two stone bridges over the Don here; and, beyond them, a

causeway raised above the occasional inundations of the river. In the level and low lands near the town were several large morasses, of which Pottery-Carr, about 4,000 acres in extent, is now drained and well cultivated. Under the municipal act the borough is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. A commission of the peace has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. The income of the borough in 1839 was £13,311; in 1846-7, £15,854.—D. is one of the polling-places for the member of the West riding. The quarter-sessions for the West riding are held here once a-year. The jail is a modern structure, built on the radiating principle, with the keeper's house in the centre. It consists of four buildings, occupied by prisoners, to each of which an airing-yard is attached.—The river Don has supplied the means of navigable communication with several towns in the S of Yorkshire, and the N part of Lincolnshire; but D. has not hitherto been noted for its trade or manufactures. A small part of the labouring pop. have found employment in spinning wool and cotton, and in knitting gloves and stockings. There are two or three iron-foundries, and a flour-mill; but the great sources of profit to the inhabitants are the influx of company during the time of the races, and the trade which arises from its being a thoroughfare on the Great north road, and in the midst of a populous and opulent neighbourhood. The weekly market is one of the principal com-markets in the N of England; the market-day is Saturday; great sales of wool also take place, and the town is visited by an extensive rural pop. at the chief markets and fairs.—D. is celebrated for its races, which are held annually in the third week of September, and continue for 5 days. They were established about 1708, and have progressively acquired so much distinction in the annals of the turf, that the D. race-course is now visited by nearly all the families of rank in the North of England. In 1776, the famous St. Leger stakes were founded by Col. St. Leger; and the next year, the race-course, which is about 1 m. from the town, on the road to London, was much improved, and the grand stand erected by the corporation. In 1803, the sovereign's plate of 100 guineas was transferred hither from Burford; and in 1826, a sumptuous edifice was erected in D. for the accommodation of persons resorting to the races.

History. The origin of D. may be attributed to the establishment of a passage over the Don, in the line of the Roman road; and here was the Roman station called *Danum* in the itinerary of Antoninus. When the Anglo-Saxons settled in the country, a monastery was founded here, which, with the whole town, was destroyed by the Danes in 794. Egbert gained a victory over these invaders at D. in 823. Under the Normans it became a flourishing place; but in 1204 it was destroyed by fire. As its name denotes, D. was anciently defended by a castle. In 1641, Charles I. was here, preparing for the great struggle; but in 1642 the town was in the power of the parliament.—The principal person recorded as born in this neighbourhood was Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, commonly called Richard of Conisbrough, from the place of his nativity. His birth was illustrious, but his ambition and intrigues were sources of misery to his country, by giving rise to the cruel contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. Richard Rolle, a hermit, called Hampole from his place of residence, who first attempted a translation into the English language of the Bible, was born near D. Sir Martin Froisher, the famous seaman, was born here; also Thomas Scot, archbishop of York, Sir Philip Moulton, Sir Ralph Knight, and Vincent Molesworth.

DONCHERY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, arrond., cant., and 3 m. W of Sedan, on the r. bank of the Meuse, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge, and near the confluence of the Bar. Pop. in 1846, 1,784. It is of square form, and surrounded by a wall defended with bastions and demi-bastions. The houses are well-built, and roofed with slate. The town-house and the hotel of the commandant are handsome structures; and there are also extensive cavalry barracks, and an hospital.

Serge, linen, and lace, are its chief articles of manufacture. The original fortifications of D. were erected in 1358, and it subsequently became a place of considerable importance. It sustained a siege against the troops of Charles V., but in 1641 was taken by the Spaniards. In 1682 its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV., but ten years afterwards they were to a considerable extent restored.

DONCOS (SANTIAGO-DE), a parish and modern town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 35 m. SE of Lugo, partido of Ribadeo, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 315.

DONDA (CAPE), a headland of the island of Celebes, on the NW coast, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $119^{\circ} 58'$.

DONDANGEN, a district of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, district and 35 m. ENE of Piltien. It was originally dependent upon the archbishopric of Riga, and after having frequently changed masters, is now in the possession of the Saken family. Ten villages are comprised in this territory.

DONDERKAMS (POINT), a headland of the island of Borneo, on the E coast, to the NW of Pamaroong island, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 28'$.

DONDIKERA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 50 m. SSW of Lucknow, on an insolation and near the l. bank of the Ganges.

DONDON, a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. and 25 m. S of Cape Haytien, on the r. bank of the Boufaha.

DONDRAH-HEAD, a steep, narrow, rugged promontory of Ceylon, on the S coast, 4 m. SE of Matura, and forming the southern extremity of the island, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $80^{\circ} 38'$ [*Raper*]. In the vicinity is a populous village, which, from the extent of ruins which surround it, appears to have formerly been a place of considerable importance. A temple in the vicinity, dedicated to Vishnu, attracts many thousands of votaries to an annual festival which takes place at full moon, in July.

DONECARNEY, a village in the p. of Corpe, co. Meath. Pop. 135.

DONEGAL, a maritime county of Ireland, in the extreme NW of Ulster. It is bounded on the W and N by the Atlantic ocean; on the E by the cos. of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; and on the S by the cos. of Fermanagh and Leitrim, and by the bay of Donegal which separates it from co. Sligo. The form of the co., in a general view, is a slender oblong, extending from NE to SW; but this form is modified partly by sweeping irregularities in the E boundary-line, and very greatly by long indentations on the coast,—particularly by Lough-Swilly in the N, and by the upper part of D. bay in the S. The greatest length of the co., from Innishowen-head in the NE, to Stillen-head in the SW, is 66½ Irish m.; its greatest breadth, nearly in the opposite direction, from Bloody-foreland on the Atlantic, to a point on the boundary with Tyrone, 2 m. S of that at which the Finn first touches the boundary, is 23 Irish m. Its area comprises 393,191 acres of arable land, 769,587 of uncultivated land, 7,079 of continuous plantations, 479 of towns, and 23,107 of water: in all 1,193,443 acres.

Surface. The proportion which bog and waste mountain bear to all kinds of cultivated land in this co., is very nearly as 31 to 16; and the proportion which naturally upland, moorish, and morassy surface bears to the aggregate of plains, valley-grounds, undulations, gentle hills, and whatever can be fairly called champion country, is probably as 5 to 1. The co. is characteristically highland. Yet about three-fifths of its area are nearly free from such towering elevations as in Scotland, or even in Wicklow or Kerry, would be called mountains; the remaining

two-fifths have a medium alt. little short of 1,000 ft., and send up many summits to the height of between 1,400 and 2,000 ft., yet possess no ground loftier than 2,462 ft., and only 5 or 6 summits of more than 2,000 ft. The mountains, though forming a sort of backbone to the co., or extending from within 13 m. of the NE extremity to the very edge or point of the SW extremity, constitute, in only a loose sense of the phrase, a chain of heights. The most remarkable summits are Slievesnaught, 2,019 ft., nearly in the centre of Innishowen; Knockalla, 1,196 ft., in the peninsula of Fannat, between Lough-Swilly and Mulroy-bay; Lough Salt mountain, 1,541 ft., ¾ m. ESE of the head of Sheephaven; Muckish, 2,190 ft., ¼ m. SSW of the head of Sheephaven; Arrigal, 2,462 ft., 5½ m. SSW of Muckish; Dooish, 2,143 ft., overhanging Lough-Veagh; Bluestack, 2,213 ft., at the inner end of the series of heights which fill the greater part of the barony of Bannagh; and Slieve-League, 1,964 ft., overhanging the Atlantic in the vicinity of Tillen-head. Only for having more sand and bog, and a considerably lower mean alt., the country would bear a close resemblance to a very large proportion of the W Highlands of Scotland.

Coasts, Bays, and Islands. Innishowen-head, in the extreme NE, presents cliffs to the ocean of 513 ft. in alt. The coast thence to Malin-head, the most NW ground in Ireland, is almost all rocky and precipitous, and rises about half-way between Cnidaff and Malin, to an alt. of 814 ft. Lough Swilly, entering between Dunaff-head and Fannat-point, very nearly cleaves the co. quite through in a SSE direction, and sends off one arm to a point about 4½ m. from Londonderry. Mulroy bay enters between Ringmore and Melmore points; penetrates the country to the extent of 11 m. SE. Sheephaven, which washes the S side of Rossaull peninsula, penetrates the land SE to the extent of nearly 6 m. Horn-head, at the SW side of the entrance of Sheephaven, an offshoot of Muckish mountain, has an alt. of 833 ft., and presents to the ocean a mural cliff of 626 ft. in height. A straight line from Horn-head to Bloody-foreland, a distance of 11 m., extends in the direction of SW by W; but the coast curves concavely within this line so as to form the segment of a circle. A straight line from Bloody-foreland to Tillen-head, a distance of 32½ m., extends in the direction of SSW. The coast, over the greater part of the distance, is singularly broken and intersected, and presents a labyrinth of island, peninsula, sound, and sea-looph, in close resemblance to the less intricate parts of the W coasts of Scotland and Norway; and the sea-board is almost a chaos,—a dismal wilderness of bog and pool, of barren sand and naked rock. The chief bays and estuaries in this dreary region are those of Guldore, Dungle, Tyreagh, Gubarna, Lochrusmore, and Lochrusbeg; and the most conspicuous headlands are Crocartyrmon-head on the N side of Tyreagh-bay, and Daurus-head on the N side of Lochrusmore. The coast from Lochrusbeg to Tillen-head, a distance of 10½ m., extends in a WSW direction, and presents to the ocean a breastwork of cliffs from 500 to 600 ft. high. The coast immediately around Tillen-head is overhung by the tremendous steep of Slieve-League; and confronts the rude violence of the Atlantic with shelving cliffs of upwards of 1,500, and in one place of 1,964 ft. in alt. The coast of D. bay extends 5½ m. ESE from Tillen-head to near the entrance of Tillen-harbour, 21 m. E thence to the town of D., and 12 m. SSW thence to the boundary with co. Leitrim. Its chief harbours are those of Tillen and Killybegs, MacSwine's bay and Inver bay on the N side, D. harbour at its head; and the estuary of the Erne a little above the boundary with Leitrim.—The Garvanns, a numerous cluster of islets and rocks, lie 4 m. E of Malin-head. The considerable island called euphemistically Inch, and the isle of Aghinish, lie in Lough-Swilly. The isle of Raich, and a considerable number of rocks, lie in Mulroy-bay. The island of Tory lies 7 m. W by N of Horn-head; and the isles of Innisbeg, Innisdoogh, and Innisboffin, lie between that promontory and Bloody-foreland. The islands of Innisurrer, Gola, Cruit, Rutland, Arran, and Innistree, and the isles and islets of Innismahon, Innishimny, Innistree, Owey, Inniskeeragh, Illancroon, Rosminnis, and Inniskeel, as well as numerous rocks and skerries, lie between Bloody-foreland and Daurus head.

Lakes and Rivers. The lakes, pools, and ponds, among the mountains and moorlands of this co., are almost innumerable. The most remarkable lakes for magnitude, scenery, or curious features, are those of Derg, Veagh, Salt, and Eck.—The streams of Innishowen are all mere rills or rivulets, and severally flow E, N, and W from the central watershed of Slievesnaught.—The Derg, which flows from the lake of its own name, has very nearly the whole of its course in Tyrone, and falls into the Strule between

Newtown-Stewart and Douglas.—The Finn, the chief affluent or rather forming-stream, of the Foyle, issues from a lake 6 m. E. of the head of the Guibarra estuary, and 438 ft. above sea-level; and, after running nearly due E. quite across the county, combines with the Moyne to form the Foyle at the town of Lifford.—The Deel or Burndale river issues from Lough Deel or Dale, and has an easterly course of 14 or 15 m., nearly parallel with the Finn to the Foyle. The Swilly river has a course of only about 11 m. NE, yet carries down a comparatively large volume of water to the head of that ramification of Lough Swilly which approaches the town of Letterkenny.—The Leenan river has a course of about 14 m. NE to the head of a bay of Lough Swilly at Ramelton.—The Owencharry or Lackagh river has a course of about 11 m. chiefly NE, to the head of Sheephaven. The chief rivulets of the Donegal bay basin are the Inver to the head of Inver bay, and the Eck from Lough-Eck to D. harbour. The extreme S wing of the co. boasts the presence of the magnificent and voluminous Erne, making its debouch upon the marine waters near the SE extremity of Donegal bay.

Minerals. Greatly the most extensive surface rock in this co. is mica slate: this forms very nearly all the E division of the co., from Cullinstown to Inishowen-head to the river Erne; it also forms a large portion of the central district, and goes off in a broad tongue SW to the Atlantic. Granite constitutes the greater portion of the surface rock, from Sheephaven SW to Lochrummore, and occupies a space of from 24 to 144 m. in breadth. Quartz rock occupies the main part of the sea-board district which is surrounded by the granite field. Carboniferous limestone—a wing of the great Bala limestone formation of central Ireland, though nearly dismembered from it—curves round all the head of D. bay, and has a mean breadth of 64 m. Primitive limestone occurs in almost innumerable nodules, patches, and thin fields. Crystallized trap, chiefly greenstone and greenstone porphyry, occurs in nodules and small beds upon the mica slate, granite, and primitive limestone. The carboniferous limestone, besides being itself of great value in the formation of rich soil and in the economy of manuring, is accompanied up to the skirts of the primitive rocks by valuable beds of limestone gravel. The primitive limestone is of great variety as to both grain and colour, and includes large, probably enormous, beds of beautiful and very diversified marble.—D. is already ascertained to be singularly rich in useful minerals, and offers many attractions to both the miner and the mineralogist. The white marble of Dunleavy, near Arrigall mountain, has been traced over an area of half a square mile, and is so finely granular that it may be employed in the most delicate works of sculpture. Other beautiful marbles, particularly of the dove and rose-coloured kind, might also be obtained for the purposes of statuary and ornamental architecture.—The steatite of Convoys, at once in facility of carving, in fineness of edge and polish, in beauty of appearance, and in resistance to the atmosphere, is admirably adapted as a material for the delicate carvings and tracery, mullions and fretwork, of the more decorated varieties of the Gothic style of architecture.—Siliceous sand, of the kind best suited to the manufacture of glass, exists in large quantities on Muckish mountain.—Among numerous other useful or rare minerals may be mentioned pipe-clay at Drumboe, potters'-clay at Drumardagh, pearl-grey and yellowish-white porcelain clay in Arran, iron ochre and lead earth at Kildrum, iron pyrites at Barnsmore, lead ore at Finntown, Glenties, Letterkenny, and various other places, plumbago on the shore of Ardes, copper pyrites at Horn-head, garnet in hornblende slate over the marble of Dunleavy, cherry-red garnet at Glenties, and cinnamon-stone or essonite, ochreous blacraen, malacothite, and epidote on the bar of the Guibarra river, and in a bed of mica slate in the Rosses. Mr. Owsay says, "There are many valuable lead and copper mines in this country;" and a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal says, "The co. of Donegal is not only rich in mines and minerals, but the rivers abound with the pearl mussel. I have seen large and round and lustrous pearls taken out of its streams, which would not disgrace the fishery of the straits of Manar, in S. India."

Agriculture. The soil of the mica slate, granite, and quartz rock districts, is generally thin, cold, and moorish; that of the softer schists and of the greywacke, light and argillaceous, occasionally, though seldom, adapted to wheat, but tolerably or even richly productive of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes; and that of the carboniferous limestone district is warm and friable, and varies from a light-brown gravelly earth to a deep, rich, loamy mould. House-feeding and an alternation of green crops have been

practised upwards of 40 years by the principal gentleman-farmers, but are very far from being yet general. Nearly all land which can, with even proximate convenience, be subjected to the plough or the spade, is in tillage; and land which is necessarily pastoral, is for the most part covered with too coarse grass to be of much value as either grazing-ground or sheep-walk. The old wooden plough and the one-sided spade are still in general use in the more sequestered districts. The number of acres under wheat in 1847 was 5,816; oats, 113,080; barley, 8,566; bere, 41; rye, 229; beans, 627; total under grain, 128,359 acres. The land under potatoes in the same year was 10,988 acres; turnips, 15,588; mangel-wurzel, 96; other green crops, 2,899; in flax, 10,973 acres; meadow and clover, 33,990 acres. Total extent of land under crop in 1847, 202,888 acres. In 1841, the total number of farms within the co. of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 15,656; of from 5 to 15 acres, 12,957; of from 15 to 30 acres, 8,532; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,700. In 1841, the live stock with their respective value, was 25,549 horses and mules, £204,392; 761 asses, £761; 82,949 cattle, £539,168; 93,758 sheep, £103,134; 20,097 pigs, £25,121; and 228,457 poultry, £5,711. Total value, £878,287. In 1847, the stock of horses was returned at 23,966; asses, 1,266; cattle, 112,785; sheep, 81,488; pigs, 7,568; goats, 2,483; poultry, 186,974.

Trade. The linen manufacture employs a large part of the pop. in the vale of the Foyle, and around Raphoe, Letterkenny, Stranorlar, and Ballyshannon. The knitting of stockings formerly employed many of the females in the W. Illicit distillation was not long ago so general a manufacture in all the high-land districts as to be quite characteristic of the co. 'Innishowen whisky' was a household phrase over nearly all Ireland; but happily it has, of late years, been, to a large degree, suppressed. The kelp manufacture, though of course severely damaged by the change of duty on barilla, is still comparatively extensive and important.—Excepting the comparatively small amount of exports from Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, D., and two or three very minor ports, the commerce of the co. is, for the most part, subsidiary to that of the city of Londonderry, either directly or through the medium of Stranabere.

Communications. In the vale of the Foyle, and round the upper part of Lough Swilly, the means of communication by both land and water are, with the exception of what is supplied by steam, as good as those of any part of Ireland. One principal road goes NNE from Ballyshannon, through Donegal and the gap of Barnsmore, to Lifford; another goes W from Donegal to Killybegs, and N thence to Dunglo, and is continued onward along the coast, but becomes impracticable in the Rosses during winter; another strikes off from the former, near the head of the Guibarra river, and passes through Finntown and down Glenties, to the first at Stranorlar; another strikes off from the N extremity of the second, or forms a deflection and continuation of the second at Dunfanaghy, and passes SE, through Letterkenny to Lifford; others circle the coasts, and traverse the interior of Innishowen; and various roads of less extent ramify from the main lines, or variously connect them.

Divisions and Towns. The co. is divided into the six baronies of Innishowen on the N, Raphoe on the E, Tyrhugh on the S, Bannagh on the SW, Boyleagh on the W, and Kilmacrennan on the NW.—The chief towns and villages in Innishowen are Buncrana, Camdonagh, and Ballygorman; in Raphoe, Lifford, Raphoe, Stranorlar, Ballybophay, and Convoys; in Tyrhugh, Ballyshannon, Donegal, and Ballintra; in Bannagh, Killybegs, Argara, Mount Charles, and

Keshan; in Boylagh, Dunglo; and in Kilmacrenan, Letterkenny, Ramleton, Dunfanaghy, and Doaghbeg.

Statistics. The annual amount of direct taxation for co. purposes averages about £24,000. The co. gaol is at Lifford; and district bridewells are at Letterkenny and D.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 376, of scholars 13,802; of scholars belonging to the Established Church 4,055; belonging to Presbyterian bodies 2,821; belonging to other denominations of Protestant dissenters 237; belonging to the Roman Catholic body 6,603.—The co. sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,446; in 1848, 701.—Population, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort in 1792, 140,000,—as ascertained by parliamentary census in 1831, 289,149; in 1841, 296,448; in 1851, 255,160. The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 145,821; females, 150,627; families, 53,899. Inhabited houses, 51,389; uninhabited complete houses, 2,088; houses in the course of erection, 26. Families residing in first-class houses, 533; in second-class houses, 7,662; in third-class houses, 22,501; in fourth-class houses, 23,203. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 38,147; in manufactures and trade, 12,761; in other pursuits, 2,991. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 908; on the directing of labour, 11,978; on their own manual labour, 40,306; on means not specified, 707. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 32,829; who could read but not write, 22,509; who could neither read nor write, 70,733. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,599; who could read but not write, 29,899; who could neither read nor write, 88,244. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 7,270; attending superior schools, 190. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,514; attending superior schools, 109.

History. The co. of D. was formerly called Tyrconnel, and, down to the period of the plantation of Ulster, formed a toparchy under the chieftainship of the O'Donnells. The principal subordinate tribes who inhabited it were the O'Boyles of Boylagh and the Rosses; the MacSwines of Bannagh, Rosgrull, and Fannat; and first the MacLoughlins, and afterwards the O'Doghertys, of Tinslowheen. Hugh O'Donnell 'the Red,' one of the most distinguished of the line of Tyrconnel's toparchs, partly occasioned, and partly waged, serious hostility against the government of Queen Elizabeth. He finally sailed for Spain to solicit new succours, but was seized with fever and died at Valladolid. In "the plantation of Ulster," the Grocers' company received Muff in Tinslowheen; Sir Ralph Bingley, Sir John Kingsmill, and other English undertakers, received the district around Lifford; John Murray, Esq., and his sub-patentees, received all Bannagh and Boylagh; Sir John Stewart, Sir James Cunningham, and other Scottish undertakers, received the district of Portlough; and Sir William Stewart, Sir John Kingsmill, Sir George Marbury, Capt. Henry Hart, Sir Mulmory MacSwine, Tirlagh Roe O'Boyle, MacSwine Bannagh, MacSwine Fannat, and other servitors and natives, received the large district of Kilmacrenan. During the rebellion of 1641, the British settlers in the vale of the Foyle acted with spirit and bravery in support of the Crown. In the war of the Revolution, no landholder in D. incurred forfeiture. In 1798, Sir John B. Warren captured the French fleet off Tory Island.—The co. or the town of D. gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Chichester. See BELFAST.

DONEGAL, a parish in co. Donegal. It contains the chief part of the town of D. Area 23,756 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,260; in 1851, 6,073. The surface extends inland from the NE extremity of D. bay, and is washed over part of the W by the beautiful Lough-Esk, and by the river of the same name. Croagh-na-gear mountain rises in the N, and has an alt. of 1,793 ft. above sea-level.

DONEGAL, a post, market, and seaport town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the p. of Killymard, but chiefly in that of D. co. Donegal, at the mouth of the river Esk, and at the head of D. harbour, the most E creek of D. bay, 11 m. NE of Ballyshannon, and 112 m. NW by N of Dublin. Numerous verdant hills rise on three of its four sides, and stretch away in a beautiful snout of tumulations

to the near perspective of wild and lofty mountains; alluvial shores occupy the fourth side, and have been cut by the restless action of the Atlantic into picturesque and intricate intermixture of peninsula, islet, creek, and bay. The town itself is not bulkier than a mere village, and has scarcely an edified alignment which can be called street; yet it possesses a very spacious market-place. D.-castle, the ancient chief residence of the O'Donnells, toparchs of Tyrconnel, stands close to the river side above the bridge, and is in tolerable preservation. The harbour has a sufficient depth at low water for vessels drawing 12 ft. The exports from the creek in 1835 were estimated in value at £11,363, and consisted principally of 1,618 tons of corn, and 63 cwt. of butter.

DONEGAL, a township of Butler co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. NE of Butler. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Bear creek, a branch of Buffalo creek, and tributaries of Cone-quenessing creek. Its soil is a compound of clay sand and gravel. Iron ore and coal are abundant in all its parts. Pop. in 1840, 1,615.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, 9 m. NE of Butler. It has a hilly surface, drained by Buffalo creek, and Bush and Castleman's runs, and is intersected by the national road. It has a loamy soil, and abounds in coal. Pop. 1,747.—Also a village of the same co., 160 m. of Harrisburg. It is generally hilly, and is intersected by Four-Mile and Two-Mile runs, and Jacob's and Indian creeks. Pop. 2,261.

DONEGAL BAY, a very spacious bay, partly of Connaught, but chiefly of Ulster. It may be regarded either as including the bay of Sligo on its S side, or as commencing on that side at the E screen of the entrance of that bay; and in either case it commences on the N at the stupendous mountain promontory of Tilen-head, and washes the co. of D. on the N and E, and the cos. of Leitrim and Sligo on the S. Its width across the entrance, from Tilen-head to Gessigo-point, is 14 m.; and from the former to Kennisharroch-point 181 m. Its coasts are very varied, and its inlets, creeks, and harbours, are numerous; both are fully noticed in the articles on the cos. of DONEGAL, LEITRIM, and SLAGO; which see.

DONEGORE, a parish in co. Antrim, 3½ m. ENE of the town of Antrim. Area 9,387 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,641. Area of the civil p. 6,650 acres. Pop. in 1881, 1,701; in 1851, 1,840.

DONERAILE, a parish and market-town of co. Cork. The p. comprises an area of 20,442 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,940; in 1851, 4,846. The town, which was formerly a parliamentary borough, is on the Awbeg, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, 3 m. E. of Buttevant, 4 m. WNW of Castle-townroche, and 111 m. SSW of Dublin. Area 108 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,856.

DONETZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 150 m. E. of Iekaterinoslav, district and 15 m. WNW of Slavianskerbsk, on the r. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 1,000.

DONETZ, or **DONETZ-NATCHALSTVO**, a district of Russia in Europe, in the E part of the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and intersected by the river from which it takes its name. It contains the stantzas or towns of Kalitveenskaia, Kamenskaia, Mitiakinskaia, and some others.

DONETZ, **DONETS**, or **SE'VEROI-DONETZ**, a river of Russia in Europe, which takes its rise in the gov. of Kursk, district and 17 m. NNW of Karotecha; passes Biel-Gorod; enters the gov. of Kharkov; bathes the walls of Tchoungonev, Zmiov, and Raï-Gorodok; and thence bending E, pursues its course along the N confines of the gov. of Iekaterinoslav, separating it from the gov. of Kharkov, Voronej, and Don Cossacks; thence continuing ESE, it enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and 40 m. ENE of Novo-Tcherkask, unites with the Don, after a total course, through a generally fertile country, of about 420 m. In breadth and depth it is not inferior to the river of

which it is the principal tributary, and is navigable to Kharkov. Its chief tributaries are the Oudi, Britai, Foretz, Lougan, Koundrioutchia on the r.; and on the l. the Oskol, Krasnaia, Kalitva, and Bonistrain. It was formerly inhabited towards its source by a Slavonic people, now extinct, named Cossoguis.

DONGA. See **DENKA**.

DONGEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 7 m. ENE of Breda, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, which runs NNW, and discharges itself into the Hollands Diep at Geertruidenberg. Pop. 2,882.

DONGES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, cant. of St. Nazaire, 9 m. SW of Savenay, at the extremity of an extensive marsh of the same name. Pop. 2,650.

DONG-MOUN, a town of Annam, in the prov. and 25 m. SSE of Dong-nai, on an affluent of the Saung.

DONG-NAI, a province and town of Annam, bounded on the N by Cambodia; on the E by Champa; on the S by the China sea; and on the W by the gulf of Siam and Cancao. Its length from NE to SW is about 300 m., and its greatest breadth from NW to SE 180 m. It is watered by the Saung and the numerous arms of the Maykiang or Camboja; and is generally mountainous. The woods which cover the greater extent of the surface abound with game, and afford shelter to great numbers of wild animals, the hunting of which forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is reputed that there are about 16,000 Catholics in this prov. Saigon, the cap., is situated on the Saung, and contains 150,000 inhabitants. The town of D. is 10 m. NE of Saigon, on an affluent of the Saung. The latter river, or Saigon, is also sometimes called the Dong-nai or Donnai.

DONGO, or **DUNGO**, a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 24 m. NNE of Como, on the W bank of the lake of that name, at the confluence of the Albano. Pop. 1,000. Mathematical instruments are extensively manufactured here, and form an important object of trade with Germany.

DONGO, a district of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angola, between the 8th and 9th S parallels, and extending N from the Coanza to the Lucala. It contains a fort, named Pedras, belonging to the Portuguese.

DONGOLA, a district of Upper Nubia, consisting of that portion of the valley of the Nile which lies between the territory of Mahass on the N; the territory of the Sheygya Arabs on the S; and that held by the Kubbabish Arabs on the SW and W. It extends from near the parallel of 19° 30' N to that of 18° N. Its N frontier is generally reckoned as crossing the river immediately to the S of the island of Mosho, near Arguan. Arambo, a large solitary hill, about 4 m. from the Nile, has from time immemorial marked the frontiers of Mahass and Dongola. The extreme S point of the D. territory on the river is the v. of Korti, where the Nile suddenly changes its course from N to SSW, and after flowing 20 or 30 m. in this direction, bends round again from W to N. The entire length of the D. territory along the river is thus considerably greater than is indicated by its length in lat., and has been estimated at 150 m. The W banks of the river are here the most fertile. On the opposite side, the sands of the Desert have advanced almost to the river's edge. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans. The island of Argo, about 20 m. in length, and 6 or 7 m. wide in the broadest part, situated above the island of Tumbos, belongs to D. It is a magnificent island formed by the rich alluvial deposit of the Nile, and contains several villages, but its pop. has diminished under the present

system of government. Its productions are grain, cotton, indigo, and a few dates; but, from a deficiency in labour and capital, not more than one-tenth of the land is applied to agricultural purposes, and that portion close to the banks,—for here, in consequence of the absence of canals and periodical rains, the interior is useless. The men are agriculturists, and to many of the houses are attached hand-loom for weaving a coarse cotton cloth which the inhabitants use for a covering. The women are employed in spinning cotton yarn; a few of them, and the children, look after the flocks. On the banks of the Nile they breed some cattle, sheep, and goats; but the largest flocks of sheep, goats, and camels, are reared by the Bedouins in the Desert. New D., or Maragga, in N lat. 19° 10' 19" [*Ruppell*], 19° 7' 30" [*Linant*], is the most important town in D. It is the seat of an aga who commands the kashifs from the second cataract to the country of the Monastir Arabs. The town has about 6,000 inhabitants, including the troops of the pasha of Egypt, and their families. This town has sprung up since Mahomet Ali subdued the country; and is a thriving place, because all the caravans from Kordofan, and most of those from Kartum and Sennaar, pass this way en route to Cairo, in preference to traversing the Great Nubian desert from Abu-Hamid to Korosko. "But thriving as is the town, and increasing as is the pop., it is to be regretted that agriculture is here much neglected; for immediately in the neighbourhood of New D. are some thousands of acres uncultivated in consequence of the want of cattle and population, and the difficulty and expense of irrigation. I observed that the bazaar of New D. was better supplied when I proceeded up the country than when I returned, and this difference had taken place during a period of seven months. Here the pasha has an indigo manufactory, from which he derives a considerable revenue, as well as from letting the duties. A duty is exacted of 30 piastres the camel-load upon goods passing through New D.; and 15 piastres are levied upon each head of slaves which are brought through on their way to Lower Egypt and Cairo. The bazaar of New D. is principally supplied with coarse calicoes, common printed cottons and handkerchiefs, a little rice, sugar and coffee, hardware, shoes, *kumradin*, and scents for the women. The trade is carried on by merchants who have purchased their goods at Cairo, and who dispose of them by retail to the owners of the stalls in the bazaar. Butcher's meat is obtained with difficulty. There is also a daily bazaar for sheep, goats, cattle, camels, asses, wood, vegetables, &c. The merchants who bring goods for sale at New D. return with slaves, as many of the Jellabs from Kartum and Kordofan are obliged to dispose of a few head of slaves to pay the duties imposed upon them here. Goods are transported from Wady-Halfah to New D. by camels; and the merchants most commonly travel on the W bank of the Nile, as they invest money in dates in the Mahass which they may have obtained for articles that they have sold on the road from Cairo, and which yield them a considerable profit higher up the country. The Jellabs return on the same side of the river to Wady-Halfah. They generally travel from 8 to 10 hours per day, and usually accomplish the journey in 9 or 10 days. The bazaar of D. is most amply supplied with slaves about the months of May, June, October, and November. In May and June, the caravans proceed to Cairo from Sennaar and Kartum; the caravans from Kordofan, which pass the desert of Simrie to Debbah, do not generally leave until the autumn, as they are in a measure indebted to the periodical rains for a supply of water along this line of road.—After leaving New D. the first place of any consideration is

Handak, formerly a town of some importance, but now rapidly dwindling into a shapeless mass of ruins. Much indigo is produced in the neighbourhood. There are also large granaries for wheat, dhoura, and barley belonging to the government, and a considerable quantity is always housed in these magazines.—Old Dongola, or Tonga, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 12' 51''$, E long. $30^{\circ} 55' 27''$ [*Ruppell*], E long. $31^{\circ} 7' 44''$ [*Cailhau*], formerly a place of great consideration, is situated on the E bank of the Nile. The prevalence of northerly winds has here carried the sands from the Desert towards the river, to such an extent that it has surrounded the houses, and in many of them the inhabitants, from this cause, are obliged to enter through the roof! The town is in ruins, presenting a melancholy spectacle, and appears to have been nearly abandoned since the trade has been transferred to New D. There is no land capable of cultivation around Old D.; and, in fact, almost all the E bank of the river, between the two Dongolas, is useless for agriculture, in consequence of the daily accumulation of sand towards the river.—Debbah is only remarkable as being the residence of a kaschif, containing government-magazines, and being the point at which caravans start for Kordofan.—At Ambukol, situated about 1 m. from the Nile, the cultivated land extends from the village to the river; but only a small portion is tilled, though much more might be used were the facilities for irrigation increased. The course of the river from Ambukol to Old D. is from E to W, or nearly so; and the Desert has encroached so much on the N bank, that there is little or no land capable of cultivation. A NE wind blows almost continually here; and the government permits the captains of all boats ascending the river to press the men employed at the water-wheels to tow the boats to the next wheel, or until persons are found to relieve them—a system of oppression which falls heavily on the peasantry, as it not unfrequently happens that several boats pass the wheels during the same day. Between New D. and Ambukol I noticed that less land was waste on the islands than on the banks; most of them are tolerably well-cultivated and produce abundant crops; the peasantry, however, appear in a state of great poverty. The principal articles of commerce are dhoura, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, butter, grease, and cotton; the latter of excellent quality." [*Consul Holroyd's Report*].—At the island of Gartumi, near Ambukol, the D. territory terminates.—Makrizz, writing in the 15th cent., describes D. as a considerable kingdom; and Poncet, who visited Old D. in 1698, states that its king was an hereditary sovereign but tributary to the king of Sennaar. Successive invasions of the Sheygra Arabs appear to have laid waste and depopulated the whole territory. It is now a beylik dependent on the pasha of Egypt. See article NUNTA.

DONGUE, a river of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, which runs W, and throws itself into the Atlantic under $13^{\circ} 40' S$ lat., after a course of about 120 m. A people of the same name inhabit its banks near its source.

DONHEAD (ST. ANDREW), a parish of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Hindon, near the post-road from Shaftesbury to Salisbury. Area 3,540 acres. Pop. 861.

DONHEAD (ST. MARY), a parish of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Hindon. Area 5,240 acres. Pop. 1,621.

DONINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 28 m. ESE of Lincoln, and 107 m. N of London, intersected by the Hamond-beck and Blacksluice canal. Area 6,180 acres. Pop. 1,867.—Also a p. of Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Shifnal, near the post-road from Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton. Area 2,641 acres. Pop. 362.—Also a township in the p. of Whitechurch, in

the same co. Pop. 1,010.—Also a township in the p. of Lilleshall, in the same co. Pop., inclusive of that of the mining district of Donington-Wood, which contains 2,367 inhabitants, 2,757.

DONINGTON-UPON-BAIN, a parish of Lincolnshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Louth, on the E bank of the Bain. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. 489.

DONINGTON-CASTLE, a parish of Leicestershire, SE of the Trent, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Kegworth station of the Midland Counties railway. Area 4,250 acres. Pop. 3,028.

DON-ISLE, **DONHILL**, or **DUSHILL**, a parish of co. Waterford. Area 6,287 acres. Pop. 1,712.

DONISTHORPE, a hamlet, partly in the p. of Measham, Derbyshire, and partly in the p. of Seal, Leicestershire. Pop. 392.

DONJEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. of Doulaincourt, 16 m. SE of Vassy, on the r. bank of the Marne. Pop. 876. It has several blast-furnaces and forges.

DONJON (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, arrond. of La Palisse.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,036; in 1841, 9,540.—The town, which was also called Val-Libre, is 12 m. NNE of La Palisse, on the Ode. Pop. 1,871. It has ten annual fairs.

DONKIAH, a mountain of the Eastern Himalayas, on the frontiers of Tibet, which attains an alt. of about 23,000 ft. A pass from Sikkim into Tibet, leading across this mountain, attains an alt. of 18,000 ft. near the course of the Lachung river, which rises in some lakes at the base of Mount D., and thence flows S to Chungtang, where it unites with the Lachan coming from the NW. From the summit of the D. Dr. J. D. Hooker enjoyed a noble and extensive prospect of the magnificent blue glaciers that fill all the gorges and gullies of this alpine region, and beyond these for a distance of 60 m. into Tibet. He also ascertained the existence of hot springs containing sulphurous hydrogen gas, and issuing near the line of perpetual snow on Mount D.

DONMANIE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges, to the E of the island of Rabnabad. They are liable to inundation, and are consequently uninhabitable.

DONNAI. See SAUNG.

DONNAOE, an island of Norway, near the coast of the bail of Nordland, and at the entrance of the Ranen-fjord, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 8'$. It has a town of the same name on the E coast. Fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

DONNAS, or **DONAS**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Aosta, 10 m. NNW of Ivrea, on the l. bank of the Doire. Pop. 1,200.

DONNEMARIE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, arrond. of Provins. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,384; in 1841, 10,058. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, on the Vienne, 10 m. S of Provins. Pop. 1,299. It has 2 annual fairs.

DONNER-BERG, or **DONERS-BERG**, a mountain of Bohemia, in the circle and 5 m. NW of Leitmeritz.

DONNERS, a small river of Styria, which flows into the Mur at Rottenmann.

DONNERSBACH, a village of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. NW of Judenburg, and 12 m. SSW of Rottenmann, on the r. bank of the Donners. It has several mineral springs.

DONNERS-BERG, or **TONNERSBERG**, a mountain of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 14 m. NE of Kaiserslautern, at the N extremity of the chain of the Vosges. It is bounded on the W by the deep valley of Mordkammer, and on the N by a narrow gorge; and is 9 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in average breadth. Its alt. above the level of the Rhine does not exceed

2,200 ft., but its apparent height is much greater. This mountain consists chiefly of porphyritic rocks mixed with clay, felspar, and mica formations. It presents numerous traces of volcanic agency. The soil, with the exception of the plateau which forms the summit, is fertile, and its vegetation is generally vigorous and rapid. A large extent of the surface is covered with forests, in which the beech, maple, lime, and ash, are the most common trees. The ruins of numerous castles still exist on this mountain; and towards the E is the ancient road of the Koenigstrasse. On the summit is the little village of Donnersfeld. Various opinions are entertained with respect to the derivation of the name of this mountain. By some it is supposed to be derived from *Tor*, a deity of the ancient inhabitants of the locality, and by others from the storms which frequently rage around it. It gave its name to the old French dep. of Tonnerre.

DONNERSHAUG, a mountain of Saxe-Gotha, in the Thuringenwald chain. Alt. 3,000 ft.

DONNERSKIRCHEN, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Oedenburg, to the NE of Eisenstadt.

DONNERSMARK, or **CSOTORTOKHELY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 6 m. SW of Leutschau, on a hill. Pop., chiefly German, 532. It has a Catholic church, and possesses extensive breweries.

DONNEZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Saint-Savin. Pop. 1,007.

DONNINGTON, a parish of Herefordshire, 2½ m. SW of Ledbury, near the Gloucester canal. Area 808 acres. Pop. 113.—Also a p. of Sussex, 1½ m. S of Chichester, intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Area 1,029 acres. Pop. 184.—Also a hamlet in the p. and 1½ m. N of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. Area 760 acres. Pop. 164.

DONNINGTON-AND-HUNGLESCOTE, a chapelry in the p. of Ilstock, Leicestershire. Area 2,589 acres. Pop. in 1841, 864; in 1851, 1,014.

DONNYBROOK, or **ST. MARY'S OF DONNYBROOK**, a parish in co. Dublin, containing the vs. of Bagginath, Ballsbridge, Beggarsbush, Clonskeagh, D., Irishtown, Merrion, Ringsend, and Sandymount. Area 2,049 acres. Pop. in 1851, 11,177.—The v. of D. is situated on the Dodder, 2 m. SE of Dublin. A splendid bridge here spans the river. Here are a hat manufactory and several mills; and at other villages in the p. are various establishments for factorial industry. During the week, beginning on the 26th of August, is held the notorious D. fair, professedly for the sale of horses and black cattle, but really for vulgar dissipation, and formerly for outrage and debauchery. This hideous and unutterably demoralizing fair has happily undergone a revolution from prompt magisterial influence, and especially from the ascendancy of the cause of temperance; but it was for generations a perfect prodigy of moral horrors, surpassing all other fairs in the multitude and grossness of its disgusting incidents of vice. The v. is divided into East D. and West D.

DONNYCARNEY, a village in the p. of Artane, Dublin co., 2 m. NE of Dublin.

DONOBOW, a fortified town of Ava, in the prov. of Pegu, 60 m. above Bangoon, on the E bank of the Irrawaddy. This place offered considerable resistance to the British forces in the campaign of 1825.

DONOHILL, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3½ m. N of Tipperary. Area 3,787 acres. Pop. 3,263.

DONONAUGHTA, or **ETRECOURT**, a parish in co. Galway, on the road from Banagher to Loughrea. Area 2,633 acres. Pop. 1,236.

DONORE, a parish in co. Meath, on the r. bank of the Boyne, 2½ m. WSW of Drogheda. Area 3,661 acres. Pop. 1,118.

DONSKAIA, or **DONETSKAIA**, a village of Russia,

in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 50 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkassk.

DONSKAIA, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 15 m. N by W of Stavropol.

DONSKAIA-BALKA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 40 m. ENE of Stavropol.

DONSKI COSSACKS. See **COSSACKS**.

DONTREIX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 20 m. E of Aubusson. Pop. 2,300.

DONYATT, a parish of Somersetshire, 1½ m. WSW of Ilminster. Area 1,223 acres. Pop. 551.

DONYLAND (EAST), a parish of Essex, 3½ m. SSE of Colchester. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. 793.

DONZACY, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Amou. Pop. 1,465.

DONZDORF, a town of Wurtemberg, circle of the Danube, on the Lauter, 5 m. N of Geislingen. Pop. 1,699.

DONZENAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, arrond. of Brives.—The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. 13,719.—The com., 6 m. N of Brives, had a pop. of 3,258 in 1841.

DONZERE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, situated in a fertile district near the Rhone, 7 m. S of Montelimart. Pop. 1,707.

DONZY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, arrond. of Cosne.—The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. 11,895.—The town, 9 m. ESE of Cosne, on the l. bank of the Nonain, has some iron works, and a traffic in wood, iron, cyder, and honey. Pop. 3,798.

DOOBEG, a shallow inlet on the S coast of Co. raan-Achill, in co. Mayo, 7 m. ENE of Achillbeg.

DOOISH, a mountain in the p. of Gartan, co. Donegal, 10 m. WNW of Letterkenny. Alt. 2,143 ft.—Also a mountain in the p. of West Langfield, in co. Tyrone. Alt. 1,119 ft.

DOOLEY, a county in the S of Georgia, U. S. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 4,427.

DOON, a river which traverses Ayrshire, and, during the whole of its course in that co., forms the boundary-line between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. It is popularly said to originate in Loch Doon, but really rises in two mountain-streams from which that lake receives its principal surplus waters. At the N extremity of the loch whence the united streams now called the D. emerge, two tunnels, cut out of the solid rock, receive the river, and pour it impetuously down into a deep gorge 300 ft. deep, about 30 ft. wide, and 1 m. in length. For 2 m. from the loch, the river flows due N; it then bends gradually round, and, for about 7 m., flows NW. About 2 m. below Patna it again bends, and, over a distance of 5 m., flows W; and then, a little below Cassilis-house, flows N and to the N of W, till it falls, 3 m. S of Ayr, into the frith of Clyde.—Loch D. is about 8 m. in length, and from a ½ m. to ¾ m. in breadth. The mountains which enclose it are the Star mountains on the borders of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and from the base of which, on this side, the river D. may be said to take its rise; while the Dee, which flows into the Solway frith, takes its rise on the opposite side. There is a singular coincidence between the names of these two rivers, the Doon and the Dee, which thus have their origin so near, and those of the Don and the Dee, neighbouring streams in Aberdeenshire.

DOON, a parish partly in co. Tipperary, and partly in co. Limerick. The Limerick section contains the v. of Doon, 6 m. NNE of Pallas-Green, and 9 m. NNW of Tipperary. Area of the whole parish, 27,630 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,137.—Also a magnificent basaltic promontory, on the E coast of the island of Rathlin, co. Antrim, 1½ m. N of the S extremity of the island,

and 14½ m. W of the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland. The basaltic pillars which form it are similar to those of the Giant's Causeway, and are usually pentagonal, hexagonal, or heptagonal; but they occupy relative positions and form mutual combinations of uncommon interest, some standing perpendicular, some lying horizontal, and some curving down from the top over the sides in a variety of arcs of circles.—Also a lake in the parishes of Clonlea, Killuran, and Kilsely, co. Clare. It is formed by a tributary of the Oogarnee, just before making a confluence with that river; and measures about 3½ m. in circumf.

DOONAH, a village in the p. of Moyarta, co. Clare. Pop. 175.

DOONANE, a village in the p. of Rathaspeck, Queen's co., 6½ m. W by N of Carlow. Its inhabitants are chiefly colliers; and the district amidst which it stands has been one of the most productive sections of the great coalfield of Leinster. The D. collieries have now been worked upwards of a century; and, jointly with those around Castlecomer, annually produce about 120,000 tons of coal and culm. The coal is of the non-flaming kind, or what has been called mineral charcoal, containing from 94 to 96 per cent. of pure carbon.

DOONAS, a magnificent rapid of the river Shannon, between the p. of Kiltonanlea in co. Clare and that of Castle-Connell in co. Limerick, 6 m. below Killaloe. The river is here 300 yds. wide; and, over a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, it tumbles, rushes, and leaps amidst hillocky masses of obstructing rocks, in a vexed and impetuous torrent. The accompanying scenery is superb. Though the clear passage for boat-navigation is narrowed to little more than a boat's breadth, it is steadily and safely swept by the practised boatmen of the vicinity, in an unique sort of flat-bottomed craft called 'a cot.'

DOONEMORE, or **LONG**, a parish in co. Limerick, 7½ m. SE by S of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 4,442 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,842; in 1851, 1,421. It contains the village of Raheen.

DOONKEEHAN, a fishing village, on the E. shore of Broadhaven bay, co. Mayo, 2½ m. SSW of Benbec-head.

DOORIN, a river of S. Africa, flowing into the Black Kei, on the r. bank, in 32° 20' S lat.

DOORIS, CLONBOO, AND CREGG, three closely connected bogs on the W border of the barony of Clare, 6 m. N by E of Galway, co. Galway. Area 3,842 acres; height above high-water level in Galway bay, 33 ft.

DOORN, a river of S. Africa, in Somerset district, flowing into Little Fish river, on the r. bank, in S lat. 32° 45'.

DOORN (GREAT), or **THORN**, a river of S. Africa, in the Clanwilliam district, rising in the karroos in Worcester district, under the parallel of 33° 25' S, and flowing NW to join the Elephant's river in S lat. 31° 40', and the Karroo-Doorn, in S lat. 31° 25', after which the united streams bend round to SSW, and flow, under the name of the Elephant's river, into the sea at a point 45 m. NW of Clanwilliam.—Also a river of S. Africa, in Somerset district, flowing into Little Fish river, on the l. bank, in S lat. 32° 28', near a v. of the same name.

DOORN (KARROO), or **HANTAM**, a river of S. Africa, rising on the N frontiers of Clanwilliam, and flowing first W, and then SSW, to the parallel of 31° 25', where it joins the Great Doorn, on the r. bank.

DOORN (LITTLE), a river of S. Africa, in the Clanwilliam district, rising near the sources of the Great Doorn, and flowing in a course nearly parallel and at an average distance of 16 m. to the W of that river, which it joins on the l. bank 24 m. E of Clanwilliam.

DOORNANE, a village in the p. of Pollrone, co. Kilkenny. Pop. 237.

DOORNSPYK, a parish and large village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 2 m. SW of Elburg. Pop. 2,815.

DOPAND, a town and district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, 60 m. NW of Ongole.

DOPPELBAD, a village of Styria, in the circle and 8 m. SE of Grätz. There are hot springs here.

DOPPENGEISEL, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, on the Giesel. Pop. 613. It was formerly in repute for its pottery-ware.

DORA. See **DORIA**.

DORAK, or **FELAH**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, situated on two branches of the Jerahi 85 m. S of Shuster. It is surrounded by mud walls, 2 m. in circuit, and 16 ft. thick, and flanked by round towers at regular intervals. D. is celebrated for the manufacture of Arabian cloaks, which are exported in great numbers. Notwithstanding the size of the town, there are few houses within the walls, as most of the inhabitants prefer residing in the suburbs.

DORAMA, a town of Arabia, on the Nejd, 32 m. W of Seraiya. Pop. 8,000.

DORANGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pay-de-Dome, cant. of Arlana. Pop. 1,125.

DORAT (L'E), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Bellac.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1841, 11,118.—The town is on the l. bank of the Sevre, 6 m. N of Bellac. Pop. 2,439. It is celebrated for its manufacture of mathematical instruments.

DORBONGA. See **DURBUNGAH**.

DORCHESTER, a borough and market-town, with separate jurisdiction, in the hundred of George, Dorchester division of the co. of Dorset; 8 m. N of Weymouth, and 120 m. SW by W of London; on the S bank of the Frome, and the line of the South-Western railway, a few miles from the sea. Area of borough, 1,870 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,402; in 1831, 3,033; in 1851, 6,394. The town occupies an eminence skirted on the S and W by open downs. The environs are pleasant; agreeable walks, shaded with sycamores, chestnuts, and elms, nearly encircle the town, which is of an irregular quadrangular form, and consists of several wide streets. The v. of Fordington is so situated on the E as to constitute a large suburb and continuation of the town. The dwellings of the poorer classes are almost all confined to this village; the houses in D. are in general well-built, and the town is lighted with gas.

—D. is divided into three parishes: viz. All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Peter's, in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Salisbury. The church of St. Peter's, situated near the centre of the town, is a large, ancient, and well-built edifice. The town-hall, a spacious and handsome structure, was erected near St. Peter's church, at the expense of the corporation, in 1791; beneath it is a market-house for butter and poultry. The shire-hall is a neat, plain, commodious building fronted with Portland stone, and having a pediment in the centre. The county-gaol and house-of-correction was built on the site of an ancient castle in an open and airy situation on the N side of the town at an expense of £16,179 10s. A county-hospital was recently erected.—The old borough-boundaries were limited to the circuit of the town, which comprised the three parishes. By the new boundary act, the adjoining v. of Fordington is also included. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the 23d of Edward I., a privilege which it still enjoys. The number of electors registered for 1836-7, was only 397; in 1848, 396. Under the new municipal act of

1835, the parliamentary boundaries are coterminous with those of the borough. The income of the borough, for 1839, was £422; in 1846-7, £249. D. is celebrated for its ale, which is brewed in great quantities, and sent to all parts of the kingdom. Sheep and lambs are fed in great numbers on the adjacent downs.—D. was strongly fortified by the Romans. In 1595 the town was nearly depopulated by the plague; and in the 17th cent. it sustained great damage from two different fires, the first of which occurred in 1613, when 300 houses were destroyed; the second in 1662. A Roman amphitheatre at D. is one of the most interesting of our national antiquities. Its area is about 218 ft. by 163 ft.; it is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a mound of considerable thickness, formed of blocks of chalk cut from the centre, which is consequently much lower than the external surface. The wall is about 20 ft. high. The amphitheatre at Silchester is of nearly the same form and dimensions as that at D., but it is not in such a perfect state of preservation. The area of the Coliseum at Rome is a trifle larger, being 263 ft. by 165 ft. This Romano-British amphitheatre has been occasionally used in the Middle ages and in modern times; it has witnessed since the days of Paganism burnings at the stake for imaginary crimes, and executions on the gibbet for real ones. On one occasion it is said 20,000 spectators found ample accommodation.

DORCHESTER, a parish in Oxfordshire, union of Wallingford, 8 m. SE by S of Oxford, on the W bank of the Thame, over which there is here a handsome stone bridge. Area 3,194 acres. Pop. 1,061. From the middle of the 12th cent. this town rapidly decayed in importance, and it is now an almost inconsiderable village.

DORCHESTER, a county in the SE of the state of Maryland, U. S. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 18,843.—The chief town is Cambridge.—Also a town of South Carolina, U. S., situated on the NE branch of Ashley river, 18 m. WNW of Charleston.—Also a township of the United States, in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 4 m. S by E of Boston. Pop. 4,875.

DORCHESTER (North), a township of Upper Canada, in the London district, between Oxford and London townships. Pop. in 1842, 1,018.

DORCHESTER (South), a township to the S of the above, between Dereham and Westminster townships. Pop. in 1842, 418.

DORDOGNE, a large river of France, which rises in two head-streams, the Dor and the Dogne, at the foot of Mont d'Or, in Auvergne, and, after forming the limit of the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme and Corrèze, runs generally W through Lot, Dordogne, and Gironde, and falls into the Garonne, at Bourg, about 15 m. below Bordeaux. The united river takes the name of Gironde. The course of the D. is above 220 m., during which it receives the waters of a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Cère, the Vézère, and the Isle. The tide flows as high up as Castillon about 25 m. from the confluence with the Garonne; and the river is navigable for small boats as far as Libourne. The D. is the *Duranus* of Ausonius, and the *Dordonia* of the Middle ages.

DORDOGNE, a department of the SW of France, composed of portions of the ancient provinces of Guienne, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, and Angoumois, and named from its principal river; situated between the parallels of 44° 39' and 45° 45' N. lat. It is bounded on the E by the depts. of Corrèze and Lot; on the S by those of Lot, Garonne, and the Gironde; on the W by the Gironde and Charente Inférieure; on the NW, at which point it is crossed by a branch of the Limousin hills, by the dep. of

Haute-Vienne. Its length from N to S is 84 m., its breadth from E to W, 75 m. The superficial area is 914,087 hectares. This dep. is traversed by hills in almost every direction. Towards the S it is intersected by one of the minor chains of the Auvergne. The valleys are narrow, and not very fertile, and the soil generally is unproductive. A little more than one-third of the surface is returned as arable, and 167,641 hect. are covered with wood. The calcareous rock, which forms the common basis of the soil, is covered with sand, gravel, and flint. Immense tracts are occupied with heath, broom, and chestnut forests, and the traveller may, in some districts, wander far without discovering a single hamlet.—The dep. is entirely comprised in the basin of the D. river. Its principal streams are the D., the Isle, the Vézère, the Dronne, the Cruse, and the Dropt or Drop, all abounding in fish. Only the D. and the Isle are navigable. There are a great number of springs, the water of which is extremely pure, and some of these are remarkable for their great depth. The most celebrated are those of Ladoux, Salibourne, and Marsac; the latter being very near the sea, is influenced by the rise and fall of the tide. Ponds are likewise numerous in this part of France, and yield a large supply of fish which forms an important article of trade. The produce of the fisheries is averaged at 50,000 francs per ann.—The climate of D. is considered healthy, with a generally mild temperature, but varying according to the configuration of the surface. For several years past both the cold of winter and the heat of summer have been more extreme than in previous years. The prevailing winds are from the W and the N. In some parts of this dep., and more particularly in the mountainous dist. of Sarlat, severe storms are not uncommon.—The mineral productions of D. consist of iron, copper, lead, manganese, alabaster, marble, granite, chalk, slate, millstone, freestone, fuller's earth, and coal. The vegetable kingdom furnishes chestnuts, walnuts, mushrooms, truffles, grapes, corn, maize, buckwheat, millet, potatoes, and a variety of herbs. The forests of oak and chestnut are extensive, and furnish shelter to a considerable variety of game. The barrenness of the pasture land prevents the rearing of cattle in this dep. to any great extent. Asses, mules, and oxen are most numerous; sheep are rare; but goats, pigs, and poultry abound.—The pop. of this dep. in 1801 was 409,475; in 1846, 503,557. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of wine, brandy, nut-oil, cloth, paper, leather, cutlery, &c., in which the commerce of the dep. chiefly consists; to which may be added the exportation of wood, fruit, truffles, oxen, poultry, hams, and the far-famed confectionary of Périgueux. The red and white wines of Bergerac and Genestet are highly esteemed. The transit of merchandise is greatly facilitated by the navigation of the Dordogne, and the excellent roads which traverse the country in all directions.—The dep. of D., under the late regime, sent 7 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were elected by 2,289 electors in 1840. It is under the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Bordeaux, and forms the diocese of the bishop of Périgueux. Two consistory courts exist in this dep., the one at Bergerac and the other at Montcaulet.—The dep. is divided into the 5 *arrondissements* of Bergerac, Montbron, Périgueux, Ribérac, and Sarlat; and is subdivided into 47 cantons and 583 communes.

DORDRECHT. See Dord.

DORRE, a chapelry in Derbyshire, 8 m. NW of Chesterfield. Pop. 575.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 12 m. SSW of Hereford. Area 5,390 acres. Pop. 588.

DORÉ, a river of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, an affluent of the Allier. It rises in several head-streams which unite near Dore-l'Eglise, and has a course of about 60 m., passing Arlanc, Marsac, Ambert, Donet, and Puy-Guillaume.

DORÉ, a small stream of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, rising in an *étang* of the same name near Lormé, and flowing into the Aussois.

DORBAT, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 120 m. WNW of Aden.

DORÉ (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Landivy. Pop. 1,024.

DORÉ-L'ÉGLISE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. E of Issoire, on the r. bank of the Dore. Pop. 2,090.

DORES, a parish of Inverness-shire, 20 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, stretching along Loch Ness. Pop. 1,650.

DORES, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, district of Valença.—Also a v. in the same prov., in the district of Parati.—Also a v. in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 32 m. SE of Barbacena.

DORES-DE-PIÉDADE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 37 m. E of Ouro-Preto.

DORFEMS. See Ems.

DORFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 27 m. ENE of Munich. Pop. 1,000.

DORFLINGEN, a village of the Swiss cant. of Schaffhausen, 4 m. E by N of Schaffhausen.

DORGALL, a district and village of the island of Sardinia, 62 m. ESE of Sassari. Pop. of district 3,356.

DORHEIM, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 16 m. N of Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 688. Coal is wrought here.

DORI, a river of Afghanistan, rising near the Kojuk pass, on the W side of the Kojeh-Amram mountains, and flowing W to the Turnak, which it joins in 31° 24' N lat., after a course of about 80 m.

DORIKA, a river of N. India, in Assam, rising in the Naga mountains, and flowing into the Dilli, after a winding course of 100 m.

DORINGSTADT, a town of Bavaria, on the Maine, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 14 m. N of Bamberg. Pop. 387.

DORISH, a low sandy island in the Red sea, in N lat. 18° 30', 8 m. SSW of Abu-Sayel.

DORIZO, or **DORITZA**, a town of Greece, in the dep. of Etolia, 15 m. SW of Vrachori, near the l. bank of the Aspropotamo.

DORKING, a market-town and parish in the co. of Surrey, 21 m. SSW of London, and 12 m. E of Guildford. Area of p., 10,020 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,058; in 1851, 5,996. The town is situated in a sandy valley on the S bank of the Mole. It consists of three wide and well-paved streets, protected on the N by chalky hills, which, with the surrounding heights, command magnificent prospects. Several stately mansions and handsome villas ornament the vicinity. In this vicinity abundance of limestone occurs, which, as well as chalk, is made into lime for the supply of London. Large quantities of poultry, of a peculiar and superior kind, with a supererogatory claw, which are supposed to have been originally introduced by the Romans, and for which D. is celebrated, are reared here for the supply of the London markets. These 'Dorking fowls,' as they are termed, are either white or of a partridge colour. D. is 8 m. from the Redhill station of the South-Eastern railway, and on the line of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate branch which between D. and Reigate passes through very fine scenery.

DORKWERT, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 2½ m. NW of Gröningen, on the l. bank of the Hanse canal.

DORLA, a small district of Prussian Saxony, 3 m.

SSW of Mühlhausen. It comprises three villages: Upper D., pop. 1,288; Lower D., pop. 834; and Langula.

DORLESHEIM, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Molsheim. Pop. 1,879.

DORMAEL, a small town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 6 m. E of Tirlemont.

DORMAGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, 14 m. N by W of Cologne. Pop. 1,486.

DORMANS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. of Epernay.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. 11,023.—The town is on the l. bank of the Marne, 14 m. W of Epernay. Pop. 2,148. It is a place of active industry, and conducts a considerable traffic by the river.

DORMINGTON, a parish of Herefordshire, 4½ m. E of Hereford. Area 1,381 acres. Pop. 189.

DORMITOR, or **KOMOVİ**, a high mountain-chain of Turkey, in Herzegovina, SE of Mostar. It attains an elevation of at least 6,000 ft.

DORMSDEN, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SE of Needham. Area 770 acres. Pop. 54.

DORMSTON, a parish of Worcestershire, 6 m. W of Alcester. Area 830 acres. Pop. 109.

DORN. See DOORN.

DORNACH, or **DORNECK-BRUGG**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, on the r. bank of the Birs, near the borders of the canton of Bern, and 19 m. NNE of Soleure. D. is ever-memorable for a victory obtained by the Swiss over the troops of Maximilian I. on 22d July, 1499.—Also a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 2½ m. by railway NW of Mühlhausen. Pop. 3,055. There are large cotton-spinning and weaving factories here.

DORNACH-DORF, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, near the Birs, 19 m. N of Soleure. Pop. 675. The celebrated Maupertuis is buried here.

DORNA-WATRA, a village of Austria, in the Bukovine, in the circle of Czernowitz, celebrated for its acidulated springs.

DORNBACH, a village of Austria Proper, 3 m. NW of Vienna. Pop. 960.

DORNBERG, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of Wolfhagen. Pop. 967.—Also a v. of Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 m. NW of Darmstadt, on the Landbach. Pop. 125.

DORNBIRN, or **DORNBURN**, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, principality of Voralberg, 6 m. S of Bregenz, at the confluence of the Fussach with Lake Constance. Pop. 4,600.

DORNBURG, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, situated on a steep hill, on the Saale, 5 m. N of Jena. Pop. 600. There is a fine chateau here perched on the brink of a lofty limestone rock.—Also a village in the principality of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Elbe, 8 m. WNW of Zerbst. Pop. 329.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 m. WSW of Halberstadt.

DORNES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre.—The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1841, 6,428.—The com., 3 m. SSW of Decize, had a pop. of 1,083 in 1841.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the r. bank of the Zézere, 14 m. NE of Thomar.

DORNEY, a parish of Bucks, 2½ m. WNW of Eton. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. 354.

DORNHAGEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of Cassel. Pop. 622. Coal is wrought here.

DORNHAN, or **DORNEM**, a small town of Württemberg, in the Black-Forest circle, 7 m. W of Sulz. Pop. 1,550. It was burned down by lightning in

1718, but was soon after rebuilt. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of three castles.

DORNHOLZHAUSEN, a colony of Waldenses, in the principality of Hesse-Homburg, on the hill called the Reisherg. This settlement took place about the beginning of the 18th cent.

DORNICKE, a town of Denmark, in Holstein Proper, bail. of Bordsesholm, near the lake of Ploen, 7 m. SSW of Prietz.

DORNINGHEIM, or **DORNEHEIM**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the r. bank of the Main. Near this town the emperor Adolphus of Nassau was killed in 1298, by Albert I. duke of Austria.

DORNO, a town of Piedmont, in the district of Novara, on the Tendopio, 9 m. W of Pavia.

DORNOCH, a parish in Sutherland, extending 9 m. along the frith of Dornoch, and from NW to SE about 15 m. The shores are flat and sandy, but the surface gradually rises as it approaches the hilly districts towards the N and W. The small river Evlix or Evelicks, which rises in Strath Achvaich, and falls into the frith near the Meikleferry, after a course of 9 m., intersects the p. Pop. in 1801, 2,362; in 1831, 3,390; in 1851, 2,981. Besides the town of D., there are the fishing-v. of Embo, with a pop. of about 200, and the inland v. of Clashmore. Not far from the Earl's cross, in this p., is the spot where an unhappy creature was burned in 1722, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, in transforming her daughter into a pony, and getting her shod by the Devil! This is the last instance of these frantic executions in the North of Scotland, as that in the South was at Paisley in 1697.—The burgh of D. is situated on the N coast of the frith of D., nearly opposite to the burgh of Tain. It is 201 m. N by W of Edinburgh; and 12 m. SW of Golspie. Pop. in 1831, 594; in 1851, 599. D. was formerly the seat of the bishop of Caithness. The fine church, in the centre of the little town, is as nearly as possible a fac simile of the old cathedral, the proportions and elaborate decorations having been carefully copied. D. unites with the Kirkwall district of burghs in electing a member of parliament. Electors in 1848, 38.

DORNOCH (Firth of), an arm of the sea, which divides the S part of Sutherland from the co. of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 m. wide, but it gradually becomes narrower, till within 5 m. W of the town of Dornoch, where its breadth is not more than 2 m. After this it becomes much wider, forming an inner harbour or bay, where a ferry is established called the Little ferry. At this ferry is an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor. Vessels of 500 tons have water on this bar at spring-tides. On the Sutherland coast is calm weather, vessels of small burden may lie in safety; but a formidable bar extends from this coast almost to the S side of the frith. The shores produce shell-fish, and the banks abound with coal and haddock.

DORNOCK, a parish in Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, 2 in E of Annan. Area 3,880 acres. Pop. in 1801, 789; in 1851, 936.

DORNSTADT, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black-Forest, NE of Blaubeuern. Pop. 468.

DORNSTETTEN, a small town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black-Forest, 32 m. E of Strasburg. Pop. 1,200. A forest court is held here annually under the open air.

DORNTHAL, a town of Saxony, NW of Saiga. Pop. 1,081.

DORNUM, or **DORNSHEIM**, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 6 m. WSW of Eesen. Pop. 753.

DORO (CAFE), a headland on the SE coast of Negropont, in N lat. 38° 9'.

DOROG, a town of Hungary, 22 m. ENE of Debreczin. Pop. 6,640.

DOROGORUJ, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, on the Dnieper, 46 m. ENE of Smolensk. Pop. 3,275. It is a place of considerable traffic. It

was burnt by the French, who made a stand here for some time, in their retreat from Moscow in 1812.

DOROKOI, or **DOROGOI**, a town of Upper Moldavia, near a lake of the same name formed by the Seiza, 75 m. NW of Jassy.

DOROLSHEIM, a large and well-built village of France, in Alsace. Pop. 1,500.

DORON, a stream of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, which rises near Villard-Gotrou, in the Graian Alps; flows NW; and joins the Isère on the l. bank, 15 m. below Montiers, after a course of 45 m. At the bottom of a nearly perpendicular rock, on the S side of a deep gorge through which the D. runs before it joins the Isère, in the neighbourhood of Montiers, are saline springs, from which, although the water contains only 1½ lb. of salt in every 13 gallons, nearly 3,000,000 lbs. of salt are annually extracted by a cheap and ingenious process. The temp. of the strongest spring is 99° of Fahr., and it contains 1.83 per cent. of saline matter. The second spring has the temp. of 95°, and contains 1.75 of saline matter. Other sources have been discovered, that have only 1.50 of salt. Besides common salt, there are small proportions of sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, and sulphate and muriate of magnesia, with oxide of iron. Much of the gypsum in this part of the Tarentaise being intermixed with rock salt, there can be no doubt as to the source whence the water derives its saline impregnation. But Mr. Bakewell supposes, that the water derives its high temp. from an intermixture of boiling water rising up from immense depths. On a mountain to the right of the road in ascending the valley of the D., at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level, are the lead mines of Pesey which afford employment to about 600 workmen; but from their great elevation, and the severity of the climate in winter, they can be worked only in the summer months. The ore is a fine-grained sulphuret of lead, with a small proportion of silver, antimony, and manganese. Several mines of anthracite occur in the valley of the D. A mine of gold-coloured, fibrous rutile has also been found in the rocks above the D. In the valley of the Upper D., among the most remarkable mountains of the Graian Alps, which here close upon the valley and tower several 1,000 feet above the line of eternal snow, are the baths of Brida whose springs were laid open in 1819. Their waters have a temp. of 93° to 97°.

DORONINSK, a district and town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the river Ingoda, 190 m. ESE of Verkh-Udinsk.

DOROS, DEVEK, or DAURAK, a river of Anatolia, rising near Kari-Bazari, at the W extremity of the Kus-tagh; flowing E; and joining the Halys, on the l. bank, at Haji-Hamzeh in the sanjak of Kankari.

DOROSMA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Little Kumania, 6 m. WNW of Szeged. Pop. 8,030.

DORPAT, or **DEURT** (Russ. *Tourief*), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Riga, on the high road between Riga and Petersburg, 150 m. NE of the former, and 170 m. SE of the latter city, in N lat. 58° 22' 44", E long. 26° 42' 19". It lies chiefly in a crescent-shaped plane between the SE slope of a range of hills about 200 ft. high, and the little river Embach, which here changes its course from S to E. The town, which is well-built, is divided into three separate portions:—viz. D. Proper, and the suburbs of Riga, and Petersburg. It has a fine market-place, a granite bridge over the Embach, and a cathedral now partly in ruins. The public edifices are built of hewn stone, in a fine style. Most of the private houses are but one story high, and built of brick or wood, painted bright colours. The old fortifications, with some of the ditches, have been converted into ornamental gardens, shrubberies, and public walks. D. is the

seat of a university, founded in 1632, suppressed in 1656, and restored in 1803, which in 1833 had 37 professors, and 539 students; in 1846, 80 professors, and 574 students. In 1834 the university possessed a library with 58,936 vols., a museum of arts, an observatory, cabinets of physical, chemical, mineralogical, zoological, and pathological subjects, an anatomical museum, a collection of agricultural models, and a botanic garden: it has an hospital, theological and philological seminaries, and an institute for the education of professors. The university of D. is resorted to from many parts of Russia. Some of its professors are highly distinguished; and its observatory, from the character of the investigations conducted at it, holds a high place in the scientific annals of Europe. D. also contains a gymnasium, and a normal primary school. Its pop. in 1833 was 10,020, the majority of whom are of Esthonian descent.—The town is supposed to have been founded in 1030. It was taken by the Teutonic knights, who founded a bishopric here in 1224, which was suppressed in 1558. Its commercial prosperity was increased, and at one period it ranked as one of the Hanse towns. It was afterwards alternately subject to the Poles, Swedes, and Russians. The latter have held possession of D. since 1704.

DORRE ISLAND, an island on the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 25° 10', on the W side of Shark's bay. It measures about 20 m. in length from N to S, and abounds with a small species of kangaroos. It was visited by the French during their voyage of discovery in 1801.

DORREN BACH, a village of Bavaria, in the district of Landau, N of Weissenburg.

DORRHA, a parish in co. Tipperary, 9 m. ENE of Portumna. Area 15,798 acres. Pop. 2,662.

DORRIL, one of the smaller Hebrides, off the SW coast of Mull.

DORRINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 5 m. N of Sleaford. Area 680 acres. Pop. 443.

DORSCHNITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, N of Lomatsch. Pop. 223.

DORSEL, a township in the co. of Bennington, in the state of Vermont, U. S., 76 m. SSW of Montpelier. Pop. 1,426.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime county in the SW of England; bounded on the N by Somerset and Wilts; on the E by Hampshire; on the W by Devon and part of Somerset; and on the S by the British channel. It extends from N to S, measured across the centre, 36 m.; and from E to W 50 m. Its circumf. is nearly 160 m. Its superficial area has been variously estimated at 627,220 acres, 504,000 acres, and 775,000 acres. In the highway returns for 1839, it is estimated at 10,006 sq. m. About a ninth part is waste land, a third arable, and all the remainder pasture-land. An insulated portion of this co. is included in Devonshire, and a portion of Devonshire in this county; the vicinity of Holwell is part of Somerset. D. is below the average of English cos. in respect of size.

Coast and Fisheries. The coast of this co. is about 75 m. in length. From near Lyme-Regis to the mouth of the Brit., a small river which passes Bridport to the sea, the coast is high; but it becomes low towards the Isle of Portland, which is joined to the land by the Chesil-bank, a singular pebble ridge or bank, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, which runs NW in a straight line parallel with the coast for about 16 m., a narrow arm of the sea dividing it from the inner coast. It unites with the mainland at Abbotsbury, about 10 m. from Port-and; but runs further along the shore nearly as far as Bridport. To the north of PORTLAND ISLE [which sea] is a safe road for ships; but its S point, called 'the Race of Portland,' is one of the most dangerous places in the English channel. Weymouth bay, at the mouth of the river Wey, affords good shelter, unless a wind from the S or SW. Here the coast is low; but the cliffs commence again, and continue past the island of Purbeck, which bounds Weymouth bay on the NE. St. Alban's head is a conspicuous promontory succeeded by Durlston-head to the south of Swanage-bay and Stud-

land-bay at the entrance to the capacious bay and harbour of Poole.—The fish obtained on the coast are of various descriptions, but the mackerel fishery is most considerable. Vast quantities of this fish are taken near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport. Herrings and salmon are also plentiful.

Rivers. The chief rivers of this co. are the Frome and the Stour. The former rises near Beaminster, and having received some small streams, flows SW past Frampton and Dorchester into Poole-bay. The latter enters the co. on the N, near Gillingham, below which it gives name to several villages; and it crosses the co. by Blandford, Sturminster, Marshall, Wimborne, and Parley, at a little distance from which it enters Hampshire, and falls into the English channel at Christ-church.—Among the other rivers in this co. are the Char, the Iveloe, the Piddle or Trent, and the Yeo; but none of these are of importance.—The principal lakes are Luckford-lake, and Abbotsbury, the finest swannery in England.—There are chalybeate springs at Aylwood and Farington; sulphureous springs at Sherborne and Sherford; and medicinal waters at Nottington.

Surface, Soil, Produce, &c.] The general outline of this co. is extremely uneven, and in many parts hilly, but the surface is nowhere elevated to a great height. Swyer-hill, the highest point, is only 669 ft. above the level of the sea. The most characteristic feature of the co. is open uncultivated downs, used as sheep-pasture. It is in no part thickly wooded; but is plentifully watered. "A first view of D. is hardly so prepossessing as its situation on the map might suggest. The timber looks stunted in growth, and forms so small a feature of the landscape that the copsewoods attract notice. These serve a useful purpose; for the hâzel, of which they generally consist, supplies hurdles to the farmer for folding his sheep, and fuel to the labourer in the absence of coal: they are cropped every 7 years, and are looked upon with sufficient favour to find a place on most of the large farms as a part of their internal economy. The hedge-rows are reduced in size and number, and furnish no reasonable ground of complaint. The enclosures of tillage-lands are quite large enough for the purposes of husbandry. The downs appear to want shelter for the sheep grazed upon them. Small hamlets, formed of labourers' cottages, are seen at distant intervals, but a considerable proportion of the rural population reside upon the farms upon which they are employed. The country generally has not the appearance of being thickly peopled, and the space intervening between each homestead indicates that the holdings are more extensive than usual. As for the soil itself, it is thin, the chalk usually betraying its presence by unmistakable signs within a very few inches of the surface, and sometimes being laid completely bare. Beds of gravel and clay are of no unfrequent occurrence, but whatever varieties of formation it presents, the land which occupies the central parts of D. does not appear to be possessed of much natural fertility. As might, therefore, be expected, the rents in this district are low; the average, including rates and tythes, being from 16s. to 20s. per acre. Of course some lands let higher, the amount per acre being in some degree regulated by the quantity of down-pasture attached to a farm. That quantity is usually in the proportion of one-half to one-third; but on some holdings there is none at all; and, in such cases, the land being of superior quality, the rent presents a corresponding increase. For some years the downs yielding inferior grass have been ploughed up and cultivated, and thus the whole average of grazing land in the co. has of late been considerably decreased to the joint advantage of tenant and landlord. With this gradual conversion the system of farming pursued was also changed. It used formerly to be

the custom for the larger tenants to have a dairy as well as a sheep stock, but that twofold management is less in favour now, and sheep usually occupy their undivided attention. The small tenants, however, still continue in their practice to combine dairy and arable farming. The holdings of this class, which are chiefly in the low grounds, average from 100 to 200 acres, and their management, from the want of capital and skill among them, is said to be very defective. The produce of the D. dairies being principally butter, they, like the dairies of Devonshire, have suffered less than, for instance, those of Gloucestershire, where cheese is produced." [Times, 1850.] Towards the N. under the high lands which divide it from Somersetshire, and where there are fine arable grounds, yielding large crops of various sorts of grain, the country is level. On the S. on the borders of Hampshire, by the sea-coast, almost as high as Dorchester, an extent of 20 m. in length, and 4 m. or 5 m. in breadth, it consists of heathy common. From E to W. through the central parts of the co., runs a ridge of chalk hills, declining on the S side into downs and valleys, which abound with sweet short herbage, nourishing, it is said, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 sheep, esteemed equally for their flesh and fleece. The D. sheep are celebrated for early lambing. Cattle are reared both for fattening and the dairy. The D. dairies are extensive, and the butter celebrated. The chalk ridge in this co. forms a portion of the great bed of chalk which may be traced across the island from its E border, and here terminates; none being found beyond the limits of the co. to the W. except some chalk-cliffs on the S coast of Devonshire. The SW parts abound in beautiful and luxuriant vales, which counterbalance the dreary appearance of the E. where the heaths and commons remind one much of Bagshot-heath. The chase at Cranborne and Gillingham forest, are remarkable features in this co.—The climate is considered mild and healthy, which character it appears to have had from the earliest times, since it was selected as a favourite summer-retreat both by Saxons and Romans.—Irrigation is employed on the meadow-lands, and lime, sea-weed, &c., are extensively used as manure. Much attention is paid to the breeding of sheep, and great numbers are annually exported. On the land under tillage, the usual crops are wheat and barley: a considerable quantity of hemp is raised near Bridport and Beaminster. The inferior seed is valuable for its oleaginous qualities. It is bruised in a mill, and produces an oil for painters. The residue is formed into oil-cakes, and used for feeding cattle. Barley affords great produce, and a large portion of malt is made for internal consumpt. A few acres of hops are also cultivated.

Minerals. Neither coal nor ores are found in the strata of this co.; among the mineral productions, however, is the silty bituminous coal of Purbeck island, which burns with a bright lively flame, but, like the Bovey coal in Devon, emits so disagreeable a smell that it is only used by the poorer classes. It occurs at Kimmeridge, in a low cliff composed of argillaceous and calcareous strata. Iron is found mixed with gravel and sand. Two kinds of freestone, for which Devon is celebrated, are quarried in Purbeck, and in the Isle of Portland, which seems to be one entire mass of fine freestone: they are extensively employed in building and paving. St. Paul's cathedral, London, was built of Portland stone. A kind of coarse marble, which has been used in the interior of several English cathedrals, is also quarried at Purbeck. Fine potter's clay is found in extensive beds, running between the N and S downs and elsewhere, and is exported to Staffordshire. Upwards of 10,000 tons are annually shipped from Warcham.

Manufactures, &c.] Flax is manufactured to a considerable extent in this co. In 1838, there were 18 flax mills, employing 656 hands. Mr. Austin remarks, in his report on hand-loom weaving, that 80 tons of flax are said to be used weekly in a circuit of 20 m. round Bridport, one-tenth of which is home growth. There were in this co. in 1838, besides the flax-mills, 420 hand-loom in the linen trade, by which Mr. Austin means everything made of flax. Here the manufacture was principally sail-cloth. Bridport is the chief seat of this manufacture. In 1838, the sail-cloth trade employed 206 looms at Bridport; at Beaminster, and adjoining villages, 120 looms. Very little variation had taken place in this trade for many years. The silk manufacture has been introduced. In 1838, there were 5 silk mills, employing 333 hands. Fine, seconds, and livery woollen broad cloths are made by hand-loom at Lyme-Regis, Uplyme, and Dorchester: in 1838 there were 40 looms, and the trade was steady. Shaftesbury and Blandford are noted for the manufacture of shirt buttons; and Sturminster for a kind of flannel called swanskin. The strong beer of D. is famous, and the ale is also particularly celebrated. The principal foreign trade is carried on at Poole.

Roads, Railways, &c.] The great road from London to Falmouth and Penzance, by Dorchester, enters this co. from Salisbury, near Woodvates-inn, and runs SW through Bland-Forum, Dorchester, and Bridport, to Axminster in Devon.—The Exeter mail-road, and the road from Warrminster, enter near Shaftesbury, and there unite; the road then runs westward, through Stour, quitting and again entering the co. till, passing through Sherborne, and across the Yeo, it finally quits it by Yeovil in Somersetshire.—The Wimborne-Minster road enters from Salisbury, on the NE of Bowditch, and runs through Cranborne to Wimborne-Minster, whence roads also proceed to Poole, Bland-Forum, and Southampton.—Other roads radiate from Dorchester to Beaminster, to Sherborne, to Weymouth, to Wareham, and Purbeck, &c. The highway returns for 3 years, ending 1814, showed an average total expenditure of £17,708, on 308 m. of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 1,696 m. of all other highways used for wheeled carriages; the report of turnpike trusts for 1836 showed a total expenditure of £21,914 17s. 11d., by 16 turnpike trusts in this co.; and the highway returns for 1839 showed an expenditure of £12,251, on 1,761 m. of road.—There is a short railway from the Clay-pits at Norden, near Corfe-castle, to Poole-harbour.—The line of the proposed Bath and Weymouth Great Western Union railway, with various branches, enters this co. by the main line from Wincanton, at Pusey Cuddle; thence runs by Cerne-Abbas, Charnminster, Dorchester, Fordington, Winterburn, Uplyme, Broadway, and Radpole; thence runs, skirting the harbour, and terminating on the quay, within a ¼ m. of Weymouth-bay. The also projected Dorset and Somerset canal enters near Stalbridge, and follows the valley of the Stour till it opens into the river near Bland-Forum; but it has never been executed, though acts were obtained for its construction so far back as 1796 and 1802.

Divisions, Statistics, &c.] For parliamentary representation, it has not been thought necessary to divide this co.; but it returns 3 members, who are polled for at Dorchester, Wimborne, Warcham, Beaminster, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, Blandford, and Chesilton; the principal place of election being Dorchester. The number of electors registered for this co. in 1837 was 6,366, in 1848, 6,091. Dorchester, Bridport, and Weymouth with Melecombe-Regis, return each 2 members; Poole, which is a co. in itself, also returns 2; Warcham, Shaftesbury, and Lyme-Regis, each returns 1 member. In all, this co. returns 12 members, besides 2 for Poole. This co. comprehends 9 divisions, comprising 34 hundreds, and 22 liberties, containing 276 parishes. The following table exhibits the area and pop. of its several divisions and liberties in 1851:

Divisions.	Area in acres.	Pop. in 1851.
Blandford	51,378	11,092
Bridport	87,194	24,673
Cerne	47,659	7,797
Dorchester	115,994	25,699
Shafton	39,701	42,989
Sherborne	24,812	11,366
Sturminster	42,243	11,538
Warcham	58,817	18,601
Wimborne	161,174	29,769

Boroughs		
Blandford.	892	2,504
Bridport.	656	7,566
Dorchester.	1,870	6,394
Lyme Regis.	1,499	2,601
Poole.	7,582	9,255
Shaftesbury.	2,400	2,509
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	1,600	9,458
	632,025	184,207

The pop. of D. in 1570 has been estimated at 66,022; in 1600, at 79,217; in 1700, at 88,628. In 1801 it was returned by census at 115,319; in 1811, at 124,638, being an increase of 8.13 per cent. in the preceding 10 years; in 1821, at 144,499, being an increase of 15.88 per cent.; in 1831, at 159,252, being an increase of 10.22 per cent.; and in 1841, at 175,043, being an increase of 9.9 per cent. in the last decennial period. The average increase for all England between 1831 and 1841 was 14.5 per cent. Of the pop. returned by census in 1841, 155,995 were natives of the co.; 645 were natives of Ireland; and 224 natives of Scotland. The condition of the D. labouring peasantry generally is inferior to that of the same class in most of the other cos. of England. It was successively subject as an archdeaconry to the sees of Dorchester in Oxford, of Winchester, and of Sherborne; and when the latter was annexed to Sarum, this archd. remained part of that dio. till the 31st Henry VIII., in which year it was transferred to the newly constituted bishopric of Bristol. Recently, however, the ecclesiastical commissioners have united the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and transferred the archd. of D. to the see of Salisbury. The number of daily schools in 1831 was 596, attended by 15,957 children; of Sunday schools, 316, attended by 18,830 children. The poor's rate is levied upon a valuation of the year 1740. The amount raised on an average of 3 years, from 1748 to 1750, was £13,790. In 1803 the assessment was £78,358; in 1813, £180,048; in 1833, £108,496; in 1839, £92,600; in 1844-5, £82,721. The expenditure for relief of the poor in 1847 was £89,254; the rate of expenditure per head on the estimated pop. in that year was 9s. 7d.; that for all England being 6s. 1½d.—The value of property assessed to property tax in 1815 was £698,395; in 1842-3, £917,077, of which £613,507 was on lands, and £231,204 on houses.—D. is included in the Western circuit. The assizes were originally held at Sherborne, but now they are uniformly held at Dorchester. The Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Blandford; the Easter, at Sherborne; the Midsummer, at Shaftesbury; and the Michaelmas, at Bridport. The shire-hall and county-jail are at Dorchester.

[History.] Previous to the landing of Cæsar, this county was occupied by the *Durotriges* and the *Morini*. Under the Roman government it was included in *Britannia Prima*; but when the Saxons established themselves in South Britain, it was made part of the kingdom of Wessex. In 1001, Swegen, king of Denmark, in his march from Exeter to Wilton, destroyed Dorchester, Gilton, Sherborne, and Shaston. During the parliamentary war the majority of the higher order was attached to the king, but the working classes were generally disaffected.—The antiquities most entitled to attention in this co. are the Roman roads and stations.

DORSINGTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 7 m. NNW of Chipping-Camden. Area 910 acres. Pop. 115.

DORSTEN, a town of Prussia, in the regency and 35 m. SW of Munster, on the l. bank of the Lippe. Pop. 2,900.

DORSTONE, a parish of Herefordshire, 5½ m. E of Hay. Area 5,385 acres. Pop. 548.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a partially fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on a very low island formed by the great inundation of Nov. 1421, on the S side of the Waal, a branch of the Maas, 12

m. SE of Rotterdam, in N lat. 51° 48' 52", E long. 4° 39' 44". It is a dull, though tolerably well-built town. Its streets are lined with houses of antique fashion, having the gables turned outwards, rising with grotesquely ornamented windows and crow-stepped to a considerable altitude; many of them overhang the street, while painted bricks, ornamental stones, and cornices of various colours, add to their fantastic appearance. The principal public edifices are the town-hall, and the old Gothic church, 300 ft. long, by 150 ft. broad, with a massive square tower. The hall in which the famous synod of D. held its sittings is still in existence. D. is surrounded on the land side with fortifications. On the side of the Waal it has several quays, and a good harbour, from which two canals lead into the middle of the town. In 1848, 237 vessels entered the port; in 1849, 253. It is the centre of a considerable trade in flax, which is largely grown in the vicinity, and great quantities of which are shipped for England and Ireland. It has also a large trade in corn, salt fish, train oil, and timber; the latter being floated down from the Upper Rhine in immense rafts, which sometimes realize from £25,000 to £33,000. There are vast timber-ponds, and numerous saw-mills in and near D.; also sugar and salt-refineries, linen-bleaching, tobacco, and white lead manufactories, rope-works, and building-docks.—D. is one of the oldest cities in the country; was the original residence of the counts of Holland; and in 1572, the seat of the first meeting of the states-general, at which the independence of the seven united provinces was declared; but the most memorable era in its history is that of the famous national synod of D., which was held here in consequence of a schism in the Reformed church, produced by the doctrines of Arminius.

DORTAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Oyonnax, on the Bienne. Pop. 1,364.

DORTELWEIL, a large village of Germany, in the territory of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, on the Nidda.

DORTMUND, a town of Prussia, in the gov. and 27 m. WNW of Arnberg, on the N bank of the Ems, at an alt. of 465 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 7,620. It is in part fortified. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, tobacco, beer, vinegar, iron ware, and cutlery.—At the congress of Vienna in 1815, this town and its territory, embracing 66 villages, with a total pop. of about 30,000, were made over to Prussia.

DORTON, a parish of Bucks, 12 m. E of Oxford. Area 1,431 acres. Pop. 139. There are chalybeate springs and baths here.

DORUM, a town of Hanover, in the duchy and 42 m. NW of Bremen, near the mouth of the Weser, on its r. bank. Pop. 628.

DORY HARBOUR, a harbour on the NW coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 0° 48', at the entrance of Geelvink bay.

DORZA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 60 m. N of Koom.

DORZBACH, a small town of Wurtemberg, on the river Jaxt, 7 m. S of Mergentheim. Pop. 1,480.

DOS-BARRIOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo, 5 m. SSW of Ocana. Pop. 2,514.

DOS-HERMANAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. SSE of Seville. Pop. 2,915.

DOSITA, a large town of Senegambia, in the Mandingo territory, 5 m. E of Kamalia.

DOSSARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 57 m. W of Ahmedabad, in N lat. 23° 16'. It is fortified, and contains about 1,300 houses.

DOSSE, a small river of Prussia, in Brandenburg, which falls into the Havel, 8 m. ESE of Havelberg, after passing Wittstock and Neustadt.

DOSSENHEIN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Unter-Rhein, on the Bergstrass, 3 m. N of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,425.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of La Petite-Pierre. Pop. 1,246.

DOTIS, or **TATA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. SE of Komorn. Pop. 8,887. It is composed of an upper and a lower town, and has a fine chateau belonging to the Esterhazy family. Its manufactures chiefly consist of wine, woollen cloths, and pottery ware; and it has important fairs. Red and white marble is quarried in the vicinity.

DOTERNHAUSEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black-Forest, 12 m. N of Spaichingen. Pop. 944. Catholics.

DOTIGNIES, a town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 6 m. S of Courtrai. Pop. 4,286. It has tanneries, tobacco and chocolate manufactories, and several breweries and distilleries.

DOTTINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 5 m. SSE of Kunzelsau, on the l. bank of the Kocher. Pop. in 1840, 454.

DOUAB. See **DOAB**.

DOUBAIN, a village of Upper Guinea, 10 m. NW of Coomassie.

DOUARNENEZ, a small seaport of France, in the dep. of Finistère, at the bottom of a spacious bay of the same name, 20 m. S of Brest, and 12 m. NW of Quimper. Pop. 3,958.

DOUAY, or **DOUAI**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord.—The arrond. has an area of 47,158 hect., and comprises the 4 cant. of Arleux, D., Marchiennes, and Orchies.—The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. 51,478.—The town, 15 m. NW of Cambrai, and 83 m. NNE of Paris, in N lat. 50° 22' 10", is situated on the small but navigable river Scarpe, which divides it into two parts, and communicates with the Deule by a canal. Pop. in 1789, 18,044; in 1841, 23,203. It is a well-built and fortified town; and has a college, a normal school, schools for drawing, medicine, and mathematics, a physical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, and a public library of 29,000 vols. It also contains a superb arsenal, and a cannon-foundry. This town has long been celebrated for its English schools: a number of Roman Catholic youths from England and Ireland are sent hither for their education. It is likewise a place of active commercial industry, having manufactories of lace, linen, thread, foundries, glass and soap-works, distilleries, sugar-refineries, and printing-offices. It forms an important entrepot for the linens of Flanders, and has an active commerce in grain and in oil.—D. is one of the oldest towns in France, having been a place of some importance in the time of the first counts of Flanders. It surrendered to Marlborough in 1710, after a siege of nearly two months. In the first campaigns of the French revolution, the neighbourhood of D. was the scene of frequent engagements.

DOUBAYA, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, on the r. bank of the Unna, 18 m. W of Gradiska.

DOUBINKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. N of Vilna.

DOUBISA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, rising 15 m. S of Chavli; and flowing into the Niemen at Grednik, after a course of 70 m. from N to S.

DOUBITCHI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 55 m. ENE of Grodno, to the SE of Lake Doub.

DOUBLE-HEADED CLIFF, a point about 6 leagues to the S of Forland-bluff, on the coast of Guinea.

DOUBLE-HEADED SHOT KAYS, or **ROQUES**, a group of kays on the edge of the Anguilla, or Salt kay bank. A lighthouse on the highest of these islets

is in N lat. 23° 56' 28", W long. 80° 27' 38". It has a fixed light on a tower 54 ft. high.

DOUBLE ISLAND POINT, a cape on the E coast of Australia, in S lat. 26°.

DOUBLE POINT, a cape on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 17° 50'.

DOUBLE SANDY POINT, a projection formed by two sandy points of the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 40° 56', about 13 m. SSW of Waterhouse island.

DOUBNA, a river of Russia, an affluent of the Kliasma, rising near Resantover, and flowing NNW between the gov. of Moscow and Vladimir, to its junction with the Kliasma.—Also a river in the gov. of Vladimir, rising 9 m. W of Alexandrof; running W and entering the gov. of Tver; and, after receiving the Sestia, flowing into the Volga after a course of 70 m.

DOUBNITZA, or **DUBNICZA**, a town of Turkey, in the prov. of Romelia, sanj. and 24 m. E of Ghinsendil, on the l. bank of the Jerna. Pop. 6,000, many of whom find employment in iron mines in the vicinity.

DOUBNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Ikva, 32 m. W of Ostrog. Pop. 8,700. It has an active commerce in timber and cattle; and the surrounding district is fertile in lint, tobacco, and fruit.

DOUBOVSKOI-POSAD, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 180 m. S of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 1,300.

DOUBOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga. It forms an entrepot for the productions of the N of Russia, whence they are conveyed to Katchalinsk on the Don. See **DON**.

DOUBOYAU (**NOVOD**), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 180 m. WNW of Kherson, on the l. bank of the Dniester. Pop. 1,800. There is a curious rock-hewn monastery in the neighbourhood.

DOUBROVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, 16 m. NW of Dorogobuj, on an affluent of the Dnieper.

DOUBROVNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 50 m. NNE of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,000. Woollen stuffs are largely made here; and an active trade in timber is conducted by means of the Loutchessa river, on which the wood is floated to Vitebsk, and thence transported to Riga.

DOUBS, or **Doux**, a river of France, remarkable for the eccentricity of its course. It rises, at an alt. of 3,123 ft., in Mont Rixon, in the Jura, in the dep. of Doubs; and after forming for some time the boundary between France and Switzerland, holds its course to the W, then to the N, and finally to the SW, falling into the Saône, on the l. bank, at Verdun, after a course of 300 m. It is navigable only for boats and small barges from below Vougeaumont. Its chief affluents are the Loue and the Dessoubre.

DOUBS, a frontier department of France, part of the ancient prov. of Franche-Comté, and deriving its name from the river D., which rises in the SE part of the dep. It is situated between the parallels of 46° 35' and 47° 31' N lat.; and between E long. 5° 39' and 6° 58'; and is bounded on the E and SE by Switzerland; on the SW by the dep. of Jura; on the NW by that of Haute-Saône, from which it is partly separated by the river Oignon; and on the N by the latter dep. and that of Haut-Rhin. Its length from N to S is 72 m.; its breadth from E to W, 66 m.; its superficial area, 519,053 hectares.—It is physically divided into three regions of mountain, hill, and plain. The last, fertile in corn and wine, lies towards the SW, between the river D. and the Oignon; and is more favourable to culti-

vation, generally, than the more elevated districts. The latter commence, in the SE, on a chain of the Jura mountains, which traverses the country in a NE direction. Scarcely any vegetation is to be seen upon the lofty summits of the Laumont, the Chaumont, the Mont-d'Or, and the Rissons, which are mostly covered with snow for a great part of the year. These ridges of the Jura are succeeded by less elevated chains, the slopes of which are rocky and interspersed with numerous grottoes and caverns. The more elevated points of these ranges afford good pasturage; and many of the valleys are sheltered by pine forests. A great part of this district is marsh land, and seems to be the reservoir of the rivers which have their sources at the foot of the mountains. The mountainous districts of the dep. are estimated to comprise 447,249 hect. of the total area.

The dep. of D. comprises a vast number of valleys, and deep and narrow gorges. The principal valleys are those between the D. and the Dessoubre; the most interesting to the naturalist is that of the Loue. The most important rivers are the Doubs, the Oignon, and the Loue or Louve. Lake St. Point, formed by the D., is about 5 m. long and 2 m. broad.—The Canal-de-Monsieur traverses the dep., consisting partly of an artificial channel, and partly of that of the D., and unites the navigation of the Rhone and the Rhine.—The soil of this dep. consists of sand, clay, or marl, and a combination of various other substances. The soil of the best class is estimated at 70,000 hect.; the calcareous soil at 300,000 hect.; gravelly soil, at 20,000 hect.; and stony, at 100,000 hect.—The temp. is variable, and colder than the latitude would seem to indicate. Heavy rains are not unfrequent: still the climate is said to be a healthy one.—The mineral productions of this dep. are considerable, and consist of iron, freestone, marl, sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass, ochre, salt, coal, marble, and a species of inflammable schistus. The quantity of iron raised in 1839 amounted to 105,440 quintals, valued at 209,594 francs. Silver mines were at one period wrought in Mont-d'Or, but they are no longer worked.—The plains produce corn, rye, maize, hemp, potatoes, and fruit, which the inhabitants exchange with those of the mountainous districts for barley, oats, flax, and timber. In 1839, 511,578 hect. were returned as cultivable land, of which 40,354 h. were under wheat; 32,765 under oats; and 7,797 in vineyards. Horses, asses, mules and horned cattle, constitute in great measure the wealth of the mountaineer. The number of sheep is comparatively small, amounting only to 85,533 in 1839; goats, pigs, and game abound.

The pop. of this dep. in 1801 was 216,226; in 1831, 265,535; in 1841, 276,997; in 1846, 292,347. The non-agricultural portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of iron-ware, cotton goods, clocks, baskets, paper, butter, cheese; and wine, brandy, beer, liqueurs, which, with cattle, form the export trade. The imports are cotton cloth, muslins, broad-cloth, and hosiery.—The dep., under the late regime, sent 5 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were nominated, in 1842, by 1,014 electors.—It is comprised in the 6th military division, and is under the jurisdiction of the Cour royale, and the Academie universitaire of Besançon. It forms, with the dep. of Haute-Saône, the diocese of the archb. of Besançon.—It is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz. Besançon, Baume, Montbelliard, and Pontarlier; which are subdivided into 27 cant. and 640 com. In 1842, 9 secondary establishments for education existed in this dep. It has also a royal college at Besançon, 3 communal colleges, 4 high communal schools, 928 elementary schools, and 830 communal schools.

DOUBTFUL HARBOUR, a bay on the NW coast of Tavaï-Poenamoo, the most southern island of New Zealand, in S lat. 45° 16'.

DOUBTFUL ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, seen by the French navigator M. Bougainville, in S lat. 17° 20', W long. 141° 38'.—Also a small island in the S. Pacific, near the S coast of New Holland, in S lat. 34° 23', so called by Captain Vancouver, from his uncertainty whether or not it was connected with the continent.

DOUCE, a mountain of Ireland, in co. Wicklow, 5½ m. SSW of Bray. Alt. 2,392 ft.

DOUCHY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 14 m. ESE of Douay, on the Selle. Pop. 1,558.

DOUDEVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, arrond. of Valenciennes.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1841, 15,315.—The town is 7 m. N of Yvetot. Pop. 3,688.

DOUDPOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Berar, in N lat. 19° 38'. It belongs to an independent Goand chief.—Also a town of Bengal, in the district of Dinajpur, 10 m. E of the ruins of Gour.

DOUE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. 13,474.—The town is 10 m. WSW of Saumur. Pop. 3,193. It has a communal college, and contains the remains of an ancient building supposed by some to have been a Roman amphitheatre, by others to be the remains of a palace of the ancient Carlovingian kings.—Also a commune in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Rebais. Pop. 1,055.

DOUELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of Luzech. Pop. 1,178.

DOUERA, a village of Algiers, 10 m. SW of the town of Algiers. It is a large straggling place, surrounded by a loop-holed wall. The road, shortly after leaving D., descends into the plain, and is carried, in almost a straight line, through a level country to Blidah.

DOUGHBEG, a village in the p. of Clondevad-dock, co. Donegal, 2½ m. SW of Fannat-head. Pop. 246.

DOUGLAS, a large parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire; in length upwards of 12 m., and from 4 m. to 7 m. in breadth. According to the Statistical Account, its superficial area contains about 28,004 Scots acres, of which 3,816 are arable, 22,376 pasture, 1,492 wood, and 320 flow-moss. It is watered by the Douglas, which rises in Cairntable, and after a course of about 16 m., falls into the Clyde, and greatly swells the volume of its waters. The D. water in its course receives several streamlets, which lend beauty if not fertility to the parish; the names of which are the Peniel, Monks, Podowrin, Kinnox, Glespin, Parkburn, and Craighurn. Cairntable rises to the height of more than 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea, and generally the parish is high-lying, none of it being at a lower elevation than 650 ft. above the sea-level, and nearly 40 m. distant from the coast in every direction. By far the larger portion of the superficies of the p. is laid out for pasture, and the stock of sheep which it maintains is estimated at nearly 16,000 head. It is rich in mineral wealth; such is the thickness and abundance of the seams of coal that the supply, it has been stated, will be exhaustless for centuries. Limestone and freestone are worked, and the presence of ironstone has been ascertained. In the year 1792 a small cotton-spinning and weaving factory was established at D. village, by a Glasgow company. After having been in existence for a few years, it was discontinued; but a manufacturing connexion having been then formed with Glasgow,

it is still kept up, and the greater portion of the inhabitants of the v. are employed in the trade of handloom weaving. The pop. of the p. in 1801 was 1,730; in 1831, 2,611, of whom upwards of a half were resident in the v. The most prominent feature in the p. is D. castle, the princely residence of Lord Douglas, built shortly after the conflagration of the former castle, in 1760. The family of Douglas, "whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown," and which has so closely linked the district of Douglasdale to Scottish story, is said to have been founded by Theobald, a Fleming, who acquired these lands at a very early period.

DOUGLAS, the principal town in the isle of Man, situated on the S side of a large semicircular bay, on the SE coast, 11 m. NE of Castletown, near the confluence of the two rivers whence its name is derived,—namely, the Dhoo and the Glass; distant 75 m. NW of Liverpool, and 46 m. SW of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1831, 6,786; in 1851, 9,880. The older streets of this town are irregular, and in some instances very narrow; but rapid improvements have recently been made in the elegance and accommodation of the houses, and several handsome terraces and streets have been built containing excellent houses. The parish-church of Kirkbradden is 2 m. from the town; but there are 4 Episcopalian chapels in the town; and the Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have also places of worship. The deamster court is held here.—The harbour of D. is reckoned the finest dry one in the English channel; but the entrance is rather difficult, especially in stormy weather. The pier, built by the government at a cost of £25,000, is 520 ft. in length, by 40 ft. in breadth; and is paved with freestone; it constitutes an object of considerable attraction to visitors. There is a lighthouse at its outer end, in N lat. 54° 10', W long. 4° 28'; and another lighthouse, in a more useful position, near Douglas-head, in N lat. 54° 9', W long. 4° 28'. The bay is 2 m. across, and sheltered from all winds, except those from the SE. The general post-office for the island is at D. Letters are forwarded thither from Whitehaven, and intercourse is maintained by steam-packets, and otherwise, with Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, &c. In the vicinity is Castle-Mona, erected by the late duke of Athol, as his island-residence, but now converted into a hotel,—one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Europe.

DOUGLAS, a rivulet of co. Cork, flowing into Cork harbour, after an E course of 7½ m.—Also a chapelry and village in the p. of Carrigaline, co. Cork, 2½ m. SE of Cork. Pop. 758. Sailcloth and ropes are manufactured here.—Also a v. in Ardstraw p., co. Tyrone, 2½ m. NNW of Newton-Stewart.

DOUGLAS, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., 40 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 1,607.—Also a township in Berks co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,333.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,000.—Also a parish of New Brunswick, on the N side of the St. John, intersected by the Keswick.

DOUGLAS (CAPE), the W point of the entrance into Cook's inlet, in N lat. 58° 52', W long. 152° 39'.

DOUGLAS ISLAND, a small island in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 10° 45'.—Also a small island on the NW coast of North America, in N lat. 54° 58'.—Also an island lying between Admiralty island and the W coast of America, in N lat. 58° 15'. It is about 20 m. long, and 6 m. broad in the middle. The channel between this island and the mainland is generally choked up with impassable ice.—Also an island in the Dolphin and Union straits, in the Polar sea, in N lat. 68° 39'.

DOUGONA, a town of Bornu, 75 m. NNW of

Boran, on the r. bank of the Yeou, near its influx into Lake Chad.

DOUGUE, a pretty village of Senegambia, near the Naeform, an affluent of the Rio Nunez, containing 300 or 400 inhabitants, Foulahs and Diallonkes. It is situated on a plain of grey sand, surrounded by high hills.—*Caillie*.

DOUHET (LE), a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saintes. Pop. 1,058.

DOUILLET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Fresnay-sur-Sarthe. Pop. 1,188.

DOUKATES, a town of Albania, 9 m. S of Avlona, near the gulf of Avlona.

DOULAINCOURT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy.—The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1841, 7,149.—The com., 18 m. SE of Vassy, has a pop. of 780.

DOULEVANT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy.—The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1841, 8,883.—The town is 9 m. S of Vassy, on the l. bank of the Blaise. Pop. 635.

DOULGA, a village on the Nile above the second cataract. The river is here much impeded by rocks and rapids.

DOULIEU, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Nord, com. of Estaires. Pop. 500.

DOULLENS, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Somme.—The arrond. comprises an area of 65,819 hect., and is subdivided into the 4 cant. of Acheux, Bernaville, Domart, and D.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. 16,641.—The town is situated on the Authie, 18 m. N of Amiens. Pop. 2,652 in 1789; in 1841, 4,204. It is an ancient town, and is defended by a citadel. It has manufactures of coarse hempen cloth, of leather, beet-root sugar, paper, and cotton-yarn; and a considerable traffic in grain, hemp, and cattle.

DOULON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Carquefou. Pop. 1,415.

DOULOUGH'S (Sr.), a village in co. Dublin, 5½ m. NE by N of Dublin. Pop. 153.

DOULTING, a parish of Somerset, 2 m. E of Shepton-Mallet. Area 3,600 sq. m. Pop. 657.

DOULUTPUR, a village of Sind, near the l. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 28° 21'.

DOUNE, a village in the p. of Kilmadock in Perthshire, situated on the river Teith, near the confluence of the Ardoch, 8 m. NW of Stirling. Large cotton-works at the neighbouring village of Deanston give employment to a great part of the pop.—The ancient castle of D. is situated near the v., on a mound apparently artificial. The Teith flows immediately under its walls, and is joined a little below the castle by the water of Ardoch. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who, along with his two sons, fell beneath the axe of the executioner at Stirling in 1425. It forms a square pile, the sides of which are 96 ft. in length, the walls being 40 ft. high, and 10 ft. in thickness. Considering its age, it presents few marks of the injuries of time. It was occupied for the last time as a place of defence in 1745, by the adherents of Prince Charles.

DOUNE, an isolated rock, an imposing natural fortress, on the E border of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the midst of a wild and almost inaccessible tract of country, in co. Donegal, Ulster. Tradition asserts that, from the earliest Milesian times, the chieftains of Tyrconnel were inaugurated on its summit; and Giraldus Cambrensis describes

the ceremony to have been as rude and beastly as the chieftain's government was wild and savage.

DOUNGHELL, a town of Senegal, in the kingdom of Fata-Toro, 210 m. E of Saint-Louis, on the l. bank of the Senegal.

DOUPARA, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Berar, district of Cuddapah, in N lat. 15° 43'.

DOUR, or **DORRE**, a river of England, which rises in Hereford, and falls into the Munnow, near Pont-rilas, 12 m. NW of Monmouth.

DOUR, a canton and small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 9 m. WSW of Mons. Pop. in 1835, 5,833. It is a place of active trade, and has extensive iron and coal works.—Also a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, 80 m. NNW of Bagdad, near the l. bank of the Tigris.—Also a v. of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 73 m. NW of Ispahan, on the route to Gilpaigon.—Also a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, 60 m. W of Kalabagh.

DOURADA, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz. It is a continuation of the Cordilheira-dos-Pireneós.—Also a lake of Brazil, in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés. It communicates with the Piaui, an affluent of the Jequitinhonha.

DOURADO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, flowing into the São-João, near the Barrodo-Rio.

DOURAPILLY, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 10 m. N of Cassimcootta.

DOURBEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, in the district of Goldingen, 16 m. ENE of Liban, near a lake of the same name.

DOUBRIE, a river of France, flowing into the Tarn, on the l. bank, at Millau, in the dep. of Aveyron, after a course of 32 m.

DOUBRIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. of Treves, on the r. bank of the Dourbie, 8 m. NW of Le Vigan.

DOURDAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Liffre. Pop. 1,018.

DOURDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Rambouillet.—The cant. comprises 40 com. Pop. in 1841, 23,465.—The town is 11 m. SE of Rambouillet, on the Orge. Pop. 2,635. It has a considerable trade in corn and beer, and manufactures woollen cloth.

DOURGA, the NW entrance of a strait which cuts off the SW extremity of New Guinea, in S lat. 7° 12', E long. 138° 44'. The channel carries a depth of 6 and 7 fath. close into the S shore, while the land on the opposite side is scarcely visible. Kolf, who supposed it to be a river, ascended it 28 m., and found its breadth throughout to be 5 m. with a depth of 8 fath. in mid-channel. The tides were regular, with a rise of 10 ft. The waters abounded with fish, and the shores were covered with water-fowl.—Also a v. of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 12 m. E of Kesem, on the gulf of Oman.

DOURGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Carvin. Pop. 1,013.

DOURGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. of Castres.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1841, 13,718.—The town is situated at the foot of the Montagne-Noire, 9 m. SSW of Castres. Pop. 2,250. Woollen cloths are made here; and in the environs fine marbles are quarried.

DOURGOSTI, or **TORGUSTI**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 15 m. ENE of Smyrna.

DOURLACH. See **VOERLA**.

DOURLERS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Avesnes. Pop. 733.

DOURNAZAC, a commune of France, in the

dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Saint-Machieu, 16 m. SE of Rochechouart. Pop. 2,291.

DOURO, or **DUERO**, a large river of Spain, which rises on the borders of Aragon, to the NW of Soria; and flowing W, traverses more than half the breadth of Spain, and the whole of Portugal, passing the towns of Soria, Aranda, Toro, and Zamora, in Spain; and those of Miranda and Porto, in Portugal. It receives a number of tributary streams, both from the mountains of Biscay and Leon to the N, and from those of Old Castile to the S. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Pisuegra, the Segulla, the Esla, the Sabor, the Tna, and the Tamega; and on the l. the Rituerto, the Riaza, the Duranton, the Cega, the Adaja, the Tormes, the Agueda, the Coa, and the Tavora. During a part of its course, it forms the boundary between Spain and the prov. of Tras-os-Montes in Portugal. In the lower part of its course, it runs wholly in Portugal, and forms a line of separation between Beira and the provs. on the N. Its waters, swelled into a large volume, are finally discharged into the Atlantic at San-Joao-da-Foz, 3 m. below Oporto, after a course of 400 m. Its course is chiefly through narrow craggy valleys, and its channel is much impeded by rocks; but it has recently been rendered navigable into the Spanish territories.—The banks of this river were the scene of various movements of the hostile armies in 1812, previous to the battle of Salamanca; and in the following year, previous to the battle of Vittoria.

DOURO, a recently organized prov. of Portugal, embracing the comarcas of Oporto, Aveira, and Coimbra. Area 3,872 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 839,908.—Also a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, 70 m. ESE of Natividade, on a mountain-ridge of the same name, which forms part of the boundary-line between the provs. of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes.

DOUSTRE, a river of France, in the dep. of Correze, falling into the Dordogne, on the r. bank, near Argentat, after a course of 25 m.

DOUTHSTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 3½ m. S by E of Navan. Area 869 acres. Pop. 198.

DOUTSCHINA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the post-road from Kherson to Iekaterinoslav, in a broad ravine on an affluent of the Dnieper.

DOUTSHARSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 32 m. ESE of Nerchinsk. Pop. 1,300.

DOUVAINES, a town of the Sardinian prov. of Chablais, 14 m. NE of Geneva. Pop. 700.

DOUVE, a river of France, in the dep. of Manche, flowing into the Channel near Carentan, after a course of 45 m.

DOUVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Villambard. Pop. 995.

DOUVNO, a town of Herzegovina, 11 m. SSE of Livno, on an affluent of the Miliaska.

DOUVRES, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Belley.—The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. 15,464.—The town is 6 m. N of Caen. Pop. 1,652. Near it is a chapel dedicated to Notre-Dame-de-la-Delivrande, much resorted to by the peasantry of the country.

DOUVVIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Cambrai. Pop. 1,176.

DOUW (PULO), an island in the Eastern archipelago, near the island of Roti, inhabited by a small wandering tribe from Savu. It is encircled by a reef, except at its NNW point.

DOUZE (LA), a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenees; passes Roquefort and Mont-de-Marsan, where it joins the Midou; after which the united stream receives the name of Midouze and joins the Adour below Tartas.

DOUZE (LA), a small town of France, in the

dep. of the Dordogne, with 230 houses, 8 m. SE of Périgueux.

DOUZETHI, a town of Russian Georgia, 30 verst from Mtskheta. It is built on a gentle eminence overlooking a cheerful and cultivated country studded with villages; and is commanded by a small fort.

DOUZILLAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Neuvic, on the Isle, 12 m. S of Ribérac. Pop. 1,232.

DOUZY, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. of Mouzon. Pop. 923.

DOVADOLA, a town of Tuscany, in the comp. of Florence, 6 m. SW of Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 1,018.

DOVE, a river of England, which rises in the rocky hills of the Peak of Derbyshire; divides part of this co. from that of Stafford; and after flowing through a valley called Dovedale, the picturesque scenery of which is much admired, falls into the Trent below Burton after a S course of 39 m.

DOVE (CARE), a headland on the coast of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 44° 20'.

DOVE ISLAND, a small island in Torres strait, on the N coast of Australia. It is about 1½ m. in circuit, and is covered with trees and shrubs.

DOVER, a market-town and borough, with separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the lower half-hundred of Bestborough, lathe of St. Augustine, Kent; in N lat. 51° 8', and E long. 1° 5'; 87½ m. ESE of London by railroad; 40 m. E by S of Maidstone; and 45 m. SE of Canterbury. Its site is in a valley, along the skirts of which runs an amphitheatre of lofty chalk-hills and cliffs, from the summit of which the coast of France, across the straits of Dover, is seen, at a distance of about 184 m. to Cape Grizet, being the point on the French coast nearest to England. Steam-packets pass daily between D. and Calais, and the passage usually occupies 2 or 3 hours. D. is the chief thoroughfare between England and France; here the great road from London by Canterbury terminates, and the South-eastern and Dover railway constitutes Dover "the Grand railway terminus for England in connexion with all Europe." The distance from D. to Paris, via Boulogne, is 197 m., and is usually travelled in 10 hours; via Calais and Lille, 258 m., which is usually travelled in 11 hours. The W or pier part of D. is formed of irregular and narrow streets, but is the business part of the town. The new town consists of a number of good houses, built chiefly for summer sea-bathing visitors, who have lately increased much in number here. The town possesses a museum, theatre, custom-house, and several excellent hotels. On the beach are baths and news-rooms. The vs. of Charlton and Buckland on the London road, are now united to D. by a continuous line of building. Pop. in 1801, 7,084; in 1831, 11,924; and including the parts of Charlton and Hougham, within the liberty, 14,599, exclusive of the garrison; in 1851, exclusive of these, 15,076.

Trade. The docks, store-houses, bonded warehouses, and custom-house, are all admirably constructed. The foreign trade is very trifling; but no less than 2,000,000 dozens of eggs have been imported at D. from France, within one year. The coasting-trade is considerable, and many vessels belonging to the port are employed in fishing. In 1833, the gross amount of customs duties received at this port was £92,702 8s. 8d., up to which point they had been steadily rising for the previous 20 years. In 1838, however, the gross amount of customs duty amounted only to £34,487; in 1842 to £29,673; in 1846 to £23,590.—The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port in 1843 was 84 under 50 tons, and 29 above 50 tons; total tonnage, 5,243 tons; in 1847, 100

vessels = 5,249 tons. The steamers belonging to the port were 4, of a total tonnage of 241 tons.—Ship-building, sail, and rope-making, were formerly carried on here to a great extent; but these have suffered in consequence of the introduction of steam-packets, and the almost entire disuse of sailing packets.—There are several large paper-mills in the neighbourhood. At one time a large quantity of corn used to be ground in the town and neighbourhood for the London market; but, since the introduction of steam to mills of this kind, this has been done in the metropolis itself or its vicinity.

Harbour. D. derives its greatest importance from its proximity, as a seaport, to the continent; and, accordingly, the protection, improvement, and preservation of its harbour, have ever been considered of the utmost importance, not only to the prosperity of the town itself, but to the kingdom in general. "In my works on the naval and military forces of Great Britain," says M. Dupin, in 1848, "I have pointed out the great importance of D. for one and the other of these forces, and the vast works, whether of the port for trade, or the fortifications of this town. Since the publication of my first descriptions, D. has become of greater importance as being the terminus of the railroad which comes from London to this port, and embracing on sundry other lines. In two hours' time, corps of troops, ships' crews, ships' stores and munition, and an entire train of artillery, may be brought down to D. from London, Deptford, Woolwich, and Portsmouth." The principal difficulty to contend with in the keeping up of this harbour has ever been and still is the moveable shingle bar which besets and partly chokes up its mouth, particularly in strong SW winds; yet, notwithstanding all the time, expense, and talent, that have been bestowed upon it, its value as a harbour appears from the testimony of witnesses examined before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1856, to have retrograded within the last 20 or 30 years. In its present state it consists of an outer and an inner basin, with a backwater which opens into the latter, called the *pent*. The outer harbour contains an area of 74 acres; the inner basin 64 acres; and the pent 11½ acres, with an entrance now 60 ft. wide. A wet dock of 1½ acres opens into the W side of the outer harbour, which again communicates with a graving or repairing dock. The entrance between the pier-heads, which are partly formed of stone and brickwork faced with wooden piles, is 110 ft. in width, and opens to the SSE. The rise of average spring-tides is from 18 to 19 ft., and of neap-tides from 12 to 13 ft.; but the depth at high-water in the harbour at spring-tides is only 17 to 18 ft., and in the basin 16 to 17 ft., and about 3 ft. less during the neaps: the harbour is therefore left dry at low water. The commissioners on harbours of refuge, in their report of 1844, observe that "Dover, situated at a distance of only 4½ m. from the Goodwin sands, and standing out favourably to protect the navigation of the narrow seas, is naturally the situation for a squadron of ships-of-war. Its value, in a military point of view, is undoubted; but the construction of a harbour of refuge there is, in our opinion, indispensable, to give to D. that efficiency as a naval station which is necessary in order to provide for the security of this part of the coast and the protection of trade; and they recommend that a harbour be constructed in D. bay, with an area of 520 acres up to low-water mark, or 380 acres without the two-fathom edge; with an entrance 700 ft. wide on the S front, and another of 150 ft. at the E end." It is not likely that the work thus recommended will be undertaken for many years to come; but means are now employing for extending the harbour to the eastward, so that vessels may enter it in full sail, and have room to turn. The harbour duty is 8d. per ton; 1½d. per chaldron on coal; and 1½d. per ton on stone. Vessels belonging to Great Tamworth, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, Lyme Regis, and Arundel, are exempt from harbour-duty. The tonnage dues in 1841 amounted to £10,910; in 1842, to £11,340; in 1843, to £10,583. The total income of the harbour in 1843 was £14,367.

Castle, Lines, &c. The ancient castle of D. is supposed by some to have been built by Julius Cæsar. It stands 14 m. NE of the town, on a chalk cliff about 350 ft. in height, and occupies nearly 35 acres. The fortifications are of different epochs. Roman, Saxon, Norman, and of later date. In a general way, the castle, in its present state, may be said to consist of an upper and lower court, defended by deep, broad, dry ditches, from which there are subterranean communications with the inner towers. The upper court is surrounded by a strong wall and towers; the lower is encompassed on all sides, except next the sea, by an irregular wall or curtain, flanked by numerous towers. The entrance to the castle is on the south side of the principal tower, by a flight of steps, leading, by the east side, to the house of the governor. The height of the top of the parapet of the keep is 465 ft. above low-water. During the last cent. many additions were made to render this castle still more secure, and to fit it as a place of defence; in particular, various subterranean apartments and communications were formed for the reception of artillery, and barracks sufficiently capacious to accommodate 2,000 men, were excavated in the solid rock. Eminences to the SW and NW are much higher than even the keep itself, and materially lessen the importance which, in modern times, it might have still pos-

nessed; but fortifications have been erected on the heights to the W of the town. Handsome barracks are situated above the town, and have a communication with it by means of a military shaft. Above the barracks on the hill is situated the grand redoubt, surrounded by a deep ditch or fosse. On the ridge of the mountain, and to the SW of the redoubt, is the citadel, defended by deep ditches and numerous flanking and masked batteries. The military hospital, a handsome building, is situated on the declivity of the mountain facing the sea. The fortifications extend as far as the celebrated Shakspeare cliff, or Hay-cliff, described in King Lear. It is 350 ft. high; almost perpendicular; and somewhat remarkable in form. From the edge of the cliff, on the E side of the castle, the eye wanders over a vast expanse of waters. Directly opposite lies the coast of France, at a distance of about 20 m., along which, in clear weather, the white cliffs, fields, houses, and a wide extent of country on the French shore, are distinctly seen. On the r. lies the town of Boulogne; and 23 m. to the left of Boulogne, on the low ground, is Calais, whose towers and battlements are often clearly seen from this spot by the naked eye. A double tunnel, nearly 6,000 ft. in length, has been cut through the solid chalk of the cliff for the South-eastern railway; for which it was also found necessary to erect a sea-wall of concrete and other works nearly a mile in length, and about 50 ft. in height, along the face of the cliff west of the Shakspeare tunnel, to the commencement of the Abbot's-cliff tunnel, near Lydden spout.—The projected sub-marine telegraph between England and France will pass from D. to a point between Cape Grisnez and Calais.—The borough, by the new municipal act, is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors; the style of the corporation being "the mayor, jurats, and commonality of the town and port of D." The net income of the borough for 1839, chiefly arising from borough-rates, was £1,984; of the 'borough and liberties', £2,783; in 1846-7 the entire revenue was £5,049.—D. has returned two members to parliament since 2^d Edward III. By the new boundary act, additional parts of the ps. of Buckland and Charlton were added to the town and port for parliamentary purposes. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 1,800; for 1847, 2,000. The admiralty jurisdiction of the Cinque ports, connected with the office of lord-warden, is expressly reserved in that clause of the municipal reform act whereby chartered admiralty jurisdictions in general are abolished. The offices of lord-warden of the Cinque ports and constable of D. are invariably united. This officer has the execution of the queen's writs within the Cinque ports,—a jurisdiction extending from Margate to Seaford,—independently of the sheriffs of Kent and Sussex.

History. D. is a very ancient port. It was called, by the Britons, *Doffgerha*, 'a steep place'; by the Romans, *Dubris*; and by the Saxons, *Dofra* or *Deofra*. The Romans attached great importance to this station. The Saxons appear to have extended the ground-work of the Roman fortress, and the renowned Arthur is supposed to have held his court here. D. was anciently walled, and had ten gates, some of the ruins of which have only been removed within these few years. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, D. castle was esteemed the lock and key of the whole kingdom. The octagonal watch-tower in the castle precincts, is remarkable, as being not only the most ancient specimen of Roman architecture, but almost the earliest regular mason-work now existing in Great Britain. It forms a conspicuous object for miles around, and during the last 1800 years has served as a landmark to guide the mariner to the shores of England. It is of a square form in the interior, the sides being about 14 ft. wide, while the thickness of the walls is equal to 10 ft. In 1296 the French made a descent upon D., in which they greatly ravaged the town and neighbourhood. On the 27th of May, 1660, Charles II. landed here, on his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. On the 24th of April, 1814, Louis XVIII. embarked here to resume the crown of the Bourbons.

DOVER, a town of Strafford co., New Hampshire, U. S., situated 10 m. S by E of Rochester, on the S side of Cochecho river, about 4 m. above its junction with Salmon-Fall river, which together form the Piscataqua. Pop. 6,458.—Also a town in Kent co., in the state of Delaware, situated on John's creek, 4 m. above its embouchure in Delaware bay. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. Pop. 3,790.—Also a town of Pennsylvania, in York co., situated on Fox-Run, which falls into Conewago creek.—Also a township in Dutchess co., New York, 74 m. ESE of Albany. Pop. 2,000.—Also a township in Ohio, 62 m. S of Cleveland. Pop. 2,247.—Also a township in Lafayette co., in Missouri, 121 m. W of Jefferson. Pop. 1,217.—Also a township in New Jersey, 24 m. S of Freehold. Pop. 2,752.

DOVEREN, a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Juliers, circle and 2 m. from Erkelenz.

DOVERIDGE, a parish of Derbyshire, 2 m. ENE of Uttoxeter. Area 4,278 acres. Pop. 766.

DOVRE-FIELD, or **DOVRINES**, a name some-

times given to the whole system of the Scandinavian Alps stretching throughout Russian Lapland, Sweden, and Norway, and extending, in the form of a crescent,—from Cape Lindesnaes on the shores of the Cattegat, and in some of its minor chains, from the shores of the Skager-rack,—between the North sea and the Baltic, to Cape Sviatoi, the W point of the entrance to the White sea; but strictly applicable to that portion only of this great chain which lies between the parallels of 62° and 63° N, or between Cape Stadnaes and the Sylt-Field, or Syl-Fiellen, in Norway. The extreme S part of the Scandinavian chain is distinguished as the Thule or Seve mountains, or the Lang-Field. The northern part of the chain, between Norway and Sweden, and in Finmark, is properly distinguished as the Kiölen or mountains of the Kiöel. Several portions of the system, strictly speaking, present rather lofty table-land, on which rise isolated ranges and groups of mountains, than the features of a true chain. The D. may be regarded as an immense table-land, connecting the mountains which cover the W districts of Norway with the chain which traverses the Scandinavian peninsula in its length. Its greatest dimension lies E and W. The most fertile districts of Norway lie to the S and N of the D.; and communication betwixt them is kept up by roads on which, at the distance of every 10 m., are station-houses, called *fieldstuer*, for the reception of travellers. The D. forms in the Snee-hætten, in N lat. 62° 20', E long. 9° 20', the highest part of the chain, alt. 8,115 ft. [*Esmark*], unless indeed the admeasurement given by Balbi of the Skagstol-Tind, in N lat. 61° 24', E long. 7° 55', in the Thulian range, viz., 8,395 ft., be correct. Among other summits of the D. are the Pighætten, in N lat. 62° 2', alt. 6,788 ft.; and the Syl-Fiellen, in N lat. 63°, alt. 6,486 ft. The Snee-hætten is composed of mica slate.—The highest passes of the Norwegian mountains are those of Filefield, between Bergen and Aggershuustift, 3,978 ft.; and Harebacken and Jerken, over the D., not far from the Snee-hætten, 4,575 and 4,563 ft. respectively,—an inconsiderable height when compared with those of the Alps and Pyrenees. In several places of the Snee-hætten, where the rays of the sun fall obliquely, the snow-line is at an elevation of 3,000 ft.; but in exposures where the rays have full force, the snow melts even as high as 7,000 ft., during the heats of summer. There are glaciers in these mountains, but none comparable for magnitude to those of the Alps. Amongst the Kiölen mountains, the ordinary site of the glaciers, between the latitudes of 67° and 68°, may be placed at 2,325 ft. of elevation.

DOVY, or **DYFI**, a river of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, rising near Bala, to the E of Arranfowddy, and flowing into Cardigan bay, 7 m. N of Aberystwith, after a SW course of 30 m. Its tributaries are the Tafalog, Afon, Dulas, and Cwmcelli. It is navigable for about 12 m. from its mouth.

DOWAR, a rocky islet on the SW side of the island of Maer, in the Murray group, in the Eastern archipelago. It is very precipitous, and attains an alt. of 670 ft. It is connected with another islet called Waier by a sand-bank and coral reef.

DOWDESWELL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. SE of Cheltenham. Area 2,246 acres. Pop. 304.

DOWENTA, a small island near the W coast of Borneo, in S lat. 1° 15'.

DOWLAIS, a chapelry and town in Glamorgan-shire, in the p. of Merthyr-Tydvil. The town is 2 m. distant from Merthyr, but forms with it a continuous town. Its pop., now exceeding 8,000, is entirely supported by the iron-works established here, which are the largest establishments of the kind in

the world. Including the Ivor works, there are 18 blast-furnaces, 77 puddling, and 66 balling-furnaces, besides a large number of refineries here, employing under and above ground 6,000 hands. In 1830, the furnaces here produced 32,611 tons of iron; in 1847, 74,880 tons. The general view of these works is very imposing. Fourteen blast-furnaces, 50 ft. high, stand at the head of an area, disposed in a curve something like the form of a horseshoe. Below these stand the refineries; and further down again, the mills and forges with their hundred chimneys spouting forth fire. Large engine-houses, and regulators—huge globes of iron for equalizing the current of blast—stand on the N side of the works. Crossing at several points are pipes of cast-iron varying in diam. from 6 to 36 inches, which convey blast to the furnaces,—water for cooling the machinery, the workmen's tools, and for other uses,—and steam to supply the requisite power for the wheel-work, squeezers, shears, and saws, used in the several processes through which the metal passes. Besides the workmen engaged in the mills, hundreds are employed in loading and unloading trams, breaking and piling iron, excavating and building, pulling down and repairing, and in divers other occupations, carried on in the open air. [*Morning Chronicle.*]

DOWLAND, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. NNE of Hatherleigh. Area 1,735 acres. Pop. 208.

DOWLAS HEAD, a cape on the S coast of Ireland, in Dingle bay, in N lat. 57° 55'.

DOWLATABAD, **DOWLATABAD**, or **DEOGHUR**, a celebrated city and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. and 7 m. NW of Aurangabad. The fort stands on the summit of an insulated granite hill, 500 ft. high, and about 3,000 yds. from a range of hills to the N and W. It completely commands the town, and forms altogether a very strong place, considered by the natives nearly impregnable; it has, however, been frequently taken, viz., by the different Mahomedan powers in the years 1294, 1306, 1595, and 1634. In the early part of the 14th cent., the Afghan emperor, Mahomet III., made an attempt to render this place, to which he gave its present name, signifying 'the abode of prosperity,' his capital. The scheme, however, was not attended with success. Major Wilford supposes D. to be the ancient *Tagara*, a city frequented by Alexandrian merchants 250 a. c.; but Capt. Duff has adduced strong reasons for concluding that *Tagara* was situated considerably more to the SE.

DOWN, a maritime county of Ireland, in the extreme SE of Ulster, bounded on the NW and N by the co. of Antrim; on the NE by the North channel; on the E and SE by the Irish sea; on the S by Carlingford bay, which separates it from Leinster; and on the SW and W by the co. of Armagh. Most of its boundary-line with Antrim is formed by the river Lagan and Belfast-lough; most of that with Armagh, by the Newry canal and river. Its outline is somewhat ellipsoidal, with the greater axis extending from NNE to SSW. The greatest length, in the direction of S by W from Nout-Head point to Cranfield point, is 40½ Irish m.; the greatest breadth, in nearly the opposite direction from St. John's point on the SE corner of Lough Neagh, is 26 m.; and the area comprises 514,180 acres of arable land, 78,317 of uncultivated land, 14,355 of plantations, 2,211 of towns, and 3,432 of water,—in all 612,495 acres.

Surface.] The extreme S, to the extent of about 90 statute sq. m., is occupied by the magnificent group of the Mourne mountains. The principal summits and their respective altitudes are Cleomack, 1,257 ft.; Rocky mountain, 1,328 ft.; Tiedocka-ragh, 1,557 ft.; Finlieve, 1,888 ft.; South Slieve-muck, 1,931 ft.; Eagle mountain, 2,084 ft.; Chim-

ney Rock mountain, 2,159 ft.; North Slieve-muck, 2,198 ft.; Slieve-Bearnagh, 2,394 ft.; Slieve-Bingan, 2,449 ft.; Slieve-Corragh, 2,512 ft.; and Slieve-Donard, 2,796 ft. A much smaller mountain-group, that of Slieve-Groob, situated 5 or 6 m. N of the Mourne mountains, and 7 m. NW of the outer bay of Dundrum, occupies an area of between 5 and 10 sq. m., and sends up its loftiest summit to the alt. of 1,755 ft. The remainder of the county's surface, with comparatively inconsiderable exceptions, is a continuous tumulated expanse. Even the name, the uncorrupted name of the co., Dunum, 'a hill or a hilly country,' not inaptly describes its character; and a somewhat quaint old survey, published in 1740, makes the graphic though outré observation: "The whole county is remarkable for its number of hills, being compared to wooden bowls inverted, or eggs set in salt."

Coast, bays, and islands.] The coast and seaboard of the N are sufficiently noticed in the articles BELFAST (LOUGH), BANGOR, and CULTRA; which see. The coast from Nout-head at the S side of the entrance of Belfast lough, to the entrance of Lough Strangford, a distance of 22 m., is low, rocky, and dangerous, and offers no place of safety for a large vessel except the harbour of Donaghadee. Lough Strangford is in various respects the most curious marine inlet of the kingdom: see STRANGFORD. From Killard Point to the small bay of Ardglass, a distance of 4½ m., the coast is rocky and foul. Immediately SW of Ardglass is the small bay of Killoogh; and immediately W of this, on the further side of a small promontory which terminates in St. John's point, commences the open bay of Dundrum, 7½ m. wide at the entrance. The coast from Dundrum bay to the entrance of Lough Carlingford, a distance of 13½ m., is all iron-bound and immediately overhung by the Mourne mountains. No island occurs of any noticeable territorial extent in this co., except the 'Big Island' of the Copeland group.

Lakes and Rivers.] No lakes of any extent occur within this co.; but the number of small lakes, loughlets, and pools, in the hollows among the hills, is very great. The streams which occur NW, N, and E of Lough Strangford, are all mere rills. The Cumber and the Blackwater, which fall into the W side of that sea-lough, have a run of respectively 5 and 9 m. The Annahill river, which falls into a SW offshoot of the lough, has an easterly run of 17 or 18 m. The Blackstaff, Newcastle, Slidderyford, Kilkeel, and other rivulets which descend E from the Slieve-Croob and the Mourne mountains to the sea, and also the White and other rivulets which rush down S from the latter mountains to Carlingford bay, are all so inconsiderable that the longest has a run of only 7 m., while most have a run of not more than 5 m. The Newry river, rising near Rathfriland, and running about 16 m., very circuitously, to the town of Newry, a little below the town, forms a long though very narrow navigable estuary; and thence N, along the boundary between Down and Armagh, all the way to a junction with the Upper Bann, it is continued by a line of navigable canal, known indifferently as the Newry canal, and Newry water.—The river Bann rises, at the height of 1,467 ft. above sea-level, on the NW side of North Slieve-muck, and has a NW course of about 22 m. to the boundary with Armagh.—The Lagan rises, at the alt. of 1,250 ft. above sea-level, on the NE side of Slieve-Croob, and has a course of 15 or 16 m., chiefly in a north-westerly direction, to the boundary with Antrim, and thence runs, first E and next N, along that boundary to the head of Belfast-lough.—Mineral springs, both chalybeate and sulphureous, are comparatively numerous.

Climate.] This co. seldom experiences a long continuance of drought in summer, or of frost in winter; and it has usually a mild October, and a rigorous March. Rains, though probably prevailing from the W, come somewhat equally from nearly all the points of the compass. E winds prevail in spring, but are comparatively dry; W winds are the wettest and most violent; SE winds are both

tempestuous and rainy, from the end of November till the end of February. The climate of the E seaboard, and of the shores of Lough Strangford, is very sensibly modified by the saline vapours; fogs, except in the mountainous districts, are neither frequent nor seriously inconvenient.

Minerals.] All the mountainous district of the S, and a considerable band of country lying round its interior skirts, consist of two great fields of granite,—broad enclosures of metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss, clay slate, greenstone, slate, and crystalline mica slate,—and two large protrusions of crystalline greenstone trap. A belt, about 7 m. in length, and nearly 2 in. in mean breadth, extending from the banks of the Bann NNE along the NW border, consists of tabular trap, part of the outer edge of the great trap-field of Antrim and Londonderry. A small district, adjoining the former on the E, consists of lias greenstone and chalk,—the latter here, as in Antrim, misnamed limestone, and freely used as a valuable manure. Very nearly all the rest of the county, amounting to about two-thirds of its whole area, consists of transition rocks, and is a prominent Irish section of the great greywacke field which descends from the S Highlands of Scotland, to the extreme shores of Galloway, passes beneath the Irish channel, and spreads away across Ireland almost to an impingement on the channel of the Shannon.—Copper ore has been found in the mountains near Rosstrevor, in the rocks near Portaferry, and at Clonliffe-hill, between Newtown-Ardes and Bangor. Lead has been mined within half-a-mile of Dundrum, and at Clonliffe between Newtown-Ardes and Bangor. Ochreous earths have been found in many places; and coal is supposed to exist in the N, but has hitherto eluded research. Fine sandstone is raised in several quarries. Slates, more hard and durable than those of Wales, though inferior to them in colour and lightness, are quarried between Bangor and Ballywalter at Annahilt. Limestone is quarried chiefly at Carrthespie on the shore of Lough Strangford, and near Cultra on the shore of Belfast Lough; but the chalk formation, provincially misnamed limestone, in the vicinity of Moira, forms the grand magazine for the manual supply of the NW. Granite is extensively quarried for both home use and exportation.

Soils and Agriculture.] The soils of the co. are of every variety from bog and coarse gravel to strong clay. Loam is the predominant soil, generally rather shallow, yet of various depth, intermixed in most places with a considerable quantity of stones, and differing materially in its character and power, according to the nature of the subsoil,—which is variously clay, till, marl, and gravel. The detritus or diluvium of the chalk district, in the neighbourhood of Moira and Magheralin, is regarded by many as the most productive soil in the co. A survey of the co. which exhibits its area as 611,404 acres, shows 502,677 acres to be cultivated. The area not in cultivation, amounting to somewhat more than one-sixth, is all, with unimportant exceptions, to be found in the mountains and turbaries. The land-rental of the county is estimated at £172,329; and the annual value of agricultural produce at £1,396,000. In 1841, the number of farms measuring from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 13,763; from 5 to 15 acres, 11,991; from 15 to 30 acres, 3,865; upwards of 30 acres, 1,508.—In 1847, of a total of 214,522 acres under grain crops, 30,543 were under wheat; 163,473 under oats; 15,647 under barley; 321 under bere; 673 under rye; and 3,865 under beans. The extent of ground under potatoes in 1847, was 13,741 acres; and the total under green crops, 39,733 acres. In 1848, the number of acres under crops was 308,487. In 1841, the live stock, together with their respective value, were 30,170 horses and mules, £241,360; 240 asses, £240; 68,829 cattle, £447,389; 25,388 sheep, £27,926; 57,052 pigs, £71,315; and 275,575 poultry, £6,889. Total value, £795,119. But these statistics were exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts, valued at £22,798.

Manufactures.] The manufacture of linens and unions has a decided predominance in this co.; yet cannot very easily be reduced to statistical estimate. In 1831, the number of linen-weavers was 6,711, of damask-weavers 6; and the number of artificers connected with linen and damask weaving, exclusive of female handspunners, was 2,415. The

linen fabrics made in the co. are partly carried to the markets of Belfast, Lisburn, and Lurgan, and partly sold in one Down market and resold in another, so that their quantity cannot be ascertained. The linen-weavers, as in the co. of Armagh, almost all have their looms in private houses, and devote a portion of their time to agriculture. Linen-bleaching employs, directly and indirectly, about as many persons as linen-weaving, and has its chief seat in the vale of the Bann. Muslin-weaving was for years very flourishing, and attracted numerous persons from linen-weaving; but of late it has not been on the increase. The woollen and stocking manufactures, except that blanket-making is carried on in one place in the vale of the Lagan, are confined to the fabrication of coarse articles for home use. Leather is manufactured in various localities. Large manufactories of various kinds exist at Ballymacarett and in the vicinity of Lambeg; but, though on the D. side of the river, they practically belong to the town of Belfast.—Linens, unions, and cambrics, grain, butter, pork, raw hides, and dried calves' skins, are the chief articles of export; but—except a coasting grain trade chiefly from Lough Strangford and Killough—they are almost all sent through the ports of Belfast and Newry.—Round nearly all the coast, especially from Bangor to St. John's point, fishermen are segregated in villages, and actively employed in the fisheries. Herring are the chief object, and are successfully pursued from July till an advanced period of winter, in boats for the most part half-decked, and from 20 to 30 tons burden. Flat fish are trawled for from April to July. Cod, haddock, whiting, and glassen, are for the most part pursued on the Rigg, a bank 2 or 3 m. from the coast; but are also hooked for by half-decked vessels on fishing-grounds from 2 to 12 m. distant from the shore; and cod, ling, conger, &c., are pursued by long lines to within 3 leagues of the isle of Man.

Communications.] The only canals are those incidentally noticed in the section on 'Lakes and Rivers.' The Ulster railway, though only crossing a wing of the co. in the vicinity of Moira, has its lower terminus and a considerable part of its length, close upon the boundary; so that it is fully available for the W division of the co. The roads, even 40 years ago, were excellent, and have since been materially improved. The co.-surveyor at the close of 1841 had under his charge 2,560 m. of road. The line of the greatest thoroughfare is the great N road from Dublin to Belfast, which enters D. at Newry, passes through Loughbrickland, Banbridge, Dromore, and Hillsborough, and crosses the Lagan into Antrim at Lisburn.

Divisions and Towns.] The co. of D. is divided into the baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh in the NW; Ardes in the NE; Lecale in the E; Mourne in the SE; the lordship of Newry in the SW; the baronies of Upper Iveagh quite across the co. immediately N of Mourne and Newry; Lower Iveagh in the W between Upper Iveagh and Upper Castlereagh; Kinelarty from the centre of the co. to an impingement on Dundrum-bay; and Dufferin on part of the W shore of Lough Strangford. The towns and chief vs. in Castlereagh are Comber, Hollywood, Ballymacarett, Saintfield, Crossgar, and part of Newtown-Ardes; in Ardes, Portadown, Bangor, Donaghadee, Ballywalter, Kirkcubbin, Crawfordsburn, Groomsport, Ballyhalbert, and part of Newtown-Ardes; in Lecale, Ardglass, Strangford, Downpatrick, Killough, and Kilclief; in Mourne, Kilkeel; in Newry, part of Newry; in Upper Iveagh, Loughbrickland, Warrenspoint, Rathfriland, Rosstrevor, Newcastle, Scarva, Hilltown, and Bryansford; in Lower Iveagh, Dromore, Hillsborough, and Moira; in Kinelarty, Ballinahinch; and in Dufferin, Killyleagh and Killynchy.—The ecclesiastical division is into the dio. of D. in the N, and the dio. of Dromore in the S. Dr. Beaufort, in whose time were 60 parishes and 55 churches, assigns 38 parishes and 33

churches, to the dio. of D., and 22 parishes and 22 churches to that of Dromore.

Statistics. The valuation of the co. under 6th and 7th William IV. c. 84, amounts to £455,714; and the annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £581,815.—The co. assizes are held twice a-year at Downpatrick; quarter-sessions are held at Downpatrick, Newry, Dromore, and Newtown-Ardes. The co. gaol is at Downpatrick, and the only bridewell is at Newry.—The number of persons committed for offences in 1841 was 606; in 1848, 624. In 1842, the National board had in full operation within the co. 207 schools, conducted by 176 male and 39 female teachers, attended by 11,528 male and 8,001 female scholars. In Sept. 1848, the National schools were 267 in number, and were attended by 25,388 children.—Fourteen members were sent to the Irish parliament from the co. and its boroughs of Downpatrick, Newry, Bangor, Hillsborough, Killyleagh, and Newtown-Ardes. The only boroughs which send members to the imperial parliament are Downpatrick and Newry; and the co. sends 2 members. The co. constituency in 1841 was 2,215, of whom 2,114 were freeholders, 70 were leaseholders, and 31 were rent-chargers. The constituency on 1st January 1849 was 1,195. The pop. of the co., according to the estimate of Dr. Beaufort, in 1792 was 201,500; according to parliamentary census, in 1813 was 287,290; in 1821, 323,410; in 1831, 352,012; in 1841, 361,446. All the following statistics are of the year 1841. Males, 173,538; females, 187,908; families, 68,153. Inhabited houses, 65,102; uninhabited complete houses, 3,635; houses in the course of erection, 153. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,665; in second-class houses, 23,372; in third-class houses, 28,713; in fourth-class houses, 14,403. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 35,291; in manufactures and trade, 27,474; in other pursuits, 5,388. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,552; on the directing of labour, 28,322; on their own manual labour, 36,663; on means not specified, 1,616. Pop. in 1851, 328,744.

History. D. comes obscurely into notice, before the period of authentic record, as Ullah or Ullidh—a name supposed by some to have been the synonym of Ulster, the modern designation of the whole prov. The inhabitants in Romanised-British times, are supposed to have been the Voluntii of Ptolemy; those of the next historical period were the Cruithne of Irish annalists, the forefathers of the Picts of Scottish Galloway, or the anomalous race whose Dalriadan origin, country, and history, have been a 'perpetua varietas' among antiquaries. In 1177, the co. was over-run by the English under John de Courcy; and soon after, the greater part of it was granted to the English families of Savage, White, Riddell, Sordall, Poor, Chamberlain, Stoke, Manderville, Jordan, Stannion, Logan, Pappelow, Russell, Audley, Copeland, and Martell. Most of these families, excepting the Savages, the Whites, and the Russells, have become extinct. From the completion of the English settlement till the revolt and secedency of the Irish in 1823, the territory which now forms D. constituted two co.—D. in the S. and Newtown-Ardes on the N. On the Irish secedency, the O'Neills got possession of Castlereagh and Lower Ards, the MacArthurs of Kinlarty, and the MacLorays and Magennis of Upper and Lower Iveagh; after the efflux of myriads of two centuries, the attainder of Shane O'Neill, who was slain in rebellion in 1567, threw all these districts into the hands of the possessor of the Crown. Soon after the dissolution of monasteries, an English colony was established by government at Newry. The O'Neills, MacArthurs, and Magennis, made submission to government, and obtained legal re-possession of their estates; but in 1692, O'Neill of Castlereagh, the most influential individual of the sept, was seized on some charge of disaffection, and making his escape, fled to Scotland, and practically abandoned his possessions. Sir Hugh Montgomery and Mr. Hamilton now obtained grants of the greater part of the O'Neill estates, and planted Scottish colonies, the former about Newtown-Ardes and Greyabbey, and the latter around Bangor and Killyleagh; and the family of Hill, about the same time, acquired large possessions in Iveagh and the lower part of the vale of the Lagan. Most of the Irish families, and in particular Magennis, Lord French, suffered forfeiture on the rebellion of 1641; and most of the Savages, Russells, Whites, and other descendants of the Anglo-Normans who came in with De Courcy, were attainted after the war of the Revolution. The chief manorial ruins are those of Downpatrick, Bangor, Moville, Greyabbey, Inch, and Castleshy, or Johnston; no fewer than 96 manorial establishments are

enumerated by Archdall as having existed in the co.—D. is the only Irish co. which ever attaches to its name the suffix of 'shire'; and it does even this principally in giving the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hill. In 1717, Trevor Hill, Esq., was created Viscount of Hillsborough and Baron Hill; in 1756, Wills, the second Viscount, was made Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Kilwarlin; and in 1789, Marquis of Downshire, in the peerage of Ireland.

DOWN, a diocese in the ecclesiastical prov. of Armagh, and civil prov. of Ulster. Excepting part of one parish in the co. of Antrim, the whole dio. is in the co. of D. St. Patrick is alleged to have founded the see at Downpatrick. John Cely, the last bishop of the unannexed dio. of D., was deprived in 1441; his successor, also named John, became bishop of both D. and Connor, and procured the permanent union of these sees. See CONNOR. The celebrated Dr. Jeremy Taylor was bishop of D. and Connor from 1635 to 1660. The bill of 3rd and 4th William IV. annexed Dromore to D. and Connor. The episcopal residence stands on the S. shore of Belfast-lough, within 1 m. of Holywood. The church of Lisburn was constituted the cathedral of the united dio. of D. and Connor, by letters patent in the reign of James I.; but it now stands connected with only the dio. of Connor. The dio., in a general view, comprehends all the section of D. lying NE. of a line drawn from the Lagan 1½ m. above Lisburn, to the sea at Ardglass, and all the sea-board, to the mean breadth of 5½ or 2½ m. lying between Ardglass and Carrigford bay. Only 1-230th part of it lies in the co. of Antrim. Its greatest length is 41 Irish or 52 English m.; its greatest breadth, 22 Irish or 28 English m.; and its area is 347,538 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185,119. The net amount of episcopal revenue, on an average of 3 years ending at the close of 1831, is £1,982 13s. 1d. The dignitaries of the cathedral are a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, a precentor, a treasurer, and two prebendaries. The number of parishes, including perpetual curacies, is 43; of benefices, including Kil-lough chapelry, 36; of resident incumbents, 30. Tithe compositions of the benefices, £12,762; glebes, £736 15s. 2d.; gross income, £14,085 9s. 11d.; net, £11,715 18s. 4d. The number of other Establishment places of worship than churches and chapels is 2; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 56; of meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, 17; of Roman Catholic chapels, 37. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 27,662 Churchmen, 95,961 Presbyterians, 3,536 other Protestant dissenters, and 68,405 Roman Catholics; 7 benefices contained not more than 200 members of the Establishment, and 1 not more than 50.—The Roman Catholic dio. of D. and Connor comprehends 29 parishes, and has 39 parochial and 24 concurator officiates. Belfast is the bishop's parish.

DOWN, a parish in Kent, 6 m. SSE of Bromley. Area 1,654 acres. Pop. in 1841, 444; in 1851, 437.—Also a p. in Devonshire, 6½ m. NE. of Barnstaple. Area 3,643 acres. Pop. in 1851, 455.

DOWN (WEST), a parish in Devonshire, 6 m. NW of Barnstaple. Area 4,059 acres. Pop. 587.

DOWN (ST. MARY), a parish in Devonshire, 6 m. NW of Crediton. Area 2,229 acres. Pop. 402.

DOWNE, a township in Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 14 m. SE of Bridgeton. Pop. 1,920.

DOWNHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 2½ m. NNW of Ely. Area 9,789 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,299.—Also a p. in Essex, 4½ m. NE of Billericay, N of the Crouch. Area 2,223 acres. Pop. 259.—Also a township and chapelry in the p. of Whalley, Lancashire, 3 m. ENE of Clitheroe, within the boundaries of which it is now included. Area of township 1,870 acres. Pop. 362. Pop. of chapelry, inclusive of the township of Twiston, 523.

DOWNHAM, or **DOWNHOLME**, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Richmond, E of the Swale. Area of p. 5,815 acres. Pop. 260. Area of township, 1,294 acres. Pop. 129.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, or **MARKET-DOWNHAM**, a market-town and parish in Norfolk, 44 m. SW of Norwich and 84 m. NE of London, on the side of a hill to the E of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. 3,262.

DOWNHEAD, a parish in Somerset, 5 m. ENE of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,525 acres. Pop. 250.

DOWN-HOLLAND, a township in the p. of Halsall, Lancashire, 4 m. W of Ormskirk. Area 3,474 acres. Pop. in 1851, 756.

DOWNINGS, a parish in co. Kildare. Area 4,729 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,293; in 1851, 1,007.

DOWNINGTOWN, a village of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 67 m. ESE of Harrisburg, on the W bank of the E branch of



Brandywine creek. In 1840 it consisted of about 50 dwellings.

DOWNMAHON, a parish in co. Cork, 1 m. from Glantworth. Area 2,295 acres. Pop. 559.

DOWNPATRICK, or **DOWX**, a parish, containing the town of Downpatrick, in co. Down, Ulster. Area 11,484 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,203; in 1851, 7,357. The surface is bisected by the Quoile rivulet, down to the head of Lough-Coin, a SW offshoot of Lough Strangford. Slieve-na-griddle, a hill of 414 ft. in alt., near the E border, is the most conspicuous height within several miles of the town.—The post and market-town of D., a borough, the seat of Down dio., and the assize-town of Down co., stands 5 m. ENE of Clough, and 18 m. SE of Belfast. Its site is 5 or 6 furlongs E of the bed of the Quoile river, and 1 m. S of Quoile quay, where that river begins slowly to expand into Lough-Coin. The aspect of the town is diversified and considerably picturesque; it displays a striking and almost outré combination of unique and commonplace character, of ancient piles and modern edifices; curiously mingling the features of city and village, of political grandeur and social littleness. The public buildings are comparatively numerous.—The present cathedral, though usually called a restoration of the former pile, and though incorporating some part of that structure, is really a new edifice, and is one of the most imposing modern specimens of the pointed style of architecture in the prov.—The co. gaol is a very extensive and imposing building, and consists of six radiating wings and intermediate airing-yards diverging from the governor's house in the centre.—The co. court-house corresponds in dignity of architectural character to the gaol. The barracks for infantry are extensive. The infirmary is situated at the S extremity of the town.—The linen manufacture employs about 200 persons. Brewing, tanning, soap-making, tobaccoists'-work, and the various departments of ordinary artificers-ship, support upwards of 1,000 persons. Quoile quay is the port of the town, and admits vessels of 100 tons; the exports consist principally of agricultural produce; and the imports are chiefly iron, timber, and coals. Since the Legislative union, one member has been sent to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1835, 543; in 1841, 342; in 1848, 222. The assizes for the co., for the quarter-sessions for the division of Downpatrick, are held twice a-year. Area of the town, 278 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,784; in 1851, 3,827. Houses 720. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 186; in manufactures and trade, 487; in other pursuits, 239.

History. Downpatrick claims, according to some antiquaries, to be the oldest town in Ireland. It figures prominently in monastic story and popular legend, and is said to have been formerly ravaged by the Danes. Its cathedral was spoiled by the Scotch under Edward Bruce in 1316; and, after having been entirely re-edified, was destroyed by Grey, Lord-deputy of Ireland, in 1538. The town was adopted as de Courcy's headquarters in the conquest of Ulster in 1177; it continued in the possession of the English till about the time of Shane O'Neill's rebellion in the 16th cent.; during that rebellion, it fell into the hands of the Irish, but was retaken by Sir Richard Morrison.

DOWNPATRICK, a remarkable headland $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Killalla, co. Mayo. It terminates a narrow, northward, and gradually rising peninsula of about 1 m. in length, and breaks sheer down in a mural precipice of about 300 ft.

DOWNS (Turb.), a portion of the North sea off the SE coast of England, between the N. and S. Foreland, on the coast of Kent, in which vessels find good shelter by the Goodwin sands rising as a breakwater.—The 'Small D.' is an anchorage of considerable extent, lying between the Braze sand and the shore N. of Deal. The holding-ground is good, and it is the general anchorage of the smaller class of merchant-vessels having occasion to bring up in the D., thus leaving the Great D. more clear for ships of a larger draught of water. The Braze sand is about 5 m. in length, with a depth upon it at low water, spring tides, of from 3 to 12 ft. It shelters the Small D. from the E. in the same way that the Goodwin sands shelter the whole of the D. for a

distance of 9 m. Sir John Beane has proposed to convert the Small D. into a close harbour by constructing a solid work along the spine of the Braze, to be brought up 2 ft. above high water-mark, by a breakwater 5 m. in length, at an estimated cost of £3,280,000.

DOWNS, a village in the p. of Kilcoole, co. Wicklow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Pop. in 1851, 164.

DOWNSHIRE (CAPE), a promontory in S lat. $71^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $170^{\circ} 58'$.

DOWNSIDE, a hamlet in the p. of Bakewell, Somerset. Pop. 178.—Also a tything in the p. of Midsomer-Norton, in the same co. Pop. 616.

DOWNTON, a parish of Herefordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Ludlow, bounded on the E and W by the Teme. Area 1,201 acres. Pop. 99.—Also a township in the p. of Stanton-Lacy, Salop. Pop. 90.—Also a parish and borough of Wilts, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Salisbury, in a valley on the river Avon. Area inclusive of No Man's Land, 13,220 acres. Pop. 3,898. Pop. of borough, 2,727.

DOWNTON-EAST, a tything in the p. of Downton, Wilts. Pop. 1,785.

DOWSA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, 35 m. ESE of Jeypoor. It stands on the side of a woody hill, and is surrounded by an old and ruinous wall. It contains considerable indications of having formerly been a place of importance.

DOWSEY-WITH-GRALY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNE of Bourn. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. 215.

DOXAN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 5 m. SW of Leitmeritz, on the r. bank of the Eger. Pop. 364.

DOYET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Montmarault, 12 m. E of Montlacon. Pop. 862.

DOYLESTOWN, a town, capital of Buck's co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 100 m. E of Harrisburg. Its surface is undulating and its soil gravelly loam. Pop. 2,127.

DOYNTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. S of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,703 acres. Pop. 499.

DOZULE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Dives, 12 m. WSW of Pont-l'Évêque. Pop. 729. Fairs are held three times a-year.

DRAC, a river of France which takes its rise in the Col-des-Deux-Convettes, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, to the NW of the foot of Mont Dauphin, and passes Chabottes, Saint-Bonnet, Aubesagne, and Aspres-les-Corps; pursues its course into the dep. of the Isère, in which it waters Corps, Cognet, and Saint-Pierre-de-Comiers, and unites with the Isère, on the l. bank, 3 m. below Grenoble, after running a total distance of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Herbey's canal, the Soulouaze, Bonne, Romanche, and Gresse.

DRACHENFELS, a summit of the Haardtgebél in Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, to the SW of Landau.—Also a summit of the Sieben-gebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, near the r. bank of the Rhine, 10 m. SE of Bonn. Alt. 1,056 ft.

DRACKENBURG, a town of Hanover, in the landr. of that name, on the r. bank of the Weser, 4 m. N of Nienburg. Pop. 712.

DRACOMIRFALVA, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, on the Iza. It has considerable carpet manufactories, and possesses several sulphur and petroleum springs.

DRACOTI, or **DRAKOTI**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj, and 39 m. ESE of Valona, and 5 m. E of Tepeleni, on the r. bank of the Vojutra.

DRACUT, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 27 m. NNW of Bos-

ton, on the N side of Merrimac river opposite Lowell, with which it is connected by a bridge, and intersected by Beaver river. Pop. 2,188.

DRAGA, a valley of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, 11 m. in extent, and running SW from Pisino. It produces good wine.

DRAGANTO, or **DIREK-ONDESSY**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the pash. of Itschili, which runs SSE, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean at Anamour castle, and 5 m. NE of the Cape of that name. It is the ancient *Argymadus*.

DRAGE, a river of Prussia, which issues from a small lake to the E. of Draheim, in the prov. of Pomerania and circle of Neu-Stettin; passes Falkenburg and Dramburg; runs through Lake Lübbe, enters the prov. of Brandenburg, and waters the NE part of the regency of Frankfurt; and, after a sinuous course of about 90 m. in a generally S direction, joins the Netz, on the r. bank, 8 m. ENE of Driesen.

DRAGO, a town of Denmark, near the E coast of the island of Amak, 7 m. SE of Copenhagen.

DRAGO, (Bocas-del). See **BOCAS**.

DRAGOGNA, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, circle of Istria, which runs NW and falls into the gulf of Trieste near Pirano.

DRAGOL, a ruined village of Turkey, at the base of the Balkan, 12 m. from Shumla. It was destroyed towards the close of last cent. by Giaour Imam, a celebrated mountain-robber.

DRAGOMESTRE, a town of Greece, in Livadia, cap. of the Xeromeros diocese, in the gov. of Acarnania, on a small river which flows into a bay of the Ionian sea. It is the ancient *Astacus*.

DRAGOMIRNA, a village of Bukovina, in the circle and 42 m. SW of Tchernowiz, and 6 m. N of Sutchawa, on the frontiers of Moldavia. It is inhabited by Tillipons, or Lippovans, aborigines of the Crimea, who established themselves here in the reign of Joseph II. Pop. about 8,000. They are a peaceable and industrious people, and form a sect of the Greek church. The cultivation of hemp and flax for the manufacture of cordage forms the chief branch of local industry.

DRAGONEA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 2 m. WNW of Salerno, and 1 m. NW of Vietri. Pop. 1,800.

DRAGONERA, a small island in the Mediterranean, in the group of the Balcares, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Mallorca. It is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and forms a considerable summit named *Popia*, on which is a fort. It is quite uncultivated, and, with the exception of a small garrison who occupy the fort, destitute of inhabitants.

DRAGONEST, a town of Wallachia, near the l. bank of the Aluta, 20 m. SSE of Slatina.

DRAGONI, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. NNW of Cajazzo. Pop. 2,000.

DRAGOR, a town of Denmark, in Slesland, on the E coast of the island of Amager, 7 m. SSE of Copenhagen. Pop. 1,500. It has a small port for coasting-vessels.

DRAGSDORF, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, SE of Zeitz. Pop. 149.

DRAGTEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 15 m. SE of Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,400.

DRAGUIGNAN, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Var.—The arrond. has an area of 280,610 hectares; and comprises the 14 cants. of Aups, Callas, Comps, D., Fayence, Fréjus, Grimaud, Lorgues, Luc, Salernes, and Saint-Tropez. Pop. in 1841, 85,514.—The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. 14,663.—The town is situated on the Pis, a branch of the Artuby, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 32' 18''$, 40 m. NE of Toulon. Pop. in 1789, 5,902; in 1841,

8,588. It is the seat of a communal college, and has a public library of 8,000 vols. It manufactures coarse cloth, soap, oil, wine, and sugar-of-lead. The wine raised on the sides of the neighbouring hills is remarkable for its strength.

DRAGUN. See **DARGAN**.

DRAHA. See **DARAH**.

DRAHOTUSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. NE of Prerau, on the l. bank of the Buthkau. Pop. in 1834, 1,143.

DRAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Champocéaux. Pop. 1,201.

DRAINY, a parish in the co. and 4 m. N of the town of Elgin, between the Moray frith and Loch Spynie. Pop. 1,856.

DRAJATES, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 10 m. S of Valona, on the road to Ducates, and 3 m. from the shore of the gulf of Valona.

DRAKA, a village in the interior of the island of Zante, 8 m. WNW of Zante.

DRAKEA, an islet in the strait of Otranto, between Corfu and Fanno. It is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, and 70 ft. high; and is composed entirely of sandstone and conglomerate, in massive strata, and disjointed masses. It is surrounded by mushroom-like rocks rising out of the sea, and worn into that form by the action of the waves.

DRAKENBERG, or **QUATHLAMBA MOUNTAINS**, a range in S. Africa, skirting the Natal district on the NW, and running from SSE to NNW, between the sources of the Impfane river and those of the Tugela. They have an alt. of at least 5,000 ft. above the sea; but are passable at almost any point by horses and cattle. In 1838, the emigrant Dutch boers, who, retiring from the Cape colony districts, had ascended to the sources of the Orange river, found their way across this range, and settled in groups of from 50 to 100 families, between its skirts and the sea; and here they founded Pietermaritzburg. In 1843, the British government took military possession of Natal, whereupon most of the boers, under Pretorius, who had founded what they called the republic of Natal, abandoned their adopted country, and again retired across the Drakenberg. See **NATAL**.

DRAKENSTEIN, a district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising an extensive valley situated about 30 or 40 m. E and SE of Cape Town, at the foot of lofty mountains. It contains some of the most fertile land in the colony, and in it are made two-thirds of the wine brought to the Cape.

DRAKE'S CHANNEL, a channel in the middle of the Virgin isles, to the SE of Tortola, 4 leagues broad, and 6 or 7 leagues long, in which ships may anchor, sheltered from all winds.

DRAKE'S POINT, the NW point of Porto-Bello, on the N coast of the dep. of Panama, in New Granada.—At the distance of two-tenths of a mile S 37° W from it, lies Drake's islet.

DRAKESTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Kells. Area 2,692 acres. Pop. 436.

DRAKOVISTA, a village of Albania, near the r. bank of the Aspropotamo, 15 m. SSE of Kardiki.

DRAKOVITZ, a village of Albania, on an affluent of the Aspropotamo, 5 m. N by W of Kardiki.

DRAM. See **DRAMMEN**.

DRAMA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated to the N of the gulf of Contessa, and 15 m. NE of Emboli. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactures of cotton-cloth and tobacco.

DRAMANET, a considerable trading town of Western Africa, on the Upper Senegal, 6 m. SE of Galam, near which the French once had a settlement. Pop. 4,000.

DRAMBON, a commune and village of France,

in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. of Pontailler, on the Beze. Pop. 381.

DRAMBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, in the gov. and 50 m. SSW of Köslin, on the Drage. Pop. in 1837, 3,090.

DRAMIZI, a town of Albania, near the I. bank of the Calamas, 5 m. above Sulias.

DRAMMEN, or **DRAMM**, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Buskerud, 30 m. SSE of Christiana, consisting of three distinct places, Bragernaes, Strömsoë, and Tangen. The first of these places lies on the N, the second on the S side of the Drams-Elv; from which the third is separated by the Brand-Elv. Strömsoë was united to Bragernaes in 1811. Pop. in 1845, 8,995. A brisk traffic is here carried on in the timber and iron brought from the interior on the river. About 40,000 tons of shipping are employed annually in exporting timber from this place. The harbour admits only small vessels.

DRANCE, or **DRANSE**, a small river of Switzerland, which rises on the N side of the Great St. Bernard: runs N through the Lower Valais; and falls into the Rhone below Martigny. It receives an affluent on the l. from the Val-Ferret; and another on the r. from the Val-de-Bagnes. See **BAGNES**.—Also a river of Savoy, in the prov. of Chablais, which flows by a NNW course into the lake of Geneva, at a point 3 m. NE of Thonon. It is composed of three head-streams, which unite near Vernaz.

DRANGAN, a parish in co. Tipperary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Fethard. Area 5,427 acres. Pop. 1,581.

DRANGEDAL, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg, 20 m. W of Stathelle. Pop. 1,600.

DRANSFELD, a town of Hanover, in the landr. of Hildesheim, 6 m. SW of Göttingen. Pop. 1,311. The streets are paved with lava from the neighbouring mountains, which are mostly of volcanic origin.

DRAPERSTOWN, a village in the p. of Ballinascreen, co. Londonderry, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Maghera-felt. Pop. 388.

DRASKIRCHEN. See **TRAISKIRCHEN**.

DRASTI (CAPE), the NW part of the island of Corfu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $19^{\circ} 38'$.

DRAUBURG, or **DRAABURG** (UPPER and LOWER), two small towns of Austria, in Carinthia. The former is situated in the circle of Villach, near the frontiers of Tyrol, where the river Drave enters Carinthia, 42 m. ENE of Brixen; the latter is in the circle and 40 m. E of Klagenfurt.

DRAUGHTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 7 m. WSW of Kettering. Area 1,477 acres. Pop. 223.—Also a township in the p. of Skipton, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 188.

DRAVE, or **DRAU**, a large river of Austria, which rises at the junction of the Carnic and Rhetian Alps, near Innichen in Tyrol, on the borders of Salzburg; traverses the whole of Carinthia and Styria; and, after separating Croatia and Slavonia from Hungary, falls into the Danube 14 m. below Essek, after a course of 370 m. Its principal affluents on the r. bank are the Gail, the Drän, the Plitvicza, the Beduya, the Bisztra, and the Karaschicza; on the l., the Isel, the Moll, the Gurk, the Pösnitz, the Mur, the Rinya, the Okor, and the Genest. It is navigable from Villach in Carinthia. Some gold is collected from its waters by the process of washing.

DRAVELL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Boissy-Saint-Leger. Pop. 1,380.

DRAX, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNE of Snaith. Area 6,474 acres. Pop. 1,289, of whom 420 were in the township of D., and 181 in that of Long D.

DRAYCOTE-AND-WILNE, a chapelry in the p.

of Sawley, co. of Derby, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Derby, on the river Derwent. Pop. in 1801, 690; in 1851, 987.

DRAYCOT-CERNE, a parish in Wilts, 4 m. N of Chippenham, on a branch of the Avon. Area 1,066 acres. Pop. in 1801, 141; in 1851, 159.

DRAYCOT-FOLLIT, a parish in Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Swindon. Area 702 acres. Pop. 18.

DRAYCOTT-MOOR, a hamlet in the p. of Longworth, Berks. Area 1,041 acres. Pop. in 1801, 141; in 1851, 272.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in Staffordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Cheadle, near the river Tean. Area 3,690 acres. Pop. in 1801, 491; in 1851, 520.

DRAYTON, a parish in Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Abingdon, near the Berks and Wilts canal. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1801, 484; in 1851, 505.—Also a township in the p. of Brighthelm, Leicestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Rockingham. Area 980 acres. Pop. 157.—Also a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Norwich. Area 1,332 acres. Pop. in 1801, 244; in 1851, 472.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 5 m. N of Wallingford, on the W bank of the Thames, 2 m. from its confluence with the Isis. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1801, 260; in 1851, 327.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 2 m. NW by W of Banbury. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1801, 183; in 1851, 224.—Also a p. in Somerset, 2 m. SW of Langport. Area 2,165 acres. Pop. in 1801, 370; in 1851, 551.

DRAYTON-BASSETT, a parish in the co. of Stafford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Tamworth. Area 3,315 acres. Pop. in 1801, 395; in 1851, 408. Nearly in the centre of the scattered hamlet of D. stands the church, a simple oblong building, consisting of a single aisle. In a vault beneath the church lie the remains of the late Sir Robert Peel, and of his father.—D. manor-house is a mansion of considerable extent, with the outline of a castle or palace.

DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. W by N of Tring, near the Windover canal, and in the vicinity of the Birmingham and London railway. Area 1,874 acres. Pop. in 1801, 191; in 1841, 231; in 1851, 261.

DRAYTON-DRY, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6 m. W by N of Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 2,389 acres. Pop. in 1841, 478; in 1851, 497.

DRAYTON (EAST), a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 4 m. NNE of Tuxford, on a branch of the Trent. Area 1,543 acres. Pop. in 1801, 226; in 1841, 212; in 1851, 251.

DRAYTON (FEN), a parish in Cambridgeshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of St. Ives, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 1,496 acres. Pop. in 1801, 256; in 1851, 392.

DRAYTON (FENNY), a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. WNW of Hinckley. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1851, 115. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was a native of D. He preached his first sermon, it is said, in this vicinity, under a tree which was ever thereafter held in veneration by his followers: many of them took away portions of it, and it has now entirely disappeared.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or **MARKET-DRAYTON**, a town and parish in the co. of Salop. Area 14,216 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,162; in 1831, 3,882; in 1851, 4,947.—The market-town of D. is pleasantly situated on the NW bank of the Tern, 153 m. NW by N of London, and 19 m. NE by N of Shrewsbury, close upon the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal. Its principal manufactures are hair-cloth, paper, and malt. It was the Roman station *Mediolanum*.

DRAYTON-PARSLow, a parish in Bucks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Winslow. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1801, 307; in 1841, 526; in 1851, 490.

DRAYTON (WEAR), a parish in Middlesex, 3 m. NE of Colnbrook, close upon the Grand Junction

canal, and intersected by the Grand Western railway, which is here carried over the road to Uxbridge on a brick bridge of fine proportions. It is 13½ m. W of the terminus at Paddington. Area of p. 850 acres. Pop. 802.—Also a p. in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. W by N of Tuxford. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 109.

DRAZUWEK, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Pop. in 1884, 349.

DREBACH, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Weichsel, 8 m. SE of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,000.

DREBKAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Kalau. Pop. 1,014 in 1837.

DREGELY, a village and fortified castle of Hungary, in the gosp. of Honth, 12 m. NE of Gran.

DREGG, a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. NW by N of Ravenglass. Area 5,347 acres. Pop. 429.

DREGHORN, a parish and v. in the co. of Ayr. The parish extends 9 m. in length, and varies from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. Pop. 1,828. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Annock, 2 m. SE of Irvine. Pop. 300.

DREGOJEST, a village of Wallachia, on an affluent of the Aluta, 30 m. N of Slatina.

DREHIDTARSNA, a parish in co. Limerick, 2 m. SE by S of Adare. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. 282.

DREHNA, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Kalau. Pop. 500.

DREIMANSDORE, a town in Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, on the gulf of Riga, S of Pernau.

DREISSEN, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, SW of Gölheim. Pop. 700.

DREISSELSTEIN, a summit of the Boemmerwald mountains, in Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria. Alt. 2,800 ft. above sea-level.

DREITSCH, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 2 m. NE of Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. 353.

DRELSDORE, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, SE of Brastedt. Pop. 919.

DRENGFURT, a town of East Prussia, in the gov. and 48 m. SE of Königsberg, on the Omet. Pop. 1,943.

DRENIK, a town of Wallachia, on the l. bank of the Schyt, 20 m. S by E of Krajova.

DRENKOVA, a small village of Servia, a little below the first rapids of the Danube, and 45 m. above Orsova. A road has been carried along the l. bank of the river from this place to Orsova.

DRENNELBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Dymel, 18 m. NNW of Cassel.

DRENOVA, a town of Bulgaria, on the r. bank of the Jantra, 10 m. S by W of Tirova.

DRENSTEINFURT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, gov. and 11 m. SSE of Münster, on the Werse. Pop. 1,200.

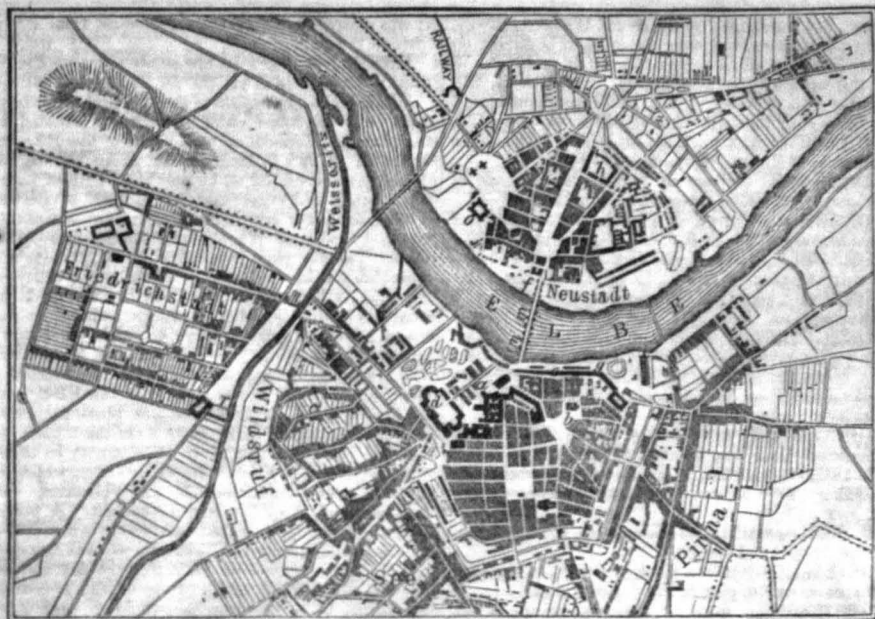
DRENTHE, or **DRENT**, a small prov. of Holland; bounded by Groningen, Overijssel, Friesland, and the former bishopric of Munster. It contains 955 sq. m., with a pop. in 1841 of 72,484. It is divided into the 4 cant. of Assen, Dalen, Hoogeveen, and Meppel; and contains two small towns, Assen and Meppel, the fortress of Coevorden, and about 40 villages. It consumes but little corn, yet rarely grows a sufficient quantity to supply its own wants. The great mass of the people in this prov., as in Groningen and in Overijssel, subsist almost exclusively on potatoes, which are cultivated on the extensive heaths which intervene between the marshy borders of the rivers on which their cows are pastured; and the chief labour of the pop. is that of cutting and supplying turf for the more wealthy and populous districts of the kingdom; for which purpose numerous canals are cut to the turbaries.

DREPANO, a bay of the Morea, on the shore of the gulf of Lepanto, between Cape D. and Kasteli.

It was called by the ancients *Panormus*, from a v. a little to the E.

DREPANO (CAPE), a low sandy point on the E coast of Greece, in N lat. 39° 56', E long. 23° 58'.

DRESDEN, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the finest cities in Germany, situated in the circle of Meissen, on both banks of the Elbe, in N lat. 51° 3' 22", E long. 13° 44', at an alt. of 410 ft. above sea-level, 62 m. by post-road-ESE of Leipzig, 62 m. N of Prague, and 100 m. SSE of Berlin, with which latter city it has had railway communication by way of Wurzen and Riesa since April 1839. The fine plain in which it stands, perhaps the most richly cultivated portion of the whole valley of the Elbe, is bounded on the E by the highlands of what has been called the Saxon Switzerland; on the S and SW by highlands connected with the Erzgebirge; on the W by the vale of the Weisseritz, which, after traversing part of the city, falls into the Elbe; on the NW by the stream of the Elbe; and on the N by a succession of low pine-clad hills. The city consists of three parts. On the l. bank of the Elbe is the Altstadt, or D. Proper, with its three suburbs; and the Friedrichstadt, or Ostra, which is separated from the Altstadt by the Weisseritz. On the r. bank of the Elbe is the Neustadt. A noble bridge (m m) across the Elbe—here 480 ft. in breadth—connects the Altstadt and Neustadt. It was founded in 1265; and consists of 19 extremely flat arches. It is 552 ft. in length, and 66 ft. in width; and has a foot pavement, and an iron balustrade on each side. The streets of the Altstadt are narrow, and the houses lofty and gloomy-looking; those of the Neustadt are straight, spacious, well-paved, and well-lighted, and the houses in general high, well-built, and commodious. The principal of the public edifices are in the Altstadt, which is still 'the court-end' of the Saxon metropolis. Among these buildings, the principal is the Schloss (a), formerly the electoral palace, a large antique building, "without air or character," but the internal decorations and arrangement of which are magnificent. The royal family of Saxony belong to that small fraction of the Saxon people which adheres to the Roman Catholic faith; and the palace is connected by a sort of covered gallery or bridge with the Roman Catholic church, which is in the Italian style of architecture, and has a tower 302 ft. high. In the Altstadt too is the Frauen-Kirche (b), a massive but clumsy pile with a cupola constructed on the model of that of St. Peter's at Rome. In the Grüne-Gewölbe, or 'Green vault' (c), which opens upon the palace-yard, is a numerous and bewildering collection of works of art and articles of *virtù*, arranged in eight rooms. Several other valuable collections of art and antiquities have been formed in the vicinity of the palace; but the noblest of all is the gallery of paintings, the richest collection of works of the great masters to be found N of the Alps. This gallery was founded by the elector Augustus II., and has been respected by all the different military chiefs who have successively held D. for a period by right of conquest. The opera-house, which is also connected with the palace by a covered way, is capable of containing 8,000 spectators, and has space on the stage for 500 performers. It is immediately contiguous to the Zwinger (d), a square containing a fine group of public buildings, and surrounding an enclosure planted with orange trees. Among the other buildings of note in the Altstadt is the Bruhl palace (e), so named after Augustus Second's minister, in which is a long range of chambers devoted to the exhibition of the famous china and porcelain ware of D. From the Bruhl terrace (g), which runs along the front of the palace, and overhangs the river, and which is ap-



proached from the S extremity of the great bridge across the Elbe by a noble flight of steps, one may pass almost all round the ramparts: for D. has been denuded of its fortifications, and boulevards, tastefully laid out, have taken the place of bastion and curtain in the cincture of the Altstadt. The moat, the arsenal, the treasury, the house-of-assembly, the military hospital, and the royal guard-house, are among the other public buildings contained in the older part of D. The suburbs connected with the Altstadt are the Pirna, the See or Dohna, and the Wildsurf.—Crossing the great bridge, we enter, on the Neustadt side, an enclosed space (f) planted with linden trees, 400 paces in length, and 20 paces in breadth, from which a broad handsome street runs through the centre of the town to its N extremity. At the further extremity of this street are extensive infantry and cavalry barracks (h). In this quarter of D., on the banks of the Elbe, stand the Japanese palace and gardens (o). The latter are small, but exceedingly beautiful, and command a noble view of the bridge, and all the most striking edifices in the town. The palace contains a museum of antiquities, a gallery of statuary, and a library of 300,000 vols., which is open several days in the week to the public. In the Neumarkt is a fine bronze statue of the elector-king of Poland. “Every visitor,” says an acute and accomplished tourist, “is pleased with the city of D. It is not that the churches are remarkable, or that the palaces are stately,—although the dome of the Frauen-Kirche, and the lofty tower of the palace, are very striking objects; but it is, that there is a general air of freshness, and cleanness, and brightness, all about the city; that a noble river rolls past it, spanned by a very fine bridge; that there are two spacious squares or market-places, which have an aspect peculiar and quite their own. For though many travellers have styled D. ‘the Florence of Germany,’ the white mansions and regular façades of Florence, and the red fronts, the forms and shapes of the windows, and of the gables and house-tops in D. stamp the cities as widely dissimilar.” [Notes on Germany, 1826.] The great charm of this city,

however, is the exceeding beauty of its environs, “He who looks forth from the Bruhl terrace, the favourite resort of the loungers on a summer’s evening, sees beneath him the lordly Elbe, sweeping along with a mighty current, and though not, like our own Thames, crowded with shipping, still enlivened by the passing and repassing over its surface of numerous barges and pleasure-boats. Beyond it lie fields that laugh with standing corn, a prodigious plain which stretches perhaps 20 m. in length, by half as many in width; the whole of it fertile to an extent such as I have not seen equalled in any other quarter of Germany, and cultivated with a care and nicety which are truly admirable. And then on the N, and S, and W, ranges of low hills come in, some of them bare, others wooded, others clothed with vineyards from the bases to the tops; while in the E, the more rugged summits of the Saxon Switzerland appear, lifted just far enough above the horizon to set the imagination to work, at the same time that they form a noble back-ground to the picture. Take what direction you may, in short, your rides and walks in the vicinity of D. are all beautiful; while such is the compact arrangement of the city, that ten minutes will suffice to carry you from the centre clear of the last suburb, and amid the fresh breezes of the champaign.” [Rev. G. R. Gleig.]

D. has numerous literary, scientific, and educational establishments. Its academy of the fine arts has 16 professors and about 300 pupils; its high school of medicine and surgery, 9 professors; its school-of-arts, 17 professors and about 250 pupils; its school-of-architecture, 3 professors; the Kreuzschule, or gymnasium of Sainte-Croix, founded in the 12th cent., has 14 professors and about 400 pupils; and its primary schools of all classes are attended by about 8,000 children. There are schools for the deaf and dumb, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and above 70 philanthropic institutions of various kinds.

The principal manufactures of D. are glass, porcelain, earthenware, mirrors, mathematical and musical instruments, jewellery, gloves, straw-hats, carpets,

leather, saddlery, silks, laces, gold and silver thread, cotton-goods, white-lead, soap, macaroni, and painters' colours. It has several breweries, distilleries, and printing-offices; a sugar-refinery, a bell foundry, and a bomb and cannon foundry. What is called D. china, is not made in the city itself, but at Meissen, a small town on the Elbe, 14 m. distant. It has little external trade.

The city occupies an area of 595 hectares, or 1,083 acres. Its pop. in 1697 was estimated at 40,000; in 1788, at 53,000; in 1811, at 61,227; in 1841, at 74,122. On the 3d December, 1849, the total number of inhabitants, including the military quartered in the city, but not those in the barracks, was 89,975, of whom 84,268 were returned as Lutherans; 536 as of the Reformed church; 4,235 Roman Catholics; 232 German Catholics; and 667 Jews. The number of foreign workmen residing in the city was 1,006.

History. D. has suffered much by war. It was taken by the Prussians in 1745; and again in 1756. In 1760 it was bombarded by Frederic the Great for 9 days. The campaign of 1813 was severely felt by this city. On the 26th and 27th August, 1813, the combined Austrian and Russian army advanced in great force from the Bohemian frontier, and attacked the city, but were obliged to retire; and D. remained in the possession of the French until the close of war was carried in the direction of Leipzig, and the decisive battles in that neighbourhood obliged Bonaparte to evacuate Germany. Marshal St. Cyr, blockaded in Dresden, was obliged to capitulate on 6th November, 1813; and the result, after a fruitless attempt at negotiation with Schwartzburg, was the surrender of his whole force.

The circle of D. has an area of 78.78 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 420,817. It is divided into 5 *kauptmannschaften*, viz. 2 in Dresden, and the *haupt.* of Meissen, Hain, and Freiberg.

DRESDEN, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the E bank of Kennebec river. Pop. 1,647.—Also a v. in Grundy co., in the state of Illinois, 153 m. NNE of Springfield.—Also a township in Washington co., in the state of New York, 80 m. N by E of Albany. Pop. 673. Some mountains in this t. attain an alt. of 1,200 ft. above Lake Champlain.—Also a v. in Jefferson township, in Maskingou co., 69 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 819.—Also a v. in Weakly co., in Tennessee.

DRESKOWITZ, or TRASKOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, 20 m. SW of Brunn, and 15 m. W of Auspitz. Pop. 1,155.

DRESVIANIA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Vagai, 60 m. S of Tobolsk.

DREUX, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir.—The arrond. has an area of 142,729 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 70,845. It comprises the 7 cants. of Anet, Brezolles, Chateau-neuf-en-Thimerais, D., La-Ferte-Vidame, Nogent-le-Roi, and Senonches.—The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1841, 16,566.—The com. and town are situated at the foot of a hill on the small river Blaise, near its junction with the Eure. Pop. in 1789, 3,900; in 1841, 6,367. It is a well-built town. It has extensive leather manufactures, and important grain markets. This town was burned by Henry II. of England in 1186, and taken by Henry V. in 1421. Its neighbourhood is famous for a battle fought on the 18th December, 1562, between the Catholic army of Charles IX. and the Protestants under the Prince of Conde; in which the latter were defeated, and their leader taken prisoner. Henry IV. of France took it in 1593.

DREVOR, a township in Kerry p. in Montgomeryshire. Pop. 139.

DREWANOSTITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 8 m. S of Weiskirch, on the Bistutza. Pop. in 1834, 1,285.

DREWENZ, a river of Prussia, which rises in E. Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, circle of Os-

terode; traverses a lake of the same name to the W of Osterode; flows SW, separating the reg. of Marienwerder from Poland; and falls into the Vistula, on the r. bank, 4 m. E of Thorn, after a course of 100 m.

DREWERN, a township in Glascomb p. in Radnor. Pop. 231.

DREWERSBURG, a village in Franklin co. in Iowa, U. S., 85 m. ESE of Indianapolis.

DREWSVILLE, a village in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 62 m. W of Concord.

DREWTON-AND-EVERTHORP, a township in the p. of North Cave, E. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. N by W of S. Cave. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 153.

DREYOE, a small island of Denmark, about 4 m. S of Fyen.

DRIBBAR, a village in S. Sinde, in N lat. 24° 25'.

DRIIBINO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 33 m. NE of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Pronia.

DRIBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, regency and 39 m. S of Minden, on the Aa. Pop. in 1837, 1,940. It is situated at the foot of a hill, in a highly agreeable country, and has celebrated baths of the same quality as those of Pyrmont.

DRIBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. W by S of Alford. Area 1,338 acres. Pop. 97.

DRIEBERGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 6 m. ESE of Utrecht.

DRIEBES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSE of Guadalaxara, near the r. bank of the Tagus.

DRIEDORF, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the amt and 2 m. W of Herborn, composed of three adjoining villages. Pop. 600.

DRIEL, a village of Holland, in Guelderland, 4 m. SE of Bommel, on the r. bank of the Maas. Pop. 2,815.

DRIESEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the r. bank of the Netze, near the W frontier of the grand-duchy of Posen, 52 m. ENE of Custrin. Pop. in 1837, 3,384. It manufactures woollen cloth, linen, and leather.

DRIFFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. SE by E of Cirencester. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. 161.

DRIFFIELD (GREAT), a parish and market-town, E. R. of Yorkshire, 20 m. NNW of Hull. Area of p. 7,434 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,493; in 1831, 2,854; in 1851, 4,259. This p. contains the township of Emswell with Kelleythorpe, and the chapelry of Little D., besides the town of Great D., which is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain at the foot of the eastern wolds, 196 m. N of London, and 29 m. E by N of York, near the source of the river Hull. It consists chiefly of one long wide street, parallel with which, among straggling houses, and through small enclosures, runs a brook which, at the S end of the town, is enlarged into a canal, 5 m. long, for the conveyance of goods to Hull. The soil of the vicinity is productive of corn, in which a considerable trade is carried on by the Humber. The principal manufactures are woollen yarns for carpets, and cotton. Great D. is one of the polling-places for the members for the E. R. of the co.

DRIFFIELD (LITTLE), a chapelry in the above p., 1 m. W of Great D. Pop. in 1811, 82; in 1831, 92; in 1851, 186.

DRIFFEN, a small island on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 29'.

DRIGG, a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. NW of Ravenglass, intersected by the river Irt. Area 5,347 acres. Pop. 429. Curiously vitrified sand-tubes have been found in this p., similar to those which have been observed near the Rhine in Germany, and on the sand-hillocks of Maldonado in S. America. See *Geolog. Trans.*, vol. ii.

DRIGLINGTON, a township in the p. of Birstall,

in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. 2,740. The woollen manufacture is extensively conducted in this township.

DRILLO. See **DRILLO.**

DRIMANA (POINT), a cape of Ireland, on the N coast of the bay of Donegal, 3 m. E of Killybegs.

DRIMATZ, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj, and 24 m. SSW of Avlona.

DRIMEIRCHION, a parish in Flintshire. 3 m. ESE of St. Asaph. Area 123 acres. Pop. 613.

DRIMNAGH, a chapelry in co. Dublin, in the barony of Uppercross. Pop. 326.

DRIMOLEAGUE, a parish in co. Cork, 7 m. E of Bantry. Area 18,708 acres. Pop. 3,162.

DRIMTEMPLE, a parish in cos. Galway and Roscommon, 4½ m. SE by S of Castlerea. Area 6,531 acres. Pop. 1,954.

DRIN, or **DRINA**, a river of Bosnia, which rises in Mont Argentara in the Dinaric Alps, near the v. of Calasino, 12 m. S of Priepol, in the sanj. of Novibazar; flows N, separating in part Bosnia and Serbia, and bathing the walls of Zvornik; and falls into the Save, 12 m. NE of Belina, after a course of 180 m. Its principal affluents are the Oschockena and the Lim or Limus. It is the *Drinus* of the ancients.

DRINAGH, a parish in co. Cork, 3½ m. S by E of Dunmanway. Area 12,869 acres. Pop. 2,275.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 1½ m. SSE of Wexford. Area 1,171 acres. Pop. 392.

DRINASSI, a river of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. of Scutari, which rises to the NW of Palati, passes Drinato, and falls into the Boïana, after a course of 45 m. from NE to SW.

DRINATO, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, on the Drinassi, 10 m. ENE of Scutari.

DRINGENBERG, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, reg. of Minden, circle of Warburg, on the Oese. Pop. 700.

DRINGHOE, a township in the p. of Skipton, in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. E by S of Great Driffield. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. 190.

DRINKSTONE, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. WNW of Stow-market. Area 2,172 acres. Pop. 543.

DRINO, a large river of European Turkey, in Albania, formed by the White Drino, which descends from Mount Bori on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Serbia, and the Black Drino, a much greater stream, which takes its rise on the N declivity of the mountains of Sagori, and after passing through the lake of Ochrida, flows in the direction of N, till it meets the former in the sanj. of Scutari, 18 m. SW of Prissend. The united river runs W, separating Albania from Dalmatia; and finally empties itself by seven mouths into the Adriatic, below Alessio, forming several islands, and the gulf of D. It has a total course of 120 m.; and is navigable for large rafts for nearly 100 m., during which it flows through lofty forests. It is the *Drilo* of the ancients.

DRINOVATZ, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Widin, on the l. bank of the Lom, and 30 m. S by W of the town of Lom.

DRIPSEY, a river of Ireland, which, rising in the Boggra mountains, runs into the Lee, 6 m. W of Cork.

DRIPSEY (LOWER AND UPPER), two villages in the p. of Inniscarra, co. Cork. Pop. of Upper D., 177; of Lower D., 471.

DRISHANE, a parish in co. Cork, intersected by the Blackwater, and comprising the town of Millstreet. Area 33,085 acres. Pop. 8,180.

DRISSA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, situated on the r. bank of the Dwina, at the influx of the Drissa, 20 m. WNW of Polotsk. An entrenched camp was constructed here by the Russians in 1812, to oppose the progress of the

French, but abandoned on the approach of the latter.—The D. river rises near Litvinovitski, and flows W to Lozovka, where it turns NW to the town of D. It has a course of about 120 m.

DRIVASTO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Chiri, 20 m. NE of Dulcigno.

DROBAK, a port of Norway, in the bail. of Aggerhuus, 18 m. S of Christiana, on the gulf of Christiana. Pop. 1,281 in 1833. It has an active trade in timber and cobalt.

DROBIN, a town of Poland, 15 m. NE of Plock.

DROGDEN, the channel between the Danish islands of Amak and Saltholm, and the only safe passage for ships-of-the-line into the Baltic. It is about 5 m. in length, and commences opposite the road of Copenhagen. It consists of two channels, divided by a sand-bank. The inner, which is commanded by the cannon of Copenhagen, was the scene of the engagement of 2d April, 1801, between the Danes and British.

DROGHEDA, a district formerly of peculiar jurisdiction, and called 'the county of the town of D.,' but now merged into the municipal district of the borough of D., and two rural districts belonging to respectively co. Louth and co. Meath. It lies partly on the S side, but chiefly on the N side, of the river Boyne. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 5½ m.; its greatest breadth is 3¼ m. Its area is 5,780 acres.—The district possesses no bold or very prominent feature. Pop. in 1831, 17,365. Houses 3,296. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 418; in manufactures and trade, 1,916; in other pursuits, 1,450.

The municipal town of D., as now constituted, comprises 497 acres. Pop. in 1851, 14,971.—The borough at one time sent 4 members to the Irish parliament; it now sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 506; in 1846, 346.—The sea-port of D. is situated on the river Boyne, in the co. of the town of D., 4 m. NE by N of Duleek, and 23 m. N of Dublin. The town was, for a long period, strongly fortified. A large portion of it is still a huddled congeries of crooked streets; but many improvements have been made. The quay and two or three of the chief streets contain many handsome and commodious houses; and the principal thoroughfares are aggregately well-built. A large and handsome corn-market, extensive corn and spinning-mills, commodious grain stores, salt-works, tanneries, breweries, a stirring harbour, and the neighbourhood of various villas, give it an animated and prosperous appearance. Several portions of the high and massive walls, which formerly surrounded the town, are still standing. The town-house is a handsome edifice, surmounted by a lantern and cupola. The linen-hall is a plain building. The theatre is a small neat edifice. The great bulk of the corn brought to the town, with the exception of what is consumed in distilling and brewing, is exported in either a raw or manufactured state to England or Scotland. The average annual shipments of corn, during the years 1833-35, amounted to 5,375 tons of wheat, 3,500 of oats, 1,020 of barley, 1,025 of pease and beans, and 500 of vetches. Flour, bran, and oatmeal, are exported in much larger quantities; but are shipped, to only a small amount, by the merchants. Eggs are exported to the annual amount of upwards of 2,000 crates. Flax, both for the use of the local spinning-mills, and for exportation to Dundee, is brought from the cos. of Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. Cattle and sheep for exportation are brought from Louth and Meath; and pigs from remoter districts.—The harbour is formed by the Boyne, and extends to about half-a-mile below the bridge, with 16 ft. water abreast the quays. The registered ton-

nago in 1848 was 46 sailing vessels = 4,868 tons, and 6 steamers = 1,585 tons. The number of vessels that entered the port coastwise in 1848 was 720 = 55,486 tons; and 240 steamers = 86,708 tons. In the British colonial trade, 8 vessels = 1,877 tons, entered inwards; and in the foreign trade 6 = 656 tons. In 1835, the exports of the town were estimated in value at £766,027; and their chief items were £256,852 of corn, meal, and flour, £235,858 of swine, £136,240 of cows and oxen, £37,500 of eggs, £27,961 of sheep, £17,200 of flax and tow, £4,000 of butter, £3,220 of wool and cotton, and £2,520 of horses. In the same year, the imports were estimated in value at £259,854.—The number of pieces of linen sealed in the market-hall by the officer of the late linen board during the years 1820–1834, averaged 34,255 in the year, and showed a decrease during that period from between 50,000 and 60,000, to only about 20,000 pieces; but, in 1837, while the weekly average of the hall linen was under 400 pieces, the weekly average of all manufactured for the town was estimated at 1,500 pieces. The fabrics made are sailcloth, sackcloth, canvass, ticken, coarse table and towel cloth, sheeting, and drills or trowser-cloth.—The cotton manufacture, in 1837, employed not more than 15 looms, and was confined to chequers and domestic calico; but it was expected to revive on the completion of a large mill, then in progress, for spinning cotton and for power-loom weaving. Three flax mills employ above 1,000 hands. There are several leather manufactories. About 6 tons of glue are annually made. The shoemaking trade is local. In 1836, 2,200 puncheons of whisky, distilled in the town, were sent westward, principally to Navan, Mullingar, Longford, and Cavan. The trade of the breweries is very extensive: about 30 tons of ale are sent weekly to Dublin; and a considerable quantity is sent also to Dundalk and Newry. A very large quantity of soap and candles is made in the town, and sent into Meath and Cavan. The other noticeable manufactories in and near the town, are a large iron-foundry and manufactory for steam-boilers, 5 salt-works, 4 soap-works, and some brick-kilns. A great increase in facility of communication is enjoyed since the completion of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, which it is now proposed to extend, by Newry, to Portadown on the Ulster line, so as to bring D. into direct railway communication with Belfast, on the one hand, and Dublin on the other.—A railway between Drogheda and Kells has also been projected. It will be about 23 m. in length. The total average annual income of the corporation exceeds £4,500.

History.—*Droghda*, the ancient name of the place, afterwards corrupted into *Drogheda*, means 'the bridge of the ford.' The Anglo-Normans, immediately after the conquest, appear to have regarded it as a post of great importance, and to have erected across the Boyne at its site a substantial bridge. The town was a principal rendezvous of the numerous armies and smaller forces which were marshalled by government, in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, against the refractory and rebellious Irish of Ulster. In the rebellion of 1641, a garrison of about 1,000 men, under Sir Henry Tichborne and Lord Moore, defended D. against a large besieging force of Sir Phelim O'Neill, made numerous sallies, captured large booties, and eventually compelled the besiegers to flee and retreat. In 1649, a garrison of nearly 3,600 men, under Sir Arthur Ashton, was posted in the town to oppose Cromwell, and defend it against him, while the Marquis of Ormonde levied forces in the midland counties. Cromwell arrived on the 24 of September, waited till the 9th for the arrival of his artillery, which he had despatched from Dublin by sea; and, at 5 p. m. on the 10th, without the formality of making regular approaches, gave the assault. Though twice repulsed, he succeeded on the third assault, which was led by himself; and immediately he poured his army into the town, and inflicted a carnage and devastation which still cause his memory to be abhorred by the inhabitants. In 1690, a garrison of 1,000 men, under Lord Inveragh, held the town for the Roman Catholic party, and resisted the attack of a division of King William's army, but surrendered on the day after the battle of the Boyne. D. gives the title of Marquis to the Irish peerage, to the noble family of Moore.

DROHICZYN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 55 m. SSW of Bialystok, on the Bug river. Pop. 950.

—Also a town of Podlachia, in the obvod of Biala.

DROHOBYCZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. SE of Sabor, on the Tizmanika. Pop. 7,206, mostly Jews. In the neighbourhood are brine springs, which yield a large produce of salt. Iron and petroleum are likewise obtained here.

DROISSIG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 6 m. SE of Stossen.

DROITWICH, or **WYCH**, a borough and market-town in the hund. of Halfshire, co. of Worcester. Area 1,581 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,845; in 1831, 2,487; in 1851, 3,125. This town, consisting of 3 or 4 streets of rather a straggling conformation, is situated 6½ m. NE by N of Worcester, and 118 m. NW of London, on the small river Salwarp, 1½ m. from the Birmingham and Bristol railway, and in the vicinity of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. A canal has been cut from Droitwich to the Severn, navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. D. formerly returned 2 members to parliament: it now returns one, in conjunction with the several ps. of Dodderhill, Hampton-Lovett, Doverdale, Salwarp, Martin-Hussington, Oddingley, Hadsor, Hindlip, Himbleton, Elmbridge, the Moreway-end division and the Broughton division of Hanbury, and the extra-parochial places called Crutch and Westwood park. The parliamentary boundary thus comprehends a large tract of agricultural district. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 326; in 1846, 346. The income of the borough in 1827 was £46 19s.; in 1846, £54.—D. has been famed, for many ages, for its saline springs, or *argiches*. The ancient Britons appear to have had an establishment here for making salt, and a road has been traced from the coast of Lincolnshire across the kingdom to this place, supposed to have been formed by the early inhabitants of the island, and called the Upper Salt-way. The Romans made it one of their stations called *Salinae*; and under the Anglo-Saxons it seems to have formed a part of the royal demesne. It is mentioned in Domesday book as a place of importance, on account of its brine springs. Up to the year 1689, the salt springs within the borough were a monopoly in the hands of the burgesses; but this monopoly was put an end to by a verdict in a suit at law; and individuals now sink pits at pleasure in any part of the borough. Before 1725, the usual depth of the pits was about 30 ft.; but at that period an enterprising speculator resolved to try the effect of boring to a much greater depth, and after perforating a bed of gypsum of considerable thickness, which had previously formed the floor of the springs, a copious salt-spring strongly impregnated, suddenly rising, overflowed the mouth of the pit, and destroyed the workmen. Thereafter, the pits were so multiplied by individuals that the old works were ruined; and a greater quantity of brine was procured than could be consumed in the manufacture. The prevailing rock around D. is a fine-grained calcareo-argillaceous sandstone, of a brownish red colour, with occasional spots and patches of a greenish blue. The rock-salt and brine-springs of Cheshire appear to be situated in strata of a similar nature; but the great substratum at D. seems to be a salt-rock, which lies at 150 or 200 ft. below the surface; above this is a brine river, 22 inches in depth; next in order is a stratum of gypsum, or alabaster, 130 ft. thick, through which the salt-springs rise at a depth of little more than 100 ft. below the surface. On analysis, this brine has been found to contain several substances besides the culinary salt, or muriate of soda; as sulphate of soda or

glauber salts; sulphate of magnesia, called Epsom salts; and muriate of lime. Though there are many salt-springs in England, none are of equal strength with those of D., which contain, in solution, about one-fourth part of their own weight in salt; while the others, even the most strongly impregnated, do not yield in general more than one-ninth. Brine fully saturated contains 33½ per cent. of salt. To obtain the salt in a state of dryness, the brine is pumped from the springs into reservoirs, and is thence discharged into large boilers, where, by the application of heat, the water is driven off, and, by the aid of resin, the salt at the bottom of the pan is granulated. It is then dried in stoves. The inhabitants of D. are chiefly occupied in the salt trade, which has much increased since the repeal of the duty on salt. The average annual quantity made and sold at present is about 30,000 tons, nearly one-half of which is sent abroad.—D. acquired the affix *droit* to its Saxon name *wie*, from a royal grant, which authorized the keeping open of the pits. It was undoubtedly a populous town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had property here; but John alienated it all to the burgesses for an annual rent of £100, annexing many immunities to the purchase. Sergeant Wilde, an eminent republican lawyer, was a native of D., and likewise Richard de Wich, bishop of Chichester, canonized by Urban IV.

DROLSHAGEN, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 34 m. E of Cologne.

DROM, a parish in co. Tipperary, 1½ m. SW of Templemore. Area 4,480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,400.

DROMACOO, a parish in co. Galway, 6 m. S of Oranmore. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1851, 659.

DROMAGH, a village in the p. of Drumtariff, co. Cork, 5½ m. SW of Kanturk.

DROMAHAIRE, a village of co. Leitrim, in the p. of Drumlease. Pop. in 1851, 346.

DROMARAGH, a parish in co. Down, 5 m. ESE of Dromore. Area 7,024 acres. Pop. 8,547.

DROMARD, a parish in co. Sligo, 4½ m. W by N of Ballysadere. Area 7,422 acres. Pop. 1,468.

DROMCLIFFE, a parish in co. Clare, containing the town of Ennis. Area 9,968 acres. Pop. in 1831, 12,892; in 1841, 13,211; in 1851, 14,737.

DROMCREEHY, a parish in co. Clare, 10½ m. N by W of Currofin. Area 6,285 acres. Pop. 2,259.

DROMNAVALLA, in this p., has an alt. of 1,023 ft.

DROMDEELY, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. W by S of Askeaton. Area 1,324 acres. Pop. 281.

DROME, a department of France, formerly included in the provs. of Dauphiné and Provence, and deriving its name from the river D., by which it is intersected throughout. It is situated between the parallels of N lat. 44° 15' and 45° 20'; and is bounded on the N by the dep. of Isère; on the E by that of the Hautes-Alpes; on the S by the deps. of Basses-Alpes and Vaucluse; and on the W by Ardeche. Its greatest length from N to S is 84 m.; breadth from E to W 54 m. It has a superficial area of 653,114 hectares, or about 2,570 sq. m. The natural physical divisions of this dep. are two; the first, extending along the Rhone, and varying in breadth from 6 to 9 m., is for the most part sandy and unproductive; the second, extending from E to W, is mountainous, and comprises two-thirds of the superficial area. The mountains slope gradually down from the higher ranges of the Alps to the l. bank of the Rhone, and form a kind of amphitheatre. The loftiest summits are the Roche-Combe, 1,591 metres, or 5,473 ft., and the Pierre-Clauve, 1,309 metres, or 4,503 ft., above the level of the sea. Among these summits are two remarkable heights.—Mont Inaccessible, and Mont Devez. The first has the form of a reversed pyramid; the other is considered as the

source of a particularly healthy breeze which pervades the territory of Nyons, and is occasioned by the condensation of vapours from the neighbouring mountains, which are covered with snow during a great part of the year.—The interior of the dep. consists of valleys, intersecting each other by strait and dangerous bye-roads, and watered by a number of small streams, which, when swollen by the rains and snow, frequently become very formidable and devastating torrents. With the exception of the D., there are no considerable rivers in this dep. The Isère traverses the N part, and empties itself into the Rhone. The other rivers are the Dolon, the Galaure, the Rubron, the Lez, the Aigues, and the Ouvèze. The inundations of the D. have made considerable encroachments; but its course has been partly banked up.—The soil in this dep. is sandy and mixed with stones in the low districts; stony and slaty in the mountainous parts, which are generally bare and sterile. About 400,000 hectares of the surface are heath and waste land; 150,000 h. are of rich soil.—The climate is pure and healthy, but of cold temp., except in the vicinity of the Rhone, where the temp. is more assimilated to the latitude. The heat in summer is sufficient for the production of the fruits of hot countries.—The mineral wealth of D. consists of copper, iron, granite, quartz, potter's clay, gypsum, coal, and fossil coal.—There are some mineral springs.—A great proportion of the land is, as we have seen, unfavourable for cultivation. The mountain-heights afford a considerable extent of pasturage; but their slopes, in many places, present nothing but naked rock and sterile patches of unprofitable ground. Notwithstanding these natural disadvantages, the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants have rendered this dep. one of no small importance, not only for the quantity, but also for the variety of its produce, consisting of corn, olives, almonds, walnuts, and wine of a very superior growth. The truffles of D. are said to equal those of Perigord. The rich meadows and pasture-lands are covered during summer with the flocks and herds of Provence. Horses and cattle are comparatively few in number; sheep are more plentiful. Forests of pine and beech occupy a seventh part of the dep.; and there are plantations of mulberry trees, in which great numbers of silk-worms are reared. The chamois, wild goat, and bear, are found in the mountains; and game is abundant. The rivers do not contain much fish.—The principal manufactures are coarse cloth, linen, bonnets, gloves, paper, leather, and dye-stuffs. The commerce principally consists in the produce of the soil. Wine, oil, and fruit are exported; corn, iron, colonial produce, and fine cloth, are imported. The Rhone affords great facility for the transport of goods.—The dep. of the D., of which Valence is the cap., under the late regime sent 3 members to the chamber of deputies, who were elected by 1,192 electors in 1841. It forms the dio. of Valence, and is in the jurisdiction of the court of Grenoble. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Die, Montclimart, Nyons, and Valence; which are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 360 communes.—The pop. in 1801 was 235,357; in 1841, 311,493. The people are of middle stature, active, robust, and long-lived.—This territory was long held by the Romans, though it does not possess many monuments of that nation, except a few vestiges of roads and dykes, and a triumphal arch at Die. The Bourguignons succeeded the Romans; and it was included in the kingdom of Arles. Clovis gave it to his son, who in his turn transmitted it to his brother. For a short time it fell into the hands of the Saracens in 734, but was speedily restored to French domination, and appertained to the counts of Dauphiné until 1343; when Hum-

bert II, the last of these counts, having no heirs, bequeathed it, with the rest of his estates, to the Crown of France.

DROME, a river of France, which gives name to and rises on the E skirts of the above dep. It flows NNW to Die, about 22 m. from its source; and thence flows about 40 m. W to the Rhone, which it joins on the l. bank, 12 m. SSW of Valence. Its principal tributaries are the *Bex* and the *Roanne*.

DROMEDARY (*Carex*), a projecting headland on the E coast of Australia, in S lat. 36° 18'. A double-headed mountain of considerable elevation, called by Capt. Cook Mount D., rises over it.

DROMIN, a parish 2½ m. S of Bruff, co. Limerick. Area 5,096 acres. Pop. in 1851, 899. The surface is drained westward by the *Maig*.

DROMIN, or *Drumyn*, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Louth, 1½ m. NW of Dunleer. Area 2,042 acres. Pop. 715. Pop. of the v. 92.

DROMINA, a village in the p. of Shandrum, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 218; in 1851, 185.

DROMINEER, a parish in co. Tipperary, 5 m. NW of Nenagh. Area 2,426 acres, of which 687 acres are water in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1851, 500.

DROMISKIN, a parish on the coast of co. Louth, 1½ m. N of Castle-Bellingham. It contains the vs. of D. and Lurgan-Green. Area 5,312 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,620; in 1851, 2,210. Pop. of the v. of D. 212. The surface, over five-sixths of its extent, yields an average rental of upwards of 45s. per plantation acre.

DROMKEEN, a parish in co. Limerick, 3½ m. NW by N of Pallas-Green. Area 860 acres. Pop. 299.

DROMLINE, a parish in co. Clare, 3 m. W by S of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 2,955 acres. Pop. 858.

DROMOD, a village in the p. of Annaghduff, co. Leitrim, on the shore of Lough Boffin, 3 m. from Mohill. Pop. 213.—Also a parish in co. Kerry, 7 m. S of Cahirciveen. Area 50,702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,600; in 1851, 4,450. The surface is drained chiefly by the *Inny* and the *Currane* rivers. Tillage and pasture grounds in this p. bear the proportion to mountains and bogs of only 1 to 17.

DROMORE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Down. Area 26,488 acres.—of which 108 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 14,911; in 1851, 15,157. The river *Lagan* runs WNW through the p.; and the small lake *Aghery* lies on the E border.

The post and market town of D., the nominal seat of a dio., stands on the river *Lagan*, on the road from Dublin to Belfast, 3½ m. SSW of Hillsborough, 13½ m. S by W of Belfast, and 6½ m. N of Dublin. The name *Drum-Mor*, corrupted into *Dromore*, signifies 'the great back of a hill,' and alludes to the town's position on the side of a rising ground. The rebellion of 1641 desolated the town, and totally destroyed the cathedral and a new episcopal residence. The town may be described as consisting of a central square, and radiating streets; but the square is not very spacious, the streets are neither long nor very airy, and the *tout ensemble*, though quite free from offensiveness, and even partially agreeable, is not particularly pleasing. Though nominally a city, it is really but a small and common-place market-town. The market-house is a substantial edifice. The cathedral or parish-church is a comparatively small and unpretending structure, not cruciform; and derives most of its peculiar interest from having been built by the celebrated *Jeremy Taylor*, and from containing his mortal remains. At the NE end of the town is a Danish rath 60 ft. high, of great circumference, with three concentric entrenchments, and communicating with the *Lagan* by a passage 260 ft. long. On the banks of the river near the town is a

mineral spring of some note. Considerable quantities of linen cloth have long been sold in D. markets and fairs; and many of the inhabitants of both town and parish are linen-weavers.—The diocese was long remarkable as the smallest unannexed one in Ireland; but, by the provisions of the Church temporalities act, it is henceforth to be united to Down and Connor. This dio. chiefly consists of the SW part of co. Down, yet comprises portions of the cos. of Armagh and Antrim. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its area at 155,800 acres, assigns 143,700 acres to Down; 10,600 acres to Armagh; and 1,500 acres to Antrim. Its length is 35½ m.; its breadth 21½ m.; and its area 274,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182,178. The number of parishes, including perpetual curacies, is 27; of chapelries, 1; of benefices, 25; non-resident incumbents, 6. Tithe composition of the benefices, £6,657 8s. 1½d.; glebes, £2,857 8s. 2d.; gross income, £10,196 6s. 3½d.; nett, £8,466 0s. 7½d. In 1834, the number of members of the Establishment was 41,737; of Presbyterians, 69,264; of other Protestant dissenters, 933; of Roman Catholics, 76,275.

DROMORE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Tyrone, 7½ m. SW of Omagh. Area 25,492 acres. Pop. 8,091. Pop. of the v. 581.—Also a village on the S border of the p. of Kilnaboy, co. Clare, 5 m. N by W of Ennis.

DROMORE, a township in Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S., 15 m. SE of Lancaster. Pop. 2,268.

DROMORE-WEST, a village in the p. of Kilmaishalgan, co. Sligo, on the river *Easky*, 12 m. NE of Ballina.

DRON, a parish in the co. of Perth, between the Ochil hills and the vale of Strathern. Pop. 294.

DRONE, a small town of France, in the dep. of the *Loir* and *Cher*, with 900 inhabitants, 9 m. NE of Mondonbleau.

DRONERO, a commune and town of Piedmont, in the prov. of *Coni*, at the foot of the Alps, on the river *Maina*, 10 m. WNW of *Coni*, on one of the principal roads to France. Pop. in 1838, 7,716. It contains 6 churches, and is remarkable for a lofty bridge across the river. The staple manufacture and trade is in linen.

DRONFIELD, a township and extensive parish in the co. of Derby, 156 m. NNW of London, and 6 m. NW of Chesterfield and the North Midland railway, on the post-road from Sheffield to Derby. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, formed by a branch of the *Rother*. The p. comprises also the townships of *Little-Barlow*, *Coal-Aston* and *Unstone*, with the chapelries of *Dore* and *Holmesfield*, and the hamlet of *Totley*. Area of p. 15,580 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,841; in 1831, 3,974; in 1851, 5,231. The church, on an elevation near the town, has a fine tower and spire chiefly in the decorated English style. The manufactures of D., town and parish, are chiefly cutlery and agricultural implements. A considerable quantity of coal is wrought in the neighbourhood.—At *Cawley*, in the vicinity, there is a sulphureous spring; and about 2 m. from *Dronfield* are the remains of *Beauchief* abbey.

DRONNE, a river of France, which, after a SW course of 90 m., falls into the *Isle* near *Coutras*. It rises in the *etangs* of *Bressieux-Galot*, near *Montbrun*, in the dep. of *Haute-Vienne*, and flows through the deps. of *Dordogne* and *Charente*, passing *Brantôme* and *La Roche-Chalais*.

DRONRYP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of *Friesland*, 6 m. W of *Leeuwarden*, on the canal from *Harlingen* to *Groningen*. Pop. 1,000.

DRONTHEIM, or *TRONDHEIM*, [pronounced *Tronyem*], an administrative division of Norway,

the most northern of the kingdom, extending from the parallel of 62° to $71^{\circ} 10' N$; and subdivided into two bishoprics,—the one, comprehending the bailiwicks of North D., South D., and Romsdal; the other, the amts or provinces of Nordland and the Finnmarken. The total extent of the prov. is nearly 75,000 sq. m., with a pop. in 1801 of 233,215; in 1845 of 323,390. See article *NORWAY*.—The territory of D. Proper, lying around the bay and fiord of D., comprehends nearly a third part of this superficial extent, and more than one-half of the pop. The Drontheim-fiorden nearly divide the country into two parts. The main arm enters from the sea under the parallel of $63^{\circ} 30' N$; runs about 90 m. inland; and towards its E extremity branches off into 3 arms, the Verdals-fiord, Ytterøe-fiord, and Beitstad-fiord. Its width varies from 3 to 5 m. A considerable extent of arable land lies along its S shore. The coasts belong exclusively to gneiss formations. An excellent pass conducts over the Dovrefield; but the mountains everywhere assume a bleak and terrific aspect.—The cap., of the same name as the prov., is described below.—The town of Røraas, built in a very wild situation, presents a pleasant appearance, and is wholly supported by the working of copper-mines in the neighbourhood. These mines annually yield upwards of 12,000 tons of ore; and are wrought by a joint-stock company.—The island of Vigren is celebrated in history as the spot from which the Norman Ralph, afterwards called Robert, took his departure for the conquest of Normandy.—Christiansand has a good harbour, and conducts a brisk trade.—With the exception of a small stripe on the S edge, the amt of Nordland lies entirely within the polar zone. The Kiölen range runs through the interior of this district. The lower grounds are covered almost wholly with marshes and morasses, which, in the highest latitudes, remain perpetually frozen. 'The seven sisters of Alsen' rear their snow-capped heads to the height of nearly 4,000 ft. The riches of this country are fish and fur. Alstahong, the seat of the bishop, situated upon the island of Alster, is the cap.—The group of the Loffodden and Westeraalen islands, forming a crescent around the Westeraalen, belongs to the Nordland amt. The tide streams with great violence through the narrow straits which separate these islands; and in some places, forms a kind of cataract which, when the N wind blows against the low tide, becomes very formidable to navigators, and creates the formidable whirlpool known to mariners by the name of the Maelstrom. The largest island of this group, and of the whole kingdom, is Hindöen.—The chief seat of the Lapps and Quaners, is the district of the Finnmarken. The chief towns in this quarter are Hammerfest and Vardöe.

DRONTHEIM, TRONDHJEM, or NIDROSIA, a town of Norway, in the district of Strinden, the cap. of the prov. of Drontheim, situated in N lat. $63^{\circ} 25' 50''$, on a small gulf on the S side of the river Nid, from which it received the name of NIDEROOS, or the outlet of the Nid,—and almost wholly surrounded by that river and the sea. The town,—which, excepting a few houses, is wholly built of wood,—has two suburbs, Bakkelandet and Ladegaard, in each of which there is a church. The principal street in D., called the Munkegade, extends through the whole breadth of the town to the shores of the fiord; and the buildings on both sides of it have a very respectable and agreeable appearance, and are in general tastefully ornamented. The island of Munkholm, crowned with its castle, rises majestically above the bay; and the view is terminated by mountains covered with snow. The principal public buildings

are the town-house, the cathedral, two churches, a public school, an infirmary, a poor-house, an orphan-house, a house-of-correction, and a seminary for missionaries. The town-house, in the Munkegade, now the residence of the chief magistrate, overtops the other buildings, and is visible at a distance of more than 2 m. Its style of architecture is simple and noble, but being built entirely of wood, its ornaments have been distorted by the influence of heat and moisture. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Oluf, which stands at the end of the Munkegade, was originally a magnificent building of marble; but was burnt down in 1530, with the exception of the choir which still forms part of the present cathedral. It is still the finest and largest edifice in Norway, and is kept in good repair. The people of the north formerly resorted to it as pilgrims, to visit the grave of St. Oluf. Besides the cathedral, there are 3 other churches, all of them plain structures. The town is protected by the fort of Christianstein, built in 1680, and by the castle of Munkholm, which is situated on a rock in the harbour. In 1760, a society of sciences was established at D. The meetings of this society are now held in a large stone edifice, the only building of the kind in the N of Norway. The first story is occupied by the society; the high school is kept in a room below this, and the teachers inhabit the second story. There are also a public library and a small museum of minerals.—The port of D. is frequented only by small vessels, on account of the great number of rocks at the mouth of the harbour. It is likewise exposed to a heavy swell from the N and NW. About 400 or 500 ships annually arrive and depart from this port. In 1799, there belonged to Drontheim 63 vessels above 10 lasts. In 1842, its registered tonnage was 85 vessels = 3,019 lasts. In 1842, 164 vessels = 18,286 tons entered the port, only one of which was British, and 95 were Norwegian.—The principal articles of trade are timber for masts and other purposes; copper from the celebrated copper-works of Røraas, iron, chione, mill-stones, goat-skins, furs, salt and smoked fish, herrings, tallow, train oil, hides, pease, potash, and lichens. France has been for some years the best customer for timber. The iron-works at Røraas afford sustenance to nearly one-fourth of the families in D., and keep the whole valley between D. and Røraas in constant activity. In winter, the copper is brought down over the snow in long rows of sledges, which carry back provisions and other necessaries. In the neighbourhood of D. are many elegant country-houses. Several are pleasantly situated along the shore of the bay, towards the fiord, and on the slope of the hills.—The pop. of D. in 1769 was 7,478; in 1799, 8,000; in 1806, 8,340; in 1842, 12,731. Most of the lower class can read and write; and a bible and psalter may be found in every house. The means of subsistence here arise partly from D. being the seat of the higher courts and functionaries connected with the provs. N of the Dovrefield.

The following table exhibits the monthly mean of the therm. at D. from 31st Oct., 1826, to 31st Oct., 1827:

November,	33.1°	May,	56.3°
December,	31.3	June,	62.4
January,	18.5	July,	57.9
February,	16.7	August,	54.7
March,	27.5	September,	51.1
April,	42.3	October,	38.7

The annual mean temp., from the above table, appears to be 40.8° . The annual mean of the barom., in the same period, was 29.666 inches.

DRONTHEIM (NORDEE), an amt or bailiwick of Norway, forming the NE part of the dio. of Dron-

thein; having Nordland on the N; the Dofrines, which separate it from Sweden, on the E; and the amt. of South D. on the S and SW. Its area is 409 German sq. m. It is intersected by the Namsen-elv. Its chief town is Levanger.

DRONTHEIM (SÖDRE), an amt. of Norway, forming the central portion of the dio. of Drontheim; bounded on the NW by the Atlantic; on the NE by Nordre D.; on the E by Sweden; on the S by Aggerhuus, from which it is separated by the Dovrefield; and on the W by the amt. of Romsdaal. Its area is 334.64 German sq. m. It is intersected by the Nid-elv, Gual-elv, and Arkel-elv. Its cap. is Drontheim.

DRORANDORF, a town of Austria, on the frontier of Moravia, 20 m. W of Znaim.

DROSAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SSW of Klattau, on the r. bank of the Bradank. Pop. 500.

DROSENDORF, a town and district of Lower Austria, on the Theya, 46 m. NW of Vienna. Pop. 791.

DROSING, a town of Lower Austria, on the Theya, near its confluence with the Marosch, 6 m. E of Zistersdorf.

DROSS, a village of Austria, in the circle of Manhartsberg, 4 m. NNW of Krems. Pottery-ware is largely made here.

DROSSEN, a river of France, in the dep. of Finistere, formed by the union of the Coetlosquet and the Relec. It passes Morlaix, where it receives the Jario and the Tremergant.—Also a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 m. E of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 4,200. It manufactures woollen cloth, linen, and leather.

DROSSHINA, or **DROSSINO**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 10 m. SSE of Smolensk.

DROUE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. of Vendôme.—The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. 8,308.—The com. is 18 m. N of Vendôme. Pop. 961.

DROUGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of La Guerche. Pop. 1,044.

DROUMTARIFF, a parish of co. Cork, 4 m. SSW of Kanturk. Area 15,226 acres. Pop. 4,055.

DROUTZ, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, rising to the NW of Kopy, and flowing into the Dnieper, after a course of 120 m. from N to S.—Also a town on the r. bank of the D., 89 m. NW of Mohilev.

DROUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. and 6 m. NE of Bellac. Pop. 1,244.

DROXFORD, a parish in Hants, 9 m. from Fareham. Area 7,986 acres. Pop. 1,005.

DROYSDEN, a township in the p. and 4 m. E of Manchester, in the co. of Lancaster. Pop. 6,280. exclusively employed in trade and manufactures.

DROYSIG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle and 11 m. SSE of Weissenfeld. Pop. 800.

DRUCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Thiberville, 5 m. WNW of Bernay. Pop. 1,204. Silk and cotton factories exist here.

DRUE, a village on the Grain coast of Africa, 60 m. NW of Cape Palmas.

DRUGEAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. SE of Mauriac. Pop. 1,092.

DRUGY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Somme, com. and 1 m. W of Saint-Riequier. There are mineral springs here.

DRUISHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 4 m. from Donauworth. Pop. 350.

DRUJA, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in

the gov. of Minsk, on the l. bank of the Dwina, 16 m. NE of Braclaw.

DRULINGEN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Saverne.—The cant. comprises 30 coms. Pop. in 1841, 15,367.—The com. had a pop. of 467.

DRUM, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 3 m. S of Leypa, on the Biber. Pop. 502.

DRUM, a village in the p. of Carrin, co. Monaghan, 3 m. NNW of Coochill. Pop. 155.—Also a mountainous ridge, about 12 m. in length, and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth, in co. Waterford. It extends from Helwick-head, at the SW entrance of Dungarvan harbour, to near the Blackwater. The principal summits or swells have alts. above sea-level of 709, 728, 759, 782, and 995 ft.

DRUM, or **DRUMMONAGHAN**, a parish in co. Mayo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Castlebar. Area 7,768 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,127; in 1851, 2,732. Lough-Clooneagh lies in the N corner; and Loughs Lakeland and Walshpool lie on the E boundary.

DRUM, or **EDARDRUM**, a parish in co. Roscommon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Athlone. Area 16,149 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,957; in 1851, 3,766.

DRUMACHOSE, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the town of Newtownlimavaddy. Area 11,684 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,280; in 1851, 5,434. Houses, 902. The surface includes part of the beautiful vale of the Roe.

DRUMADOON, a village in the p. of Ramoan, co. Antrim. Pop. returned with the p.

DRUMATEMPLE. See **DRIMTEMPLE**.

DRUMAU, a parish in co. Antrim, containing the town of Randalstown. Area 32,394 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,737; in 1851, 9,802. Of the entire area, 11,471 acres are in Lough Neagh. The land is for the most part good, and yields an average rental of 30s. per Irish acre. The river Maine runs S through the interior.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a parish in co. Down, containing, on its S border, part of the town of Rathfriland. Area 12,338 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,544; in 1851, 7,892. The highest ground is the summit of Knock-Iveagh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Rathfriland, and 785 ft. above sea-level.

DRUMBEG, a parish in cos. Antrim and Connaught, 1 m. NE of Lisburn. Area 2,704 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,699; in 1851, 705.

DRUMBLADE, a parish in the NW of Aberdeenshire. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1801, 821; in 1841, 945; in 1851, 949.

DRUMBOE, a parish in co. Down, 4 m. NE of Lisburn. Area 13,793 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,732. The river Lagan traces the W boundary.

DRUMBURGH, a township in the p. of Bowness, Cumberland, 9 m. W by N of Carlisle, on the coast of the Solway frith. Pop. in 1851, 430. This was the Roman station *Gabroentum*.

DRUMCANNON, a parish in the co. and 4 m. S of Waterford, containing the town of Tramore. Area 7,671 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,892.

DRUMCAR, a parish in co. Louth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Dunleer, containing the village of Annagassan. Area 4,041 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,424.

DRUMCLIFFE, a parish in co. Sligo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Sligo. Area 26,598 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,956; in 1851, 9,005. The sea-board, along the head of Sligo-bay, is deeply indented by the offset of that bay called the bay of D.

DRUMCOLLOHER, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Limerick, 8 m. W by S of Charleville. Area 4,846 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,632.

DRUMCOLLUM, a parish in co. Sligo, 8 m. SSE of Ballyadere. Area 4,528 acres. Pop. 1,187.

DRUMCONDRA, or **DRUMCONRATH**, a picturesque

village in the p. of Clontarf, co. Dublin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1831, 590; in 1851, 434.

DRUMCONRA, or **DRUMCONRATH**, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Meath, 3 m. ENE of Nobber. Area 7,925 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,013; in 1851, 1,913. The v. occupies a romantic site on the Dublin and Londonderry road, 8 m. from Carrickmacross. Pop. 419.

DRUMCREE, a parish in co. Armagh, containing the chief part of the town of Portadown. Area 13,385 acres. Pop. in 1831, 12,355; in 1851, 12,683.—Also a village in the p. of Kileumney, co. Westmeath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Castletown-delvin.

DRUMCULLEN, a parish in King's co., 5 m. SW by S of Ballyboy. Area 13,907 acres. Pop. 2,278.

DRUMDOWNEY, a parish in co. Cork, 2 m. NW of Mallow. Area 659 acres. Pop. in 1851, 108.

DRUMGATH, a parish in co. Down, containing part of the town of Rathfriland. Area 5,330 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,608; in 1851, 4,007.

DRUMGLASS, a parish in co. Tyrone, containing the town of Dungannon. Area 3,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,926; in 1851, 6,240.

DRUMGOOLAND, a parish in co. Down, 4 m. NE of Rathfriland. Area 19,653 acres. Pop. in 1841, 10,567; in 1851, 8,971. The surface includes part of the S section of the Slieve-na-Croob mountains, and is to a large extent pastoral and wild.

DRUMGOOLSTOWN, a village in the p. of Stahannon, co. Louth. Pop. with that of the parish.

DRUMGOON, a parish in co. Cavan, containing the town of Cootehill. Area 15,474 acres. Pop. in 1841, 12,575; in 1851, 10,088.

DRUMGOWER, a village in the p. of Ballyheigue, co. Kerry. Pop. in 1851, 78.

DRUMHOLM, or **DRIMHOLM**, a parish in co. Donegal, 4 m. N of Ballyshannon. It contains the vs. of Ballintra and Laghy. Area 35,433 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,995. The surface includes a chief part of the coast of the head of Donegal-bay. The chief summits on the S border are two of respectively 254 and 412 ft. in alt.; and the chief on the E border are three of respectively 626, 896, and 1,323 ft.; the last, Mount Liegafania, is in the NE corner.

DRUMKEEN, a village in the p. of Killury, co. Kerry. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

DRUMKEERAN, or **DRUMCHERRAN**, a parish in co. Fermanagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Kesh. It contains part of the town of Pettigo. Area 23,661 acres, exclusive of 5,497 acres in Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 8,522; in 1851, 6,491.

DRUMKEERAN, or **DRUMKERIN**, a village in the p. of Innismagath, co. Leitrim, a little N of the head of Lough-Allen, and of the Arigna mines. Pop. in 1831, 284; in 1851, 400.

DRUMKEY, a parish in the co. and skirting on the town of Wicklow. Area 1,662 acres. Pop. 248.

DRUMLANE, a parish in co. Cavan, containing the Kileony suburb of Belturbet. Area 20,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,764; in 1851, 6,121. The surface is drained N to the head of Lough-erne by the Erne and the Woodford. The principal height has an alt. of only 296 ft.

DRUMLARGAN, a parish in co. Meath, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Summer-hill. Area 1,276 acres. Pop. 84.

DRUMLEASE, a parish in co. Leitrim, containing the v. of Dromahaire. Area 15,271 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,182; in 1851, 3,655.

DRUMLISH, a village in the p. of Killoe, co. Longford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Newtown-Forbes. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1851, 400.

DRUMLITHIE, a village in the p. of Glenbervie, in Kincardineshire, 6 m. from Stonehaven. Pop. 397.

DRUMLOMAN, or **DRUMLUMUN**, a parish in III.

co. Cavan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Granard. Area 17,147 acres. Pop. in 1841, 8,807; in 1851, 5,963.

DRUMMARTIN, a village in the p. of Rattoo, co. Kerry. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

DRUMMELZIER, a parish in Peebles-shire, on the Tweed, and skirting on the W on Lanarkshire. Pop. in 1801, 278; in 1851, 244.

DRUMMOND, a village in the p. of Kiltarn, in Ross-shire. Pop. 72.—Also a township in Bathurst district in Upper Canada, on the Clyde. Pop. in 1842, 3,451.—Also an island in the NW part of Lake Huron, now belonging to the U. S.

DRUMMONDVILLE, a village in the township of Stamford, in Upper Canada, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the falls of Niagara. Pop. 150.

DRUMMULLY, a parish 4 m. WSW of Clones, partly in co. Monaghan, and partly in co. Fermanagh. Area of the co. Monaghan section, 2,427 acres; of the co. Fermanagh section, 5,119 acres. Pop. in 1851, of the Monaghan section, 946; of the Fermanagh section, 1,105.

DRUMNOUGH, a headland about 1 m. N of Rush, co. Dublin. There is a martello tower on the headland.

DRUMOAK, a parish 11 m. WSW of Aberdeen, partly in Aberdeenshire, partly in Kincardine. Pop. in 1801, 648; in 1851, 948.

DRUMQUIN, a village in the ps. of Longfield-East and Longfield-West, co. Tyrone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Omagh, on one of the head-streams of the Poole river. Pop. 343.

DRUMRAGH, a parish in co. Tyrone, containing the town of Omagh. Area 20,163 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,289; in 1851, 9,997.

DRUMRANEY, or **DRUMRATH**, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Ballymore, in co. Westmeath. Area 9,102 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,367; in 1851, 2,246.

DRUMRAT, a parish 3 m. S of Ballymore, in co. Sligo. Area 3,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,606; in 1851, 1,152. The surface consists, to a considerable extent, of upland and bog; and is drained N by the Awinmore river.

DRUMREILLY, a parish partly in co. Cavan, but chiefly in co. Leitrim, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ballinamore. Area of the co. Cavan section 3,178 acres; of the Carrigallen section 14,218 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 9,195; in 1851, 7,927. The surface is characteristically upland, bleak, and wild; contains part of the great central group of alps loosely called the Slieve-an-Erin mountains; and is drained partly by some of the earliest head-waters of the Shannon and partly by streams which belong to the basin of the Erne.

DRUMSHALLON, a parish 4 m. N by E of Drogheda, in co. Louth. Area 3,585 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,048; in 1851, 871.

DRUMSHAMBO, a village in the p. of Kiltoghart, co. Leitrim, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. in 1841, 517; in 1851, 522.

DRUMSNA, a market-town in the p. of Annaduff, co. Leitrim, 1 m. S by E of Jamestown, on the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge 300 ft. in length, and 15 ft. wide. Pop. in 1851, 884. There are extensive flour mills here.

DRUMSNAT, a parish in co. Monaghan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of the town of Monaghan. Area 5,019 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,439; in 1851, 2,203.

DRUMSTURDYMUIR, a village in the p. of Monifieth in Forfarshire. Pop. 176.

DRUMSURN, a village in the p. of Balteagh, in co. Londonderry. Pop. with the parish.

DRUNEN, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant. 15 m. ENE of Breda. Pop. 1,400.

DRUNG, a parish in the co. and 5 m. NE of Cavan. Area 11,475 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,396.

DRUSENHEIM, a commune and town of Franco

in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. of Bischweiler, on the river Moder, 15 m. NE of Strasburg. Pop. 1,616.

DRUSES, a free and warlike race of people of Syria, who inhabit the Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon, and all the coast to Saide, and the country to the E as far as Baalbek. The superficial extent of their country is about 100 sq. leagues, and it has been estimated to contain 120,000 inhabitants, of whom about 40,000 are able to bear arms. Their origin is traced to a dispersion that took place about the commencement of the 11th cent., among the followers of Mahomet, and particularly to a persecution which was commenced by one of the Egyptian caliphs against the Mohammedan religion. Persecuted by the sect in power, they took refuge in the mountains of Lebanon, and here formed an independent society. All the parties into which they were divided have united at different times in their opposition to the Crusaders, the sultans of Aleppo, the Mamelukes, and the Ottomans. After the conquest of Syria by the latter, the D. frequently descended from the mountains to pillage the lower country. At length in 1588 they were reduced to subjection by Amurath III., who levied a contribution of 1,000,000 of piastres, and imposed a tribute on them. He put an end also to the anarchy which prevailed among them, under the jurisdiction of their different sheiks; establishing one as chief of the government, investing him with the executive power, and rendering him liable for the regular payment of the stipulated tribute. This revolution, by concentrating the whole resources of the country under one head, rendered the D. more powerful. Towards the middle of the 17th cent., the D. had attained to the height of their power under the administration of the celebrated emir Fakr-el-din or Fakardin. This chief having gained the confidence of the Porte, extended his conquests in every direction, till at length the divan, alarmed by his success, resolved to crush him. In this emergency he embarked for Italy to solicit succours, leaving the administration of affairs to his son Ali. He arrived at the court of Medici in Florence, returned to his country after an absence of 9 years, and found every thing prosperous under the wise government of his son Ali. Engaging afterwards in hostilities with the Turks, his troops were defeated; he himself was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and finally strangled at Constantinople in 1681. After his death his posterity continued to hold the country as vassals of the Turks; and the succession falling in the male line, the authority devolved on another family. It is impossible to state precisely the religious creed of the D., as they have taken all possible precautions to conceal their most obnoxious tenets. They are divided into two classes, the *Akhals*, or 'the Intelligent,' and the *Jahels*, or 'the ignorant.' The former, composing the sacred order, are 10,000 in number; they possess all the secrets of the sect, and wear white turbans, the badge of purity. The *Jahels* perform no religious rites whatever, unless when circumstances oblige them to assume the appearance of Mahomedans; they then enter the mosques with the Turks,—and, like them, recite their prayers. The *Jahels*, as might be expected, form the large majority of the nation. The secret signs of recognition are known to the *Jahel* as well as to the *Akhal*. He eats, drinks, and dresses as he pleases; but although no religious duties are imperative on him, he fears and respects the customs of the *Akhals*. The *Akhals* are the depositaries of the mysteries of the religion. They wear a round white untwisted turban, and are not allowed to dress in embroidered or fanciful apparel; but when in Damascus or Beyrut, they have permission to do so, in order that they should not be distinguished from the Moslems. The *Akhals* neither smoke tobacco, nor drink wine or spirits, nor does he eat with or share in the festivities of the *Jahels*. The D. who have of late played so important a part in the history of Syria, seem called to fulfil a still more brilliant destiny; agriculturists and warriors at the same time, they must insure superiority to whatever party is so fortunate as to obtain their alliance. The D. have been accused by the Easterns of the most revolting immorality; but such charges are not to be received with too easy credulity, for there is no sect to which ignorance or enmity has not imputed similar crimes. During the reign of Emir Fakr-el-din, who was allied by treaty to several European princes, the D. gained some celebrity in Europe. The race of this prince subsequently becoming extinct, the sceptre came into the hands of the family of Chahah, Arabs from Mecca, related to Mahomet, and whose existence may be traced as far back as the time of the first caliph. Emir Becir, their present chief, has resumed the policy of Fakr-el-din, or rather, identical interests have dictated a similar course; he is allied to the Maronite Christians, of whom he is said to be a secret adherent. The D. willingly comply with the ancient rites of any creed; at Kasrowan they attend mass, and at Beyrut they go to mosque. Such also is the conduct of their prince, who is treated as a Mussulman by the Turks, although he has a chapel and confessor at Ebeddin. "In every case certain heads of the six families in hereditary possession of *mohattas*, even although *Jahel*, are parties to political measures. The mechanism by which intelligence is conveyed from the extremities to the heart of the body politic, and from the heart back to the extremities, has been ingeniously contrived, and is simple and effectual in operation. The *elzer* of a village, *kalone*, represents his districts in the central spot of a *mohatta*. All the elders of the *halones* of *mohattas* communicate with the chief priest at the village of Bahleen; then again the elder, after hearing the central news at Bahleen, returns to redistribute them to the elders of villages; the latter individual then communicates what concerns

the whole community to the *Akhals* of his village, and what is secret to a chosen few. This mechanism has on many occasions enabled the whole nation to act as one man. If secrets entrusted to the whole D. nation be kept religiously by them, how much more the knowledge of movements preconceived only by a selected number? for the greatest crime that a D. can commit is to reveal a national secret. Besides the bond of blood and religion—to say nothing of habits of secretiveness acquired from infancy—there is also the fear of punishment, as a traitor would, on discovery, be hacked to pieces." [The Modern Syrians.]

DRUTEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 m. WNW of Nimeguen. Pop. 2,700.

DRUYN, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, at the mouth of the river St. Andrew, in N lat. 5°.

DRYANDER (MOUNT), a mountain on the coast of New South Wales, SE of Edgecombe bay, in S lat. 20° 14'. It has an alt. of 4,220 ft. above sea-level.

DRYBECK, a township in the p. of St. Lawrence, Westmoreland, 3 m. S by W of Appleby. Pop. 81.

DRYBURGH, a hamlet on the banks of the Tweed, in Berwickshire, 4 m. SE of Melrose. Here are the fine remains of an ancient abbey, founded by Hugh-de-Moreville in the reign of David I. The last resting-place of Sir Walter Scott is a small spot of ground in an area formed by four pillars, in one of the ruined isles of this abbey. The ground originally belonged to the Hallyburtons of Merton,—an ancient and respectable baronial family, of which Sir Walter's paternal grandmother was a member, and Sir Walter himself the lineal representative. No other member of the family lies there, except his uncle Robert, and his deceased lady. "From the limited dimensions of the place," says Mr. Chambers, "the body of the author of Waverley has been placed in a direction N and S, instead of the usual fashion; and thus, in death at least, he has resembled the Cameronians, of whose character he was supposed to have given such an unfavorable picture in one of his tales."

DRYFE, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which rises at the base of Lochfell, and, after a course of 16 m., empties itself into the Annan.

DRYFESDALE, or **DRYSDALE**, a parish of Annandale, in Dumfries-shire, which extends 7 m. from N to S, and from 1 to 6 m. in breadth in the centre of 'the How'; and contains 7,890 Scots acres. Pop. 2,409. The NE division is an agglomeration of verdant hills, partly cultivated and partly in pasturage. The highest elevation is White-Woolen or White-Wooen, so called from its having formerly fed large flocks of white sheep. Though rising 1,500 ft. above the level of the sea, and somewhat acclivitous in ascent, it is now nearly all beneath the plough. Standing on this hill, a spectator sees spread at his feet the richly-tinted carpeting of 'the How' of Annandale; looks across upon the brilliant landscape of Lower Nithsdale, foiled by the looming hills of Galloway; admires the serried horizon toward the N; sees along the diversified scenery, now frowning and highland, now smiling and lowland, of Eskdale and the English border; and looks away over the sandy waste, or the tumultuous and careering waters of the Solway frith, to the isle of Man and the Irish sea. The W and S parts of the p. are in general flat and in a state of high cultivation. Along the banks of the Dryfe and the Annan are tracts of rich holm-land. The Annan forms the boundary-line for about 6½ m. on the W and S; the Milk, for about 2 m. on the SE; and the Dryfe here terminates its course, after traversing the parish over a distance of 2½ m. The depositions which it makes, and the stretch of level land which it occasionally desolates with its floods before entering the Annan, are called Dryfe-sands.

DRYDEN, a township of the state of New York,

U. S., in Cayuga co., 153 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 5,446.

DRYGALLEN, a small town of East Prussia, in the circle of Gumbinner, 24 m. SW of Oletzko.

DRY HARBOUR, a bay on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, in the co. of Middlesex, in N lat. 18° 30'.

DRYMEN, a parish and v. in the W part of the co. of Stirling. The greater part of the area is mountain and moorland. Pop. in 1801, 1,607; in 1851, 1,481.

DRYPOOL, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, ½ m. E of Hull. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. 4,421.

DRYSWIATY, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Wilna, 16 m. SW of Braclaw.

DRZEWICA, a town of Poland, in the obwod of Opoczno, 24 m. WNW of Sandomir. Pop. 500.

DSARIN, a lake of Tibet, about 12 leagues in circumf., in N lat. 32° 10'.

DUA, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Ellore, 29 m. E of Ellore.

DUAGH, a parish and village in co. Kerry, 3½ m. E by S of Listowel. Area 18,843 acres. Pop. 4,036. The v. has a pop. of 277.

DUANESBURGH, a township of the state of New York, U. S., in Albany co., and 24 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 3,357.

DUARA, a town and fortress of Austrian Dalmatia, in the district of Almissa, on the E bank of the Cettina, 20 m. ENE of Spalatro.

DUAULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Callac. Pop. 2,341.

DUB, a pass in the Punjab, on the route from Attock to Cashmere, in N lat. 34° 17'.

DUBA, a river of Sind, which rises in the Kirtar range, and flowing SE, joins the Damaji after a course of 45 m.

DUBAR, a town of Sind, 12 m. NE of Rori, near the l. bank of the Indus.

DUBARI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, in N lat. 20° 4'.

DUBEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, on the road from Leipzig to Berlin, on the Mulda. Pop. 3,650.

DUBENDORF, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, bail. of Greifensee. Pop. 1,867.

DUBGAU, a village of Cashmere, on the Jelum, 8 m. N of Baramula.

DUBHUI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 20 m. SE of Baroda, and 40 m. NE of Baroche. Its pop. in 1780 was estimated by Forbes at 40,000, but it was then little more than a mass of magnificent ruins, the dwellings of the inhabitants being, with few exceptions, of the meanest description.

DUBI, a small town of Hindostan, in Ajmeer, 44 m. E of Jypur.

DUBIECKO, a town of Austria, in Galicia, circle and 55 m. N of Sanok.

DUBIENKA, a small trading town in Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, on the Bug, 20 m. ESE of Chelm. Pop. 2,000.

DUBIESIDE, or INVERLEVEN, a village in the p. of Markinch, in Fife, situated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the Leven, 7½ m. NE of Dysart.

DUBITZA, or DUBICZA, a town and fortress of Bosnia, on the r. bank of the Unna, near its influx into the Save, and opposite to the Austrian town of the same name in Croatia. Pop. 5,000. It is remarkable for the obstinate stand which it made against the Austrians in 1788. After two bloody but fruitless attempts to take it by storm, it at last surrendered by capitulation, but was restored to the Porte at the peace of Sistov.—The Austrian town, 25 m. W of Gradiska, is fortified, and has a pop. of 3,222.

DUBLI, a village of Sind, 18 m. S of Larkhana, in N lat. 27° 15'.

DUBLIN, a maritime county of Ireland; bounded on the N by the co. of Meath; on the E by the Irish sea; on the S by the co. of Wicklow; and on the W by the cos. of Kildare and Meath. Its outline is an irregular and slender oblong extending from N to S. Its E or coast-side, measured curvingly along the greater sinuosities, extends about 30 m. Its greatest length, due N and S, is 24½ m.; its greatest breadth, 16½ m. Its area comprises 196,063 acres of arable land; 19,312 of uncultivated land; 5,519 of continuous plantations; and 5,520 of towns,—in all, 226,414 acres.

Surface.] Kippure mountain, on the boundary with Wicklow, rises upwards of 2,700 ft. above sea-level; and is the nucleus of a small group of mountain-heights which forms a kind of upland isthmus between the mountains of Wicklow and the hills of D. Respectively E and W of this group extend the vales of Glencullen and Ballinascorney. The D. hills constitute an irregular belt of about 2½ m. in mean breadth, along nearly the whole of the S border. They send up their chief summits to an average height of 1,000 or 1,200 ft. The only marked heights N of 'the hills' par excellence, are the islands of Lambay and Ireland's Eye and the Hill of Howth,—the last 567 ft. in alt., and stooping precipitously down to the ocean. From the S side of the entrance of Baldoyle-bay, projects ESE the romantic promontory of Howth, terminating in Howth-head. About 1 m. N of the middle of this curious peninsula, lies the picturesque rocky isle called Ireland's Eye; and in the sheltered sound between them is the costly, capacious, beautiful, but almost useless artificial harbour of Howth, constructed between 1807 and 1832. D.-bay enters between Howth-head and Dalkey island, and is so important, at once in extent, position, and commerce, that we reserve a notice of it for a separate article.

Rivers.] The Liffey has a course of only about 8½ m. from the W boundary to the head of D.-bay; it runs nearly due E, and cuts the county into nearly equal parts; and it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to the Custom-house in the city, and for barges and row-boats to Chapel-Izod.—The Dodder rises in the Kippure mountains, and runs in a NNE direction to D.-bay at Ringsend.—The Ballybough or Tolka river runs somewhat parallel to the Liffey, at the mean distance of about 2 m. to the N, and enters D.-bay at Clontarf.

Minerals.] A line drawn W from a point on D.-bay, halfway between the city and Kingstown, separates a region of primitive rocks on the S from a region of various character, but chiefly of carboniferous limestone, in the N. The primitive rocks are remarkable at once for their variety, for their indications of violence in the contortions of their strata, for the intrusion of granite veins into mica slate, and for the chemical changes which the hot granite appears to have effected on the schists. A central field of granite—the commencement of the great ridge which extends SSW to the valley of the Barrow—stretches from the point between Kingstown and D., to a point a little beyond the S headland of D.-bay, and thence goes away into Wicklow with a mean breadth of about 6 m.—Clay slate, in a general view, occupies all the primitive district W of the Dodder, and a district of 14 or 15 sq. m. in the NE corner of the co. around Balbriggan.—The rock of Lambay island consists of strata of schist and beds of greenstone and porphyry. Quartz rock, though distributed in small isolated fields along the greater part of the E flank of the great granitic ridge of Leinster, occurs in the co. of D. chiefly on the N side of D.-bay, forming the Hill of Howth. The carboniferous limestone of D. consists of the E and narrowed wing of the vast ~~large~~ limestone field of Ireland. Magnesian limestone occurs at Howth. Mauring limestone, marl, and limestone gravel, are amongst the most valuable of the economical minerals. Copper is mined at Ballycorus; galena, manganese, and potter's clay occur at Howth; and fuller's earth, of middle-rate quality, has been found at Castleknock.—The water of most of the springs within the calp or impure limestone district is so much impregnated with sulphate or nitrate of lime as to be unfit for domestic use, except when corrected with large quantities of soda. Ten springs within the city were analyzed

nearly a century ago, and found to yield on evaporation from 300 to 400 grains of salts per gallon. A spring strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas occurs at Lucan; and tepid springs of a temp. of about 70° exist in the vicinity of Leixlip and Finglass.

Climate.] E winds prevail in April. Winds from the W and SW prevail during most of the other months, but bring less humidity than to districts nearer the Atlantic. Snow seldom lies long on the seaboard. Corn and hay crops—owing more, however, to soil than to climate—are later than in the same latitude in England. D. excels most cities both in healthfulness of situation, and in natural facilities for preventing artificial noxiousness.

Agriculture.] The soil of the granitic district is generally a light gravel, which requires strong manuring; that of the limestone district is clay, mixed with gravel, and not so tenacious as many of the clay soils of England, yet generally superincumbent on so stiff and retentive an argillaceous subsoil as to need much draining, and a free supply of street manure from the city. The land in the W and N is superior to that in the vicinity of the city; and, to a large extent, is equal in quality to most of the wheat-bearing grounds of the midland counties.—Black cattle and sheep are rapidly improving by crossing with the best English breeds. In 1841, the live stock, within the rural districts of the county, were 12,046 horses and mules, £96,368; 756 asses, £756; 26,028 cattle, £169,182; 20,506 sheep, £22,556; 10,165 pigs, £12,706; and 98,882 poultry, £2,472. Grand total of value of live stock within the rural districts, £304,040. In the same year, the estimated value of live stock within the liberties of the city, was £11,230; within the other civic districts of the county, £51,972. In 1848, the number of acres under grain crop was 92,391: viz. wheat, 16,413; oats, 20,412; barley, bere, and rye, 2,870; pease, 956; potatoes, 8,465; turnips, 3,062; various green crops, 1,069; flax, 27; meadow and clover, 39,117. In 1841, 11,714 acres were under wood.

Manufactures and Commerce.] Cotton goods and hosiery are spiritedly and somewhat extensively manufactured at Balbriggan. Large quantities of flour are manufactured on most of the streams, particularly the Liffey, the Balbriggan, and the Kimmage brook. Other manufactures of any note are confined to the city of D. and its environs; and will more properly be noticed in our article on the city. The commerce of the co., with the exception of the comparatively small trade at Balbriggan, is also very nearly all concentrated in the city of D. Over nearly the whole distance of 85 m., from Bray-head at the S extremity of co. Dublin to Ardglass in co. Down, fishing-grounds extend with such breadth that fish may, in most places, be more or less plentifully taken at from 3 to 30 m. distance from the shore. In 1835, the district of the coast N of D. had employed in the fisheries 1,207 fishermen, 85 decked vessels, 23 half-decked vessels, 60 open sail-boats, and 41 row-boats; and the district S of the city had 298 fishermen, 36 decked vessels, 4 half-decked vessels, 6 open sail-boats, and 24 row-boats.

Communications.] The Grand and Royal canals pass westward from opposite sides of the city, and connect D.-bay with the Shannon, and with a ramified series of inland markets. The D. and Kingstown railway passes along the S shore of the bay, and is wholly within the co. The D. and Drogheda railway passes northward from the city, and is principally within the co. The Grand Trunk railway, as projected by the commissioners, will pass W from the city, and send off ramified lines to all the great ports and markets in the S and W. The mail roads to all the principal towns of Ireland radiate from D. as their centre, and pass divergently through the county.

Divisions and Statistics.] The county is divided into the city of Dublin and the baronies of Dublin, East Ballowry, West Ballowry, Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross, Newcastle, Rathdown, and Upper-

cross.—The assizes are held at Kilmainham; courts of quarter-sessions at Kilmainham, Balbriggan, and Swords; and courts of petty-sessions at Balbriggan, Blanchardstown, Castleknock, Drumcondra, Dundrum, Kingstown, Lucan, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Raheny, Rathfarnham, Swords, Tullaght, and Ward. The county-gaol is at Kilmainham; the district asylum for the cos. of D., Meath, Louth, and Wicklow, in D.—The number of persons in the co., as distinct from the city of D., charged with public offences, in 1841, was 431; in 1848, 436.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 724; of scholars, 33,008; of scholars belonging to the Established church, 10,372; of scholars belonging to the Presbyterians bodies, 291; of scholars belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 174; of scholars belonging to the Roman Catholic community 20,440. In Sept. 1848, there were 129 National schools, attended by 22,491 children, in operation within the co.—Swords and Newcastle each returned 2 members to the Irish parliament, but were disfranchised at the Legislative union. The members now sent to the imperial parliament are 2 from the co., 2 from the city, and 2 from the university. The co. constituency in 1835, was 2,180; in 1848, 2,455.—The pop., exclusive of the co. of the city, was estimated by Dr. Beaufort, in 1792, at 54,000, and stated in the incomplete census of 1813 at 110,437; according to census in 1821 it was 150,111; and in 1831, 176,012. The following statistics are all of 1841, and exclusive of the municipal city. Pop. 140,047; males, 66,300; females, 73,747; families, 26,765. Inhabited houses, 22,112. Families residing in first-class houses, 3,207; in second-class houses, 11,298; in third-class houses, 8,127; in fourth-class houses, 4,133. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12,867; in manufactures and trade, 6,971; in other pursuits, 6,927. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2,212; on the directing of labour, 9,382; on their own manual labour, 13,524; on means not specified, 1,847. Pop. in 1851, 146,631.

History and Antiquities.] The history of the co. is very nearly identical with that of the city; so that any narrative of its incidents here would be useless anticipation. The forfeitures which followed the rebellion of 1641 comprised about 68,868 acres; and those which followed the war of the Revolution comprised 34,536 profitable acres. The chief families who incurred the forfeitures were those of Bernwall, Fleming, Plunkett, Cruise, Peppard, Archbold, Sweetman, Hackett, Fagan, Dowdall, Trant, and Archer. The only estates which have not changed proprietors since the Reformation are those of the family of St. Lawrence, and part of those of the families of Luttrell, Talbot, and Barnwall.—Druidical monuments are numerous; and the most noticeable are cromlechs on Carrickmoor Hill, at Brennanstown, and at a spot south of Killiney. Pillar-towers stand at Clondalkin and Swords. Old castles of considerable interest stand at Clontarf, Castleknock, Nani, and Baldongan.

DUBLIN, an ecclesiastical province, and a diocese, the former nearly co-extensive with the S or larger part of Leinster, and the latter comprehending all the co. of D., most of the co. of Wicklow, and part of three other cos.—The archbishopric of D. was erected in 1152; it contested, for a period, the primacy of Ireland with the archb. of Armagh; and it eventually terminated the controversy by assuming the title of 'the primacy of Ireland,' while Armagh assumed that of 'the primacy of all Ireland.' The province includes the dioceses of D., Kildare, Ferns, Leighlin, and Ossory, and comprehends the whole of the cos. of D., Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Kildare, and Queen's co. except one parish, and part of King's co. The act 3^d and 4th William IV., c. 37, unites the archb. of Cashel to that of Dublin. The prov., irrespective of this great annexation, has an area of 2,630,685 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,187,868. Number of parishes, 609; of chapels, 10; of benefices, with cure, 316; of sinecure benefices, 10; of non-resident incumbents, 84. Tithe compositions of

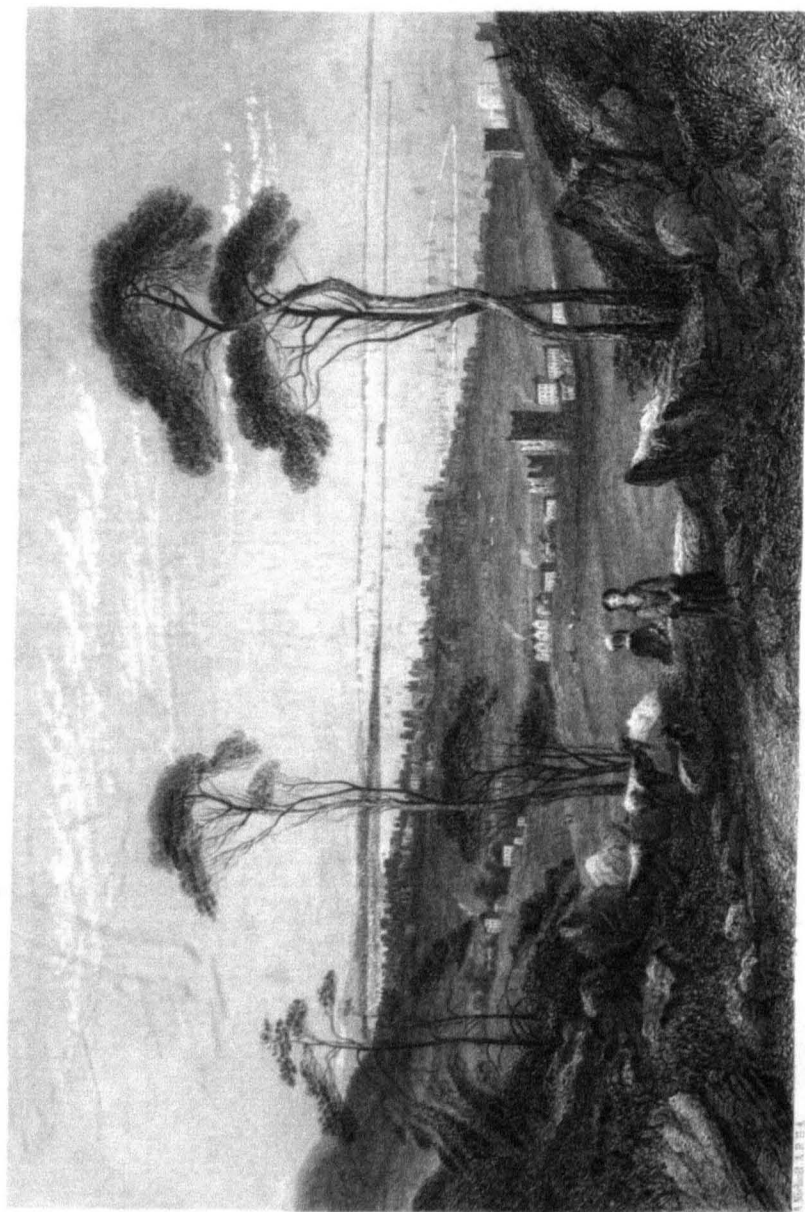


Fig. 100

THE PINE TREES. J.M.W. TURNER. 1805. OIL ON CANVAS.

the benefices, £97,748 17s. 3d.; glebes, £10,762 5s. 11d. Gross income, £121,859 13s. 11d.; nett, £103,183 19s. 10d. Total of places of worship connected with the Establishment, 347; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 10; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 74; of Roman Catholic chapels, 416. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 177,930 Churchmen, 2,517 Presbyterians, 3,162 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,063,681 Roman Catholics.—In 1152, the see was erected into an archb.; and in 1214 it received the annexation of the see of Glendalough. The first Protestant archb. was George Browne, who had been an Augustinian friar in London. Among modern archb. of note, may be named Dr. William Magee, celebrated for his erudite theological work on the Atonement; and the present Dr. Richard Whately, consecrated in 1831, and formerly Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford. The gross amount of episcopal revenue from D. and Glendalough is £9,320 12s. 9d.; the nett amount is £7,786 18s. 0d. Pop. in 1831, 480,523. Total of parishes, 181; of chapelries, 7; of benefices, 102. Tithe compositions of the benefices, £20,374 4s. 6d.; glebes, £8,238 4s. 2d. Gross income, £34,939 11s. 8d.; nett, £29,406 5s. 10d. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 106,599 Churchmen, 2,290 Presbyterians, 2,082 other Protestant dissenters, and 391,006 Roman Catholics.—The Roman Catholic diocese or archd. of D. comprises 9 parishes in the city and 39 in the country. Additional to the parochial clergy and the curates, 15 secular clergy within the dio. officiate in monasteries or public establishments.—The economy estate, yielding in 1831 an annual revenue of £2,386 8s. 6d., is the only property possessed by the dean and chapter of Christ-church, in their corporate capacity, and is appropriated by charter to the preservation of the cathedral and the maintenance of its officers.—The chapter of the collegiate and cathedral church of St. Patrick, consists of the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, the treasurer, the archd. of D., the archd. of Glendalough, and 20 prebendaries. They possess, in their corporate capacity, no other property than that of the economy estate, which yields a gross income of £2,076 2s. 11d., and is devoted principally to the preservation of the cathedral and the maintenance of its officers.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, the second city of the British empire, and the seventh city of Europe, stands in 53° 20' 38" N lat., and 6° 17' 30" W long.; 60 m. W of Holyhead; 138 m. W of Liverpool; and 292 m. WNW of London. It is, in nearly all senses in relation to Ireland, strictly and emphatically metropolitan,—at once the greatest single seat of population, the grandest assemblage of architecture, the chief focus of trade, the supreme retreat of learning and aristocracy, the centre of administrative influence, and the theatre of vice-regal power; in consequence, it possesses a strong practical connection with the remotest as well as with the nearest parts of the kingdom.—D. stands at the E extremity of the great fertile plain which stretches N, from the D. hills and the bog of Allen, to the furthest parts of Meath, and of the grand central belt of champaign country which extends from the Irish sea to the Atlantic. Its immediate environs, within a radius of 6 m., include the bosom and the gorgeously beautiful shores of D.-bay on the E; the superb and luscious vale of the Liffey on the W; and two intermediate semicircular sweeps of country, rich in soil, gently and flowingly undulated in surface, and brilliant to profusion in the decorations of mansion, villa, demesne, and general cultivation. Let the radius of the environs be extended to 12 m., and we cordially concur with *Cæsar Otway* in say-

ing, "We do not know any city in the British empire, whose environs afford more various and attractive scenery, than the metropolis of Ireland."—The city is cut from W to E, into not very unequal parts, by the river Liffey. The strictly compact city is very nearly circular, and measures, in almost every direction, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but its wings or outskirts are, in various quarters, sufficiently prolonged and expanded to give it in some directions a breadth and length of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The Circular road—measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., and describing nearly an ellipsoid—is usually regarded as a kind of zone around the city; but it generally recedes from the actual edificed outline, and at the same time cuts off considerable wings on the N and NE, as well as some tiny wings in other quarters, so that it conveys but a proximate idea of the actual urban circumf. The number of squares, streets, alleys, and courts, is upwards of 800. The double line of terrace, or the very spacious street traversed from end to end by the river right through the centre of the city, is a feature as beautiful and imposing as it is prominent. The SW quarter of the city retains, with hardly an exception, the contractedness of street-arrangement, the crookedness and capriciousness of thoroughfare, and the coarseness, ugliness, or craziness of architecture, which so generally and distressingly characterize the city or town retreats of the lower classes of the Irish. The NW quarter may be generally characterized as the retreat of the middle classes, the home of the better sort of tradesmen. The SE and the NE quarters form the real boast of the city, and vie with each other in the numerous features of urban brilliance and attraction; the portions nearest the other quarters and the quays are the abode of the wealthiest classes of tradespeople. The *Times*' 'commissioner' thus glances at the leading features of D. in 1846:—"It has most of the features of great cities,—many of their advantages and most of their vices; much of their magnificence, and all their squalid misery and want. Without the pretensions to the natural advantages of position of Edinburgh, D. in many respects rivals the Scotch metropolis. Its public buildings are magnificent; the Phoenix-park adjoining it unrivalled. As a town, for the most part, its streets are wide and regularly built; and its principal streets contain good houses. It possesses, also, some very handsome squares. On the other hand, the worst parts of the town surpass the United kingdom in misery and wretchedness. There is a district called 'The Liberty,' compared with which St. Giles' in London is a kind of paradise! The houses there are let in rooms to what are termed 'room-holders,' and as many as 40, 50, and even 60 people,—beggars, thieves, and prostitutes,—men, women, and children, have been counted as thus dwelling in one house. The streets of D. have a jaunting-car, pleasure-taking, careless look. The streets of any town in England of similar magnitude have a bustling, business-like, wealthy look. As a city, however, D. possesses many advantages which would seem to mark it out for the residence of men of wealth. It has fine scenery, excellent sea-bathing, good markets, and good houses; as a residence, however sought for by this class, it ranks much below Edinburgh."

Quays and Bridges.] The quays, in the nautical sense of the word, extend only from Ringsend-point, or the commencement of the Liffey's expansion into the estuary or bay, to Carlisle-bridge, a distance of rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but, in the sense in which the word is locally used, they extend $9\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs further. They present the ordinary features of the river-quay of a tidal port, and are used chiefly by the multitudinous fleet of collier vessels. Interposed between Sir John Rogerson's quay and Rings-

end-point is the entrance to the spacious docks of the Grand canal; but the docks themselves extend first about 100 perches parallel with the Liffey, and then about the same length southward, to send off the canal quite round the southern half of the city, very nearly in the tract of the Circular road; and the canal, after having cleared the city, and come abreast of Kilmalsham, sends back a line 5 furlongs in length due E to its 'city basin,' and its harbour, 7 furl. W of the castle, for the debarkation and embarkation of passengers. The N and W sides of its sea-docks, or those in the vicinity of Ringsend, share with the city-banks of the Liffey the name of quays, the former being called Hanover quay, and the latter Grand canal quay. The commencement of the quays on the N side of the Liffey is surmounted by a light-house; and the quays themselves, up to near the custom-house, bear the general name of the North Wall. The wharves or stations of the London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cork, Belfast, and Glasgow steamers, are situated immediately above the canal's debouch from the Liffey; the Revenne basin and dock, and the Old dock, occur between these wharves and the custom-house; and the quay in front of that great and noble structure, and Eden quay, which extends nearly 60 perches thence to Carlisle-bridge, are the resort of the chief merchant vessels employed in the miscellaneous trade of the city. The quays above Carlisle-bridge consist, on the E side of the river, of a granite wall 12 ft. thick at the foundation; a surmounting parapet, interrupted at convenient distances by iron-gates, stone-stairs and slips; a roadway of rather various breadth, but generally uniform and spacious; and a line of houses at the further side of the roadway, prevailing neat and imposing, and occasionally noble and beautiful, in their architecture.—The bridges which span the Liffey between the custom-house and the W extremity of the Circular road are 9 in number.

Squares and principal streets. A knowledge of the city's topography may be obtained by reference to the map published with this work; but a fair idea of the only parts of the city which a visitor would desire to look upon, will be best conveyed by a brief notice of the squares and two or three of the principal streets.—St. Stephen's Green is situated, at its nearest point, about 550 yds. SE of the castle. The 'green,' or enclosed space within the roadways, comprises an area of 13 acres Irish measure; is tastefully planted with shrubs, and disposed in walks for the use of the proprietors of the surrounding houses; has in it a brazen equestrian statue of George II. by Van Nood; and is enclosed with an elegant iron-railing upon a dwarf-wall of cut granite, and zoned with an exterior gravel walk, 22 ft. wide, and separated from the roadway by an alternation of iron chains and stone pillars. The square measures nearly an English mile in circumference, and is lined by about 124 houses; but it arrests attention unspeakably more by the amplitude of its extent than by the character of its architecture.—Merrion-square is situated—as measured in a straight line between their mutually nearest angles—55 perches NE of St. Stephen's Green. Its enclosed area measures 1,030 ft. in length; 530 ft. in breadth; and about 12½ English acres in superficial extent. It has an undulated surface; is tastefully laid out in shrubberies and gravel walks; and is surrounded by a neat iron palisade upon a dwarf-wall of granite. The exterior roadway is 60 ft. in width; and the footpath is 10 ft., and flagged with granite.—Fitzwilliam square, situated 50 perches E of St. Stephen's Green, and 70 S of Merrion-square, measures only about a ½ m. English around the flagged walk, but compensates in beauty and effect for its comparative smallness.—

Rutland-square is situated in the northern division of the city, at the upper end of Sackville-street.—Mountjoy-square is situated 85 perches ENE of Rutland-square, on comparatively elevated and airy ground. Each side of the square consists of 18 houses, nearly uniform in size and style, and all modern, neat, and remarkably commodious; the carriage-way is about 50 ft. wide, and is flanked on each side with a raised pathway 10 ft. wide, and paved with granite. The central area contains about 4 English acres, and is enclosed with a handsome iron palisade and dwarf granite wall.—Sackville-street, the most spacious street in D., and one of the finest in Europe, is 650 yds. in length; and extends S from the SE corner of Rutland-square to Carlisle-bridge. The Rotunda at its upper end,—the bridge and city perspective at its lower end,—the noble pillar of Lord Nelson in its centre,—the rich and extensive facade of the General Post-office at the middle of its W side,—and the size and sumptuousness of many of the houses with which the other parts of its sides are lined, combine with its remarkable spaciousness to produce a very strong and pleasing effect.—Westmoreland-street extends 220 yds. S from the S end of Carlisle-bridge, and opens upon the E end of College Green. Though less spacious than Sackville-street, it has a commanding width, and is lined with capacious and handsome houses, occupied by families of the most respectable class of traders.—College Green—now a 'green' no longer, but all paved over, and almost the focus of public resort—is rather an irregular area, yet may be viewed as a small oblong extending E and W. Its W end is wholly occupied by the massive front of Trinity college; its N side is chiefly lined with the principal facade of the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Parliament house; its S side is occupied with lofty houses of business character, and perforated with the entrance to the Royal Arcade; its W end glides insensibly into the stir and picturesque perspective of Dame-street; and its centre is occupied by an object of a thousand times more political than artistic note, an equestrian statue of William III.—Grafton-street extends 450 yds. S from the SW corner of Trinity college to St. Stephen's Green, and has often been designated the Bond-street of D.—The most remarkable for extent in the NE quarter, are Marlborough-street, parallel to Sackville-street; Gardiner-street, ¾ of a m. in length, and passing from behind the Custom-house to the city's outskirts; Lower Abbey-street, 350 yds. in length, running parallel with Eden quay at the distance of 100 yds. to the N, and prolonged 600 yds. W by Abbey-street; Earl-street and Talbot-street, forming jointly a line of 700 yds. E from Lord Nelson's pillar; Gloucester-street, Gloucester-terrace, and Arniens-street, jointly extending a ¼ m. E from St. Thomas' church; Great Britain-street, Summerhill-parade, Edward-terrace, Foster-street, and Spring Garden-parade, forming jointly a line of nearly 1½ m. in length.—The chief streets in the SE quarter, additional to those already named separately, or in connection with the squares, are D'Olier-street, closely akin in length, width, and character, to Westmoreland-street; Townsend-street, Hanover-street, and Leinster-street.

Cathedrals and Churches. Christ-church cathedral stands nearly in the centre of the ancient city, 160 yds. WNW of the castle, and 230 S of Richmond bridge. It is approached by disagreeable thoroughfares, and surrounded with mean, crowded, filthy, discordant buildings. Even the cathedral itself has no exterior attractions; and appears to the eye a lumpy, cowering, cruciform pile, with a wide squat tower rising little more than high enough over the intersection of the nave and transept to make the whole mass seem hunch-backed. Sir Richard Hoare characterized the choir as "a sad medley of Gothic and Italian architecture, combined in the most unnatural manner." The nave measures 163 ft. in length; and 25 in breadth. Its S side is a plain plastered wall, raised by way of "restoration" in 1562;